No. 88

GOLD COAST.
1892.

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Sir W. B. GRIFFITH to the MARQUESS OF RIPON.

(Extract.) Government House, Christiansborg Castle,
Accra, July 8, 1893.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a report—sent to me on the 4th instant—which has been written by the Colonial Secretary on the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1892. As, through unavoidable circumstances, no report on the Colony has been written since that for the year 1888, Mr. Hodgson has embodied in his paper, as far as he has been in a position to do so, references to, and comparison with, the transactions of the intervening years.

His report affords evidence of the great care, pains and research he has bestowed upon it, and whilst to a considerable extent blending the transactions of four years—1889 to 1892—in one paper he has still kept them, and especially those of the last year, so distinct from each other that they can easily be distinguished. The report appears to me to be complete, exhaustive, and satisfactory, and it brings the history of the administration of the Colony up to the 31st December last, whilst the report is also valuable as containing much useful and interesting information relating to the Colony generally.

GOLD COAST.
1892.

REPORT UPON THE BLUE BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1892.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Revenue.

The revenue of the colony is almost entirely derived from a specific duty of 1*s.* a gallon (old wine) on wines and malt liquors and 2*s.* 6*d.* a gallon (old wine) on spirits, and from a 10 per cent. ad valorem duty which has been imposed upon the principal imports since the 1st January 1890. There are also specific duties on tobacco, cigars, gunpowder, cartridges, lead, percussion caps, and guns; stamp duties; and a tax upon the sale of liquors.

Until the 1st January 1888 there was an ad valorem duty of 4 per cent. upon all imports with but few exceptions other than wine, malt liquors, spirits, tobacco, gunpowder and guns upon which specific duties were levied, but Ordinance No. 2. of 1877, imposing those duties, was repealed by Ordinance No. 5 of 1887, the chief feature of which was the abolition of the ad valorem duty of 4 per cent. and an increase in the specific duties on wine, malt liquors, tobacco and cigars. The revenue at once fell from 122,350*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* in 1887 to 97,806*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* in 1888, and although in 1889 it rose to 111,386*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* or more properly, excluding the sale of the Government steamer "Governor Maclean," which realized 6,000*l.*, to 105,388*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*, it became patent that the fiscal change was unlikely to provide sufficient revenue to admit of works for the development of the Colony being undertaken, and that it was on that account not a success. Hence the reversion to, and an increase of, the previous ad valorem duty from the 1st January 1890.

In that part of the Protectorate which lies to the eastward of the River Volta the duties upon spirits, tobacco, gunpowder, and guns was, from the 1st May 1890, considerably reduced, and at the same time all merchandize which elsewhere was subject to the ad valorem duty of 10 per cent. was then entirely exempted from duty. It was found that trade was being attracted to the neighbouring Colony of Togoland in consequence of the comparatively low import duties levied in that Colony, and the reduction of the duties eastward of the Volta was therefore a measure of self-defence. It has answered all expectations, the trade at the ports of Ada and Kwitta, and more especially the latter, having increased enormously since the step was taken.

From the 28th June 1892, the duty upon gin, which from the 1st May 1890, had eastward of the River Volta been 6*d.* per old wine gallon, was reduced to 5½*d.*, while the duty on brandy and other spirits was increased from 4*d.* to 5½*d.*

For the better prevention of fraud and embezzlement all fees and fines have since the 1st October 1889 been paid by means of stamps.

The total Revenue of the Colony in each of the undermentioned years was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1889 - - - - - -	111,388	6	7
1890 - - - - - -	156,449	0	10
1891 - - - - - -	186,020	11	9
1892 - - - - - -	183,074	11	1

The items of Revenue for each year can perhaps best be shown as follows:—

Items of Revenue.	1889.			1890.			1891.			1892.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Duties on Wines, Spirits, Tobacco, Guns, &c. (Specific).	95,371	2	9	110,619	5	6	133,550	3	8	133,448	1	10
Duty on General Merchandise (ad valorem).	—			22,728	18	7	32,445	17	9	28,322	15	0
Liquor licences - -	4,000	0	0	3,905	0	0	5,185	0	0	5,597	10	0
Stamps (Postal, Telegraph, and Revenue).	2,769	10	6	5,564	17	4	3,410	5	5	6,686	9	5
Other items - - -	*9,247	13	4	†13,630	19	5	‡8,430	4	11	§9,019	14	10
Total Revenue £	111,388	6	7	156,449	0	10	186,021	11	9	183,074	11	1

* Includes 6,000*l.* for sale of s.s. "Governor Maclean" and 1,890*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.* interest on investments.

† Includes Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Court 4,221*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* and 1,910*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, interest on investments.

‡ Includes Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Court 1,760*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.* and 2,652*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*, interest on investments.

§ Includes Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Court 1,833*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* and 4,095*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, interest on investments.

It does not appear that the imposition of a 10 per cent. ad valorem duty has in any way hampered the trade of the Colony in goods subject to that tax. The tax is a very proper tax, because it reaches every person in the Colony in a manner which is not felt. A man has to pay only a few more pence upon the cloths or other articles which he purchases for himself and his family, and his contribution to the maintenance of peace, order, and

good government is accomplished, unless of course he desires to contribute further by purchasing articles paying specific duties which are not necessities of life. There is no other way by which the native can so easily be reached. Direct taxation in this Colony is impossible excepting in the towns. There such taxation lies ready for municipal purposes when the time arrives for the formation of municipalities.

The population of the Colony being 1,473,882 and the Revenue from taxes in 1892 being 178,978*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, that is to say, 183,074*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* less 4,095*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* the interest on invested moneys, it follows that the taxation amounts to 2*s.* 5*d.* per head. It is clear, therefore, that the natives of the Gold Coast have, in comparison with the population of other countries all over the world, a very light burden of taxation, and are wholly without any just grounds for complaint in that respect. In Sierra Leone and Lagos the taxation per head is very much higher, in the former nine times, and in the latter seven times, as high.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure in each of the undermentioned years has been as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1889 - - - - -	125,002	12	8
1890 - - - - -	117,899	4	6
1891 - - - - -	133,406	13	10
1892 - - - - -	158,103	16	9

The following table gives the Revenue and Expenditure since the separation of Lagos from the Colony in 1886:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	To Credit of Colony.	To Debit of Colony.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1887 - -	122,350 10 6	139,443 2 3	—	17,092 11 9
1888 - -	97,806 19 5	133,467 16 11	—	35,660 17 6
1889 - -	111,388 6 7	125,002 12 8	—	13,614 6 1
1890 - -	156,449 0 10	117,899 4 6	38,549 16 4	—
1891 - -	186,021 11 9	133,406 13 10	52,614 17 11	—
1892 - -	183,074 11 1	158,103 16 9	24,970 14 4	—

On the 1st January 1891 there was a sum of 75,181*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* standing to the credit of the Colony which was increased to

127,796*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* on the 1st January 1892 and to 152,766*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* on the 1st January 1893, as shown by the following figures :—

				£	s.	d.
Balance to the credit of the Colony on the 1st January 1891 - - -				75,181	4	4
	£	s.	d.			
Revenue 1891 - -	186,021	11	9			
Expenditure - -	133,406	13	10			
Balance to carry forward - - -				£52,614	17	11
Balance to credit of the Colony on the 1st January 1892 - - -				127,796	2	3
	£	s.	d.			
Revenue 1892 - -	183,074	11	1			
Expenditure - -	158,103	16	9			
Balance to carry forward - - -				£24,970	14	4
Balance to the credit of the Colony on the 1st January 1893 - - -				£152,766	16	7

Public Debt.

The Colony has no public debt.

Local Revenue.

None. Hitherto there has been a general consensus of opinion on the part of the native population against the imposition of local taxes. An Ordinance (No. 4 of 1889) was passed to admit of the formation of municipalities at Cape Coast and other towns where the adoption of a municipal system of local government might appear to be desirable ; but in this direction no action has as yet been taken, on account of the objection to local taxation.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

The Imperial troops were withdrawn from the Colony at the end of the year 1890. There is a large constabulary force in the colony consisting of—

(a.) The military, or Hausa, constabulary the authorised establishment of which is 940 of all ranks and

(b.) The civil police with an authorised establishment of 442 of all ranks.

The headquarters of both branches are at Accra, and the whole force is under the control of the Inspector-General.

The cost of Constabulary has been as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
1889 - - - - -	33,308	0	10
1890 - - - - -	31,466	12	8
1891 - - - - -	35,515	2	2
1892 - - - - -	35,550	16	6

The Hausa Constabulary is almost wholly composed of natives of the Hausa country, a territory which forms part of the empire of Sokoto, situated some 500 miles north-east of the Gold Coast. They are armed with Martini-Henri rifles, and 94 of the men have been instructed in the use of seven-pounder R.M.L. guns as well as the Maxim, Nordenfelt and Gatling guns. A detachment of the force under Colonel Scott, C.B., the Inspector-General, took part in 1892 in the expedition against the Jebus, a tribe in the hinterland of the Colony of Lagos, and behaved, as they have always done, with great bravery and efficiency. For this well-conducted, cheap, and expeditiously carried out campaign Colonel Scott was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Detachments of the force are quartered at Elmina, Kwitta and Prahsu.

The civil police are armed with long Snider rifles. They are, however, employed almost entirely on civil duties in the towns and villages of the Colony.

A volunteer corps consisting of 100 men was during 1892 formed by the Government in the town of Accra. It consists principally of the Native clerks in the Government and merchants' offices and is armed with the Snider carbine. It is proposed to obtain and issue to them Martini-Henri rifles. The annual expense of the Volunteer Corps is estimated at 324*l.* 10*s.*

PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure on Public Works of all kinds during the last four years has been as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1889 - - - - -	11,655	11	11
1890 - - - - -	8,946	7	11
1891 - - - - -	14,105	13	2
1892 - - - - -	16,608	16	3

In 1889 and 1890 the streets of the town of Saltpond were placed in thorough order and drained, and the construction of a large reservoir for the storage of fresh water for the use of the inhabitants is in hand as well as the erection of a Queen's warehouse.

In 1892 the Public Works yard and store at Accra, which has been constructed for the purpose of concentrating stores and the preparation of timber and forage work for Public Works, was completed; and corrugated iron market sheds were erected in the town of Accra.

LEGISLATION.

There has been a vast quantity of legislation of an important character during the last four years. The principal Ordinances are the following:—

1889.

No. 2. To provide for the collection of judicial and other fees and fines by stamps.

No. 4. To provide for the establishment of town councils in the towns of the Colony.

No. 7. To provide for the construction, regulation, and protection of telegraph lines.

No. 9. To demonetize gold dust and nuggets.

No. 12. For granting certain stamp duties.

No. 19. To provide for the more speedy and effectual punishment of perjury.

No. 20. To provide more effectual means for preventing and dealing with certain frauds upon insurers.

No. 23. To amend the Towns Police and Public Health Ordinance 1878.

No. 25. To amend the Customs Tariff Ordinance 1887.

1890.

No. 1. To reduce for the time being the duties of customs payable on certain imports into those parts of the Colony and Protected Territories lying to the eastward of the River Volta.

No. 10. To prevent the disclosure of official documents and information.

1891.

No. 3. To reduce for the time being the duties of customs payable on certain imports in those parts of the Colony and Protected Territories lying to the eastward of the River Volta.

No. 9. To amend the law relating to burials and the regulation of cemeteries.

1892.

No. 3. To carry out the general Act of the Brussels Conference, 1890, and to regulate the importation into and the storage and disposal of firearms, ammunition, and gunpowder in the Gold Coast Colony.

No. 4. To regulate dealing in firearms, arms, and gunpowder.

No. 5. To change the duties of Customs payable on certain imports into those parts of the Colony and protected territories lying to the eastward of the River Volta.

No. 9. To restrict the loading and unloading of cargo on Sundays in the waters of the Colony.

No. 11. To amend the law relating to native customs and the exhibition of company flags and tribal emblems.

No. 12. To establish a code of offences punishable on summary conviction and on information.

No. 13. For better regulating towns and promoting the Public Health.

No. 14. To regulate the dispensing and sale of drugs and poisons.

No. 16. To amend the Cemeteries Ordinance 1890.

No. 17. To amend the Gold Coast Volunteer Force Ordinance 1884.

No. 19. To establish a Public Officers' Guarantee Fund.

The passing of Ordinance No. 20 of 1889 was rendered necessary by the practice which had sprung up among certain unprincipled natives of insuring bogus exports and representing that such exports, said to consist of gold dust, ivory, rubber kola nuts, or other consignments of a marketable value, had been lost in the surf in transit from the beach to the ship, the certificate of loss being signed by the interested parties or their friends. In this way many frauds were committed on insurance companies in England. Several were detected, and the guilty parties are now undergoing various terms of penal servitude.

Ordinance No. 23 of 1889 gave more extended powers to the Government in the matter of the sanitation of the towns and villages of the Colony, and the opportunity was taken of requiring the owners of dogs to take out annual licenses. Ordinance No. 13 of 1892 consolidates this and the Ordinances which have been passed in connection with the enforcement of sanitation.

Ordinance No. 25 of 1889 is the Ordinance imposing the ad valorem duty of 10 per cent.

Ordinance No. 1. of 1890, No. 3 of 1891, and No. 5 of 1892, refer to the reduction of Customs Duties with respect to imports into that part of the Protectorate lying eastward of the River Volta.

Ordinance No. 9 of 1891 affects the law of burial, and gives power to require the chief of any town or place to establish a cemetery for the use of his people. The main object of the Ordinance is to prevent the heathen custom of the burial of bodies inside dwelling houses. This practice probably owes its orgin to the fact that it was, and in the less civilised portions of the Protectorate still is, the practice to bury with the bodies many of the

costly gold ornaments owned by the deceased during lifetime than to the prevailing belief that the spirit of the departed hovers round the abiding place of its earthly body, and ought, therefore, to be housed and looked after.

Ordinance No. 4 of 1892 is a corollary to Ordinance No. 3 of 1892, passed for the purpose of carrying out the General Act of the Brussels Conference, 1890, with regard to the importation of arms of precision, ammunition, and gunpowder, within the zone specified in the 8th Article of the General Act.

Ordinance No. 9 of 1892 is a step towards making Sunday an universal rest day. In this Colony the Mohammedans' rest day is Friday, and the heathen fishermen rest on Tuesdays.

Ordinance No. 11 of 1892 puts down by law the abominable customs of the country of Krobo in which murder and vice had prominent places. At the customs, in honour of the Fetishes Kotoklo and Nadu, it was a mark of honour to produce a human skull or thigh bone, and in order to obtain these strangers passing through the country were frequently murdered. The skulls were used during the custom as drinking cups for rum and palm wine. These Krobo customs are in process of being stamped out—the sacred groves and shrines having already been broken down and the priests dispersed.

Ordinance No. 12 of 1892 provides a complete criminal code for the Colony and was drafted on the lines of the code already at the time in force in the West Indian Colony of St. Lucia.

Ordinance No. 14 of 1892 prevents the compounding and sale of drugs and poisons by incompetent persons.

Ordinance No. 17 of 1892 was passed to meet the requirements of the volunteer corps started in Accra during the year.

Ordinance No. 18 of 1892 gets over the difficulty experienced by Native public officers in obtaining security for the faithful performance of their duties. The Government will in fact henceforth guarantee the credit of its own officers.

POLITICAL FRANCHISE.

There is no political franchise The Governor nominates two unofficial members to the Legislative Council.

COUNCILS.

During the year 1892 the Legislative Councils sat during 38 days.

On the 23rd April 1891 the Inspector-General of Constabulary was appointed a member of the Executive Council and an official member of the Legislative Council in place of the officer in command of the Imperial Troops.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

The following deaths of Government Officials have occurred during the last four years.

1889.

26th February, Dr. Robert English, Assistant Colonial Surgeon

3rd March, at sea, while proceeding to England on leave, Mr. L. C. Kiernan, Assistant Inspector, Gold Coast Constabulary.

15th March, Mr. J. J. P. Moran, Assistant Inspector, Gold Coast Constabulary.

7th December, Mr. A. K. Whitton, Local Auditor for the Gold Coast Colony.

26th December, Mr. William Lee, Foreman of Works, Public Works Department.

1890.

1st June, Dr. Sylvester John Cole, Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

29th July, Mr. William Griffith, Foreman of Works, Public Works Department.

1891.

3rd March, Captain Ben Johnson, Assistant Inspector Gold Coast Constabulary.

4th March, at sea, Mr. John Snowley, Foreman of Works, Public Works Department.

9th April, Mr. John P. Bagwell, Assistant Inspector, Gold Coast Constabulary.

12th June, at sea, the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel Cash, Inspector-General of the Gold Coast Constabulary.

28th June, at sea, Captain Gordon Dermer Travers, Inspector, Gold Coast Constabulary.

9th August, the Honourable Charles Pike, C.M.G., Treasurer.

1892.

11th January, Mr. D. B. Yorke, late District Commissioner.

12th April, Mr. Arthur Walter Macdonald Kirkham, District Commissioner.

15th May, Dr. Nathaniel Ingham Edghill, Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

1st June, Captain J. H. Ovens, Assistant Inspector, Gold Coast Constabulary.

4th July, The Honourable John Sarbah, member of the Legislative Council.

12th October, in England, from the effect of malaria contracted in the Colony, Mr. Fairfax Francklin, Assistant Colonial Treasurer.

19th December, Mr. Charles B. Simmons, Clerk in Charge, Telegraph Department.

Several officers were invalided each year to England or the Canary Islands.

During the last four years nearly every Government Department has been reorganised and, by the compilation and issue of rules and regulations for the guidance of the Staff in each Department in the performance of their work, greater efficiency has been secured.

In the year 1891 the Telegraphs, which had hitherto been worked as a part of the organization of the Post Office Department, were separated and formed into a distinct Department under an officer with the title of the Director of Telegraphs, the appointment being conferred, on the 1st June 1891, upon Mr. M. S. Andrews, who had for some time filled the post of Superintendent of the African Direct Telegraphs Company's Office at Accra. The change has been most beneficial, because it has resulted in the staff receiving more individual attention and in the whole telegraph system being more carefully supervised, a matter of imperative importance in the successful working of telegraph lines.

Besides the Telegraph Department several other new departments have either been initiated or formed.

In 1890 a Roads Department was commenced by the appointment of an Inspector of Trade Roads on the 15th February in that year.

An Education Department, under the controlling hand of the Director of Education (an officer who was appointed on the 10th September 1890, when it was decided that the Colony should have its own Inspector of Schools instead of sharing one with the Colonies of Sierra Leone and Lagos), has sprung into existence.

The appointment, on the 25th April 1891 of an officer as Sheriff who should also have the management of the prisons of the Colony has resulted in the formation of a Prisons Department which cannot fail to work incalculable benefit in organizing the several prisons of the Colony and bringing all the arrangements into harmony and order. Under the auspices of Mr. J. R. Phillips, who received the appointment, the mark system for convicts undergoing sentences of one year and upwards has been introduced, and other changes beneficial alike to organization and the treatment of convicts have been made.

A Sanitary Department under the Chief Medical Officer has, since 1888, been in gradual progress of formation and as it extends

must necessarily be of benefit in promoting a better sanitary condition of the towns and villages of the Colony and thereby improving the health of the people.

The formation of a botanical station at Aburi in February 1890 is practically the formation of a new Department. Started for the purpose of educating the natives to turn their attention to the production of other articles of export than the staple articles of palm oil, palm kernels, and rubber, by the cultivation of products of economic value, it has already been the means of stimulating the cultivation of coffee and cotton.

POPULATION.

Until the year 1891 no well-determined efforts had been made to ascertain the population of the Colony and protected territories with any degree of exactitude, but special steps were then taken to get as correct a census as posible. The 5th April 1891 was the date fixed for taking the census, and as far as practicable that day was universally regarded.

Exclusive of the countries of Kwahu nd British Krepi, the returns received for the whole Colony showed that there was a population of 768,882, made up as follows:—

Males - - - - -	357,584
Females - - - - -	409,511
Unclassified - - - -	1,787
	768,882

while as regards most of the principal towns along the littoral and some of the adjacent countries the returns sent in by the enumerators may be regarded as fairly accurate. The difficulty of getting at the people in the interior parts of the Colony, the great reluctance of the natives to be enumerated, and other causes, led to inaccuracies elsewhere. The Census Committee calculated that an addition of 205,000 should be made to the returns as representing persons unenumerated. This brings the total population of the Colony up to 973,882, to which figures are added 500,000 for the countries of Kwahu and British Krepi, making a grand total of 1,473,882 inhabitants of the Colony and protected territories.

The population of Accra is recorded as -	16,267
of Cape Coast - - - -	11,614
and of Elmina - - - -	10,530

Of the total population about 37,500 are professing Christians and are classified as follows:—

Wesleyans	24,700
Lutherans (Basel Mission)	9,029
Roman Catholics	2,165
Church of England	800
Other denominations	806
	37,500

The influx of Mahommedans into the Gold Coast has been very noticeable in recent years. In Accra alone, irrespective of the Hausa constabulary, there are probably not less than 1,000 followers of Islam.

SECURITY.

European officers who are required to give security do so principally through the medium of one of the English guarantee societies; and native officers by obtaining two approved sureties in the Colony. This latter arrangement has been found to be unsatisfactory, principally because it places the officers under obligation to their sureties, which is undesirable, and because the more perfect organization which has been effected in all departments in recent years having resulted in the detection of all monetary irregularities, the sureties have, not unfrequently, been required to make good the defalcations; and many native officers have, on that account, been unable to get approved persons to become sureties for them.

An ordinance (No. 19 of 1892) has accordingly been passed for the purpose of enabling the Government to become surety for its own officers up to a limit of 500*l.* in each case.

The salient features of this Ordinance, which will come into force in 1893, are:—

(*a.*) The annual payment in advance of 1 per cent. upon the amount for which the officer is required to give security.

(*b.*) The payment of an entrance fee as follows:—
For incomes of 100*l.* and under, 5*s.*
For incomes over 100*l.*, 10*s.*

(*c.*) The payment of the first year's contribution in one lump sum in advance.

(*d.*) The payment of the contributions of succeeding years monthly in advance.

(*e.*) After contributing for five years, the contribution to be lowered to one-tenth of the original amount, unless otherwise ordered by the directors with the approval of the Governor.

(*f.*) The year for the purposes of the fund to be from the 1st January to the 31st December.

PENSIONS.

At the close of the year 1892 there were 35 pensioners on the Government, the total pensions amounting to 3,130*l.* 10*s.* Since 1887 the Pension List has stood as follows:—

		£	s.	d.
1888 - - -	22 pensioners,	1,734	7	7
1889 - - -	28 "	2,420	7	2
1890 - - -	30 "	2,471	8	8
1891 - - -	36 "	3,159	13	3
1892 - - -	35 "	3,130	10	0

EDUCATION.

The educational system of the Colony is based upon an ordinance passed on the 28th September 1887 for "the promotion and assistance of education in the Gold Coast Colony" and upon rules framed under that ordinance by a Board of Education and approved on the 4th November 1887.

Although there are two well filled Government schools, one at Accra and the other at Cape Coast, the work of educating the natives is practically in the hands of the two large missionary societies which have worked so long and so well in the Colony, namely the Wesleyan and the Basel Missionary societies. In 1892 the former had 26 schools with 2,948 children on the registers, and the latter 32 schools with 2,192 children. The Roman Catholics are, however, making good advances in this all important work and now have nine schools with 1,189 children on the registers.

The total number of children under instruction in the Colony during the last five years has been as follows:—

1888 - - - - - -	4,585
1889 - - - - - -	5,038
1890 - - - - - -	5,356
1891 - - - - - -	6,688
1892 - - - - - -	7,572

Although these figures show that some advance is being made the result is after all very meagre having regard to the estimated population of 1,473,882. As a matter of fact only 5 per 1,000 of the population are now attending the elementary schools, and there remains therefore an enormous amount of work to be accomplished.

The following summary shows the distribution of the children among the groups of schools during the last five years.

Year.	Government Schools.			Wesleyan Mission Schools.			Basel Mission Schools.			Roman Catholic Schools.			Bremen Mission Schools.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1888 - - -	832	217	1,049	1,497	161	1,658	1,015	497	1,512	180	77	257	97	12	109
1889 - - -	784	215	999	1,620	178	1,798	1,155	531	1,686	364	91	455	92	8	100
1890 - - -	683	201	884	1,769	203	1,972	1,282	615	1,897	2	86	518	68	17	85
1891 - - -	818	231	1,049	2,019	233	2,252	1,424	780	2,204	807	222	1,029	128	26	154
1892 - - -	880	218	1,098	2,576	372	2,948	1,412	780	2,192	1,008	181	1,189	*	*	145

* Not separately furnished.

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In 1889 steps were taken to obtain a better uniformity in all schools in the matter of school registers and school equipment, and in lessening the diversity of the books in use. Examinations have also been held in 1890, 1891 and 1892 for the purpose of ascertaining the acquirements of the teachers and of grading and certificating them in accordance with the results obtained. Much, however, has still to be done in this direction.

In 1891 the Kindergarten system of teaching was introduced into the Government schools for the junior classes and it has answered admirably. It is being adopted in the schools of the Wesleyan and Basel Missions.

In 1891, with a view to the encouragement of thrift, penny banks were started experimentally in the principal schools of the Colony, and the result has not been without encouragement. On the 31st December 1892 there were 508 school children depositing money in the penny banks and a total sum of £43 11*s.* 8½*d.* deposited. The following table shows the distribution of the deposits:—

Schools.	Total No. Depositors.	Total sum to credit of Depositors.
		£ s. d.
Government School, Accra - - -	164	26 11 4½
Wesleyan School, Accra - - -	113	9 17 10
Basel Mission School, Accra - -	34	15 10
Government School, Cape Coast - -	87	2 18 1
Wesleyan School, Cape Coast - -	55	10 0
Roman Catholic School, Elmina - -	53	1 9 11
Wesleyan School, Winneba - - -	2	1 8 8
	508	43 11 8½

In order to encourage school work by the promotion of rivalry between the several schools of the Colony a competition and exhibition of needlework as well as of mapping, freehand drawing, and handicrafts have been held annually since 1888. At these competitions and exhibitions, prizes are awarded by a committee of management and the results duly published.

The girls in the Roman Catholic schools at Elmina and Cape Coast are taught practical cooking; the Wesleyan Mission opened in 1892, at Cape Coast, a school for instruction in carpentry and forge work, and at many of the Basel Mission schools practical instruction has for some time been given in agriculture as well as in carpentry and forge work. It is principally owing to the exertions of the Basel Mission in years past that the Gold Coast is now the principal recruiting ground of neighbouring Colonies for

coopers, carpenters, and blacksmiths and that the mechanics of Accra are in such demand.

The sums earned as grants-in-aid by the several groups of schools have been as follows :—

Group.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wesleyan Mission -	229 13 0	304 12 6	580 14 0	691 0 0	1,060 6 0
Basel Mission -	351 18 0	490 11 0	627 8 6	618 9 0	671 18 6
Roman Catholic Mission - - -	77 5 0	58 19 6	148 6 0	334 12 0	435 2 0
Bremen Mission -	28 7 6	62 5 0	No grant awarded.		
	687 3 6	916 9 0	1,356 8 6	1,644 1 0	2,167 6 6

TRADE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS.

Imports.

Of the total imports about two-thirds come from the United Kingdom, the remainder being supplied by the United States, Germany, France, and Holland.

The total value of the imports during the last six years, that is to say since Lagos was divorced from the Gold Coast, is shown as follows :—

Year.	From the United Kingdom.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1887 - -	267,176 10 4	4,665 15 9	91,873 6 0	363,715 12 1
1888 - -	312,565 12 2	6,568 14 11	112,977 18 3	432,112 5 4
1889 - -	340,111 2 1	8,828 12 11	91,928 14 3	440,868 9 3
1890 - -	422,739 14 6	5,861 0 4	133,502 1 6	562,102 16 4
1891 - -	483,392 18 3	5,085 6 10	177,302 17 11	665,781 3 0
1892 - -	407,037 16 10	9,924 13 11	180,132 1 8	597,094 12 5

The value of the principal articles of Imports since 1888 are shown in the following table :—

Articles.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ale and porter - -	1,911 4 0	1,926 15 10	1,851 13 9	2,256 7 4
Ammunition - - -	808 1 5	1,960 7 4	1,616 15 7	2,776 5 1
Beads - - - -	11,552 14 7	7,904 16 10	10,502 15 5	10,176 15 7
Bags and sacks - -	2,894 18 8	4,269 6 8	4,491 15 10	4,539 7 6

GOLD COAST. 1892.

Articles.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Beef and pork - - -	1,176 8 6	1,459 15 7	1,972 18 9	1,670 14 5
Blue, Indigo - - -	826 18 2	1,255 9 1	1,504 6 5	1,066 14 4
Boats and canoes - -	1,760 6 1	1,626 7 5	2,977 17 10	3,196 19 0
Books (printed) - -	1,098 16 5	1,513 7 11	2,019 12 8	1,797 7 0
Brandy - - -	341 8 11	323 8 4	379 2 2	401 17 3
Brass and copperware -	2,515 19 6	2,857 15 7	6,393 5 8	6,871 3 2
Bread and biscuits - -	3,035 16 3	2,657 17 9	3,374 9 9	6,039 16 7
Building materials - -	8,681 9 1	6,304 9 9	10,430 5 6	12,252 15 2
Cordage and twine - -	5,553 0 10	4,841 4 10	7,009 11 5	5,970 6 9
Cotton goods - - -	159,837 4 0	149,554 9 5	218,745 14 10	181,773 16 10
Cooper's stores - -	12,514 2 6	13,402 9 2	18,836 13 2	16,903 19 7
Drugs and medicines - -	3,080 10 1	3,017 17 10	3,083 12 9	3,147 10 4
Earthenware - - -	3,350 4 6	3,029 17 3	3,984 7 9	4,125 18 3
Flour - - - -	4,824 15 4	5,099 4 7	5,185 18 9	6,489 3 0
Furniture - - -	3,538 9 8	695 9 1	1,019 2 11	1,061 7 3
Gin and Geneva - -	10,635 8 0	15,194 15 1	19,391 16 3	18,185 12 9
Gunpowder - - -	3,642 19 6	7,148 3 8	8,567 13 0	6,479 14 4
Guns and pistols - -	5,054 12 4	8,797 13 8	14,738 0 6	8,802 9 8
Glassware - - -	648 7 1	1,162 1 11	1,788 7 4	3,952 17 8
Hardware and cutlery -	14,935 1 9	9,955 4 6	12,200 4 0	12,506 6 11
Instruments, musical and scientific.	1,018 18 8	1,407 1 4	1,379 1 5	1,803 3 6
Ironware - - -	—	649 7 10	1,259 15 5	785 0 3
Lead (all kinds) - -	1,796 3 6	1,943 7 7	2,695 18 4	2,400 1 5
Machinery, mining and Agricultural.	7,603 3 7	14,110 18 7	3,880 3 5	5,531 5 0
Machinery (for other purposes).	—	525 11 3	773 1 11	565 10 3
Matches - - -	—	885 4 11	1,157 3 7	964 19 3
Mineral waters - -	1,991 4 9	2,163 12 7	2,535 1 3	2,643 16 9
Oils (illuminating) - -	2,397 15 6	5,415 5 7	3,192 13 0	1,504 7 4
Paints and oils - -	904 1 6	1,761 14 11	1,878 19 4	1,962 2 11
Provisions - - -	10,640 18 0	10,029 3 3	10,985 2 7	12,686 0 2
Rice - - - -	5,429 1 7	4,936 11 0	5,975 7 10	11,108 3 1
Rum - - - -	33,755 9 11	60,571 14 8	78,556 7 10	75,099 8 7
Salt - - - -	1,818 3 6	2,223 13 10	3,287 16 9	2,702 2 8
Silk goods - - -	7,165 16 10	7,753 4 1	15,496 16 8	19,349 17 1
Soaps, Perfumery, &c. -	11,127 17 8	9,878 0 8	13,465 1 4	10,743 4 1
Specie - - - -	40,296 6 4	119,415 9 4	86,479 1 8	48,025 7 11
Stationery - - -	2,142 19 2	2,755 8 8	2,873 16 0	3,176 18 7
Steam launches - -	855 0 0	1,115 14 8	999 19 10	4,062 11 6
Sugar - - - -	3,678 3 8	2,911 18 3	3,784 15 7	5,046 3
Tools - - -	—	1,309 14 10	2,153 16 2	2,398 13 0
Tobacco - - -	14,470 4 0	16,358 11 5	16,779 8 6	18,393 4 11

Articles.	1889.	1890.	1881.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Umbrellas - - -	1,198 16 2	2,209 6 0	2,212 13 0	2,050 17 1
Wearing apparel - -	8,014 10 10	9,525 14 4	11,054 0 7	10,985 6 4
Whiskey - - -	1,488 2 11	1,893 7 4	2,005 12 2	2,244 14 0
Wines and liqueurs - -	4,116 3 5	4,208 6 10	6,806 12 4	6,085 9 3
Woollen goods - -	2,399 18 0	2,955 5 0	4,263 18 8	4,600 7 2
Miscellaneous - - -	12,340 12 7	17,230 18 6	17,832 15 10	19,476 3 3
Total Imports - -	440,868 9 3	562,102 16 4	665,781 3 0	597,370 5 5
Total Imports - -	440,868 9 3	562,102 16 4	665,781 3 0	597,370 5 5
Less Specie - -	40,297 6 4	119,415 9 4	86,479 1 8	48,025 7 11
Total - - £	400,571 2 11	442,687 7 0	579,302 1 4	549,344 17 6

The total value of Imports paying duty and admitted free for the past six years was as follows :—

Year.	Paying Duty.	Admitted free.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1887 - -	317,844 1 0	45,871 11 1	363,715 12 1
1888* - -	91,590 0 11	340,522 4 5	432,112 5 4
1889 - -	77,333 0 11	363,535 8 4	440,868 9 3
1890† - -	349,704 11 8	212,398 4 8	562,102 16 4
1891 - -	464,188 1 7	201,593 1 5	665,781 3 0
1892 - -	422,302 1 1	175,068 4 4	597,370 5 5

*Four per cent. ad valorem duty taken off.
†Ten per cent. ad valorem duty imposed on certain articles.

In 1892 the importation of rum and alcoholic liquors was as follows :—

—	Gallons.
Rum - - - - - - -	1,029,114
Gin and Geneva - - - -	220,322
Whiskey - - - - - -	5,054
Brandy - - - - - -	485
Wines - - - - - -	20,492
Ale and Porter - - - - -	19,665
Total - - - - - -	1,295,132

GOLD COAST. 1892.

With an estimated population of 1,473,882 this gives an average consumption of about $\frac{8}{7}$ths gallon per head, but there is no doubt that a large quantity of the spirits imported into the Colony finds its way into Ashanti and other interior countries not within the protectorate and that $\frac{3}{4}$ gallon per head more nearly approximates to accuracy.

In the United Kingdom, with its population of 38,000,000, the annual consumption of spirits is roughly 39,000,000 gallons and of beer 31,000,000 barrels, besides other strong drinks. It is clear, therefore, that the consumption of alcoholic drinks on the Gold Coast compares very favourably with that of the United Kingdom.

Drunkenness on the Gold Coast is comparatively uncommon. East of the river Volta, where, on account of the low duties, rum can be purchased for threepence a bottle, and where, therefore, if the importation of spirits into the midst of the natives has the demoralizing influence so often contended for it, the effects would be at once visible, there is absolutely no increase of drunkenness apparent. It would seem, therefore, that the West African Native is not without a proper appreciation of the advantages of temperate habits.

Exports.

The value of the exports during the last six years is shown as follows :—

Year.	To United Kingdom.			To British Colonies.			To Foreign Countries.			Totals.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1887 -	306,665	12	0	2,213	1	2	63,567	17	3	372,446	10	5
1888 -	281,778	10	11	3,616	16	2	96,223	13	4	381,619	0	5
1889 -	363,323	5	4	1,053	4	8	78,549	12	2	415,926	2	2
1890 -	494,237	1	11	643	19	2	106,467	8	5	601,348	9	6
1891 -	545,492	16	6	2,035	5	0	136,776	18	2	684,304	19	8
1892 -	471,218	19	10	2,053	13	9	191,791	9	8	665,064	3	3

The quantity and value of the principal staples exported since Lagos became a separate Colony are given in the following table :—

EXPORTS, 1887–1892.

Year.	Camwood.		Cocoa-nuts.		Coffee.		Copra.		Cotton.		Gold Dust.	
	lbs.	£ s. d.	Number.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	Tons. cwts.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	ozs.	£ s. d.
1887 -	109,678	576 2 6	26,725	73 7 0	2,897	85 9 0	199 14¼	1,366 14 4	—	—	22,546¾	81,168 9 5
1888 -	27,831	193 3 10	127,142	240 8 3	8,797	115 14 3	162 16¼	1,087 [illegible]	13,650	196 11 6	24,030¾	86,510 5 2
1889 -	7,444	73 4 5	214,872	500 10 10	1,802	49 18 6	96 2	812 5 5	4,941	59 12 9	28,366 11/16	103,200 9 10
1890 -	5,200	38 18 0	502,239	1,134 2 1	9,319	247 6 0	80 19¼	609 5 10	62,750	2,945 19 4	25,460¼	91,657 0 10
1891 -	6,360	45 19 6	437,748	776 1 6	13,721	473 6 3	253 14	2,069 14 11	43,880	730 18 8	24,475 9/16	88,112 2 9
1892 -	21,300	69 2 0	285,874	472 15 11	12,899	275 4 8	161 16	1,063 13 6	28,862	441 4 1	27,446 1/16	98,805 17 3

EXPORTS, 1887–1892—*continued.*

Year.	Ground Nuts.		Guinea Grains.		Gum Copal.		Hides and Skins.		Ivory.		Kola Nuts.	
	lbs.	£ s. d.	Tons. cwts.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs. and singles	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	Packages.	£ s. d.
1887 -	23,346	91 17 5	231 7	670 0 0	74,077	1,109 0 4	6,223 118,183	7,868 14 11	13,322½	3,965 13 3	206	1,009 16 6
1888 -	1,162	6 17 9	68 2	1,108 17 7	96,002	1,310 9 10	8,156 164,431	15,422 15 6	10,558½	2,820 4 3	261	1,549 5 2
1889 -	2,293	20 10 8	9 5½	234 18 0	134,967	1,047 1 0	9,066 179,855	35,153 11 3	14,406	4,896 3 4	13	85 3 8
1890 -	209,367	784 9 5	34 18	845 13 5	40,164	505 13 7	3,304 171,107	28,241 5 5	15,483¾	5,148 18 9	607	3,314 1 11
1891 -	161,246	621 0 8	118 10	3,178 15 0	28,342	440 17 11	4,635 187,245	30,538 17 9	15,092	4,606 5 7	347	2,223 16 8
1892 -	—	—	23 14	457 14 0	36,593	489 6 8	1,392 188,930	34,915 13 0	32,003	5,417 10 0	91	1,328 7 3

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EXPORTS, 1887–1892—*continued.*

Year.	Palm Kernels.		Palm Oil.		Rubber.		Specie.	Timber.		Unclassified.	Total Exports.
	Tons. cwts.	£ s. d.	Gallons.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Feet.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1887 -	8,022 14	41,613 2 8	3,076,634	143,395 4 8	1,306,252	62,430 1 8	23,238 4 0	240	4 0 0	3,880 7 9	372,446 10 5
1888 -	13,330 14	68,525 0 2	3,410,788	150,361 3 11	878,387	38,048 8 9	9,329 4 10	476	17 15 6	4,775 8 0	381,619 0 5
1889 -	10,918 18½	62,542 2 6	2,901,737	137,283 3 7	1,241,628½	55,197 16 4	10,888 12 6	672	26 0 0	3,854 17 7	415,926 2 2
1890 -	12,650 6¼	78,433 2 1	2,932,951	144,788 1 0	3,361,055	231,281 11 0	6,428 5 2	6,375	510 18 0	4,433 17 8	601,348 9 6
1891 -	12,927 14	89,589 4 8	3,894,369	192,851 15 5	2,946,913	198,901 6 6	37,492 2 0	1,350,226	22,096 12 5	9,557 1 6	684,384 19 8
1892 -	15,845 18	103,194 15 3	3,643,366	178,953 15 0	2,663,020	166,659 16 8	29,522 16 10	2,130,614	36,407 6 0	6,549 5 2	665,064 3 3

By far the larger quantity of the exports go to the United Kingdom, next in order are Germany, France and the United States, the last named taking gum copal, palm kernels, and palm oil only.

There seems every promise that a large trade in the valuable timber of the Colony is springing up. It has already attracted a good deal of capital and the timber realizes good prices in the English markets. The export of timber has, it will be seen from the foregoing figures, increased from 240 feet, valued at 4*l.* in 1887, to 2,130,614 feet, valued at 36,407*l.* 6*s.* in 1892. The transport of the timber from the timber grants to the coast forms one of the principal obstacles to the success of the trade, but it is one which is not insurmountable.

One of the most remarkable exports is that of monkey skins. During the last five years an average of 175,000 monkey skins, valued at about 30,000*l.*, have been exported annually. Only skins in good condition and with few shot holes are taken, and under the circumstances it may safely be asserted that at least 200,000 monkeys are massacred every year on the Gold Coast. The skins most sought after are those of the Colobus Vellerosus, which are often as large as a big dog and have beautiful coats of long black silky hair.

The total value of the exports per head of the population was in 1892 8*s.* 10½*d.*

SHIPPING.

The following tables show :—

(A.) The number of sailing ships and steamers which have entered and cleared during the past five years.

(B.) The countries from which they have entered, and

(C.) the countries for which they have cleared during the same period.

A.

Year.	Steamers entered.		Steamers cleared.		Sailing vessels entered.		Sailing vessels cleared.		Totals.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1888 - -	242	274,027	243	275,874	23	5,114	21	5,010	529	560,025
1889 - -	235	279,684	234	283,331	17	3,546	11	2,485	497	569,046
1890 - -	261	312,430	271	320,887	19	5,822	14	3,876	565	643,015
1891 - -	299	379,377	300	374,054	34	12,224	31	11,514	664	777,169
1892 - -	311	409,726	306	395,256	35	11,851	31	10,077	683	826,910

B.

Entered from	1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom.	83	92,355	84	96,550	89	107,594	91	125,684	79	116,26
Germany -	49	53,989	25	29,359	33	36,397	35	38,195	47	53,377
France - -	2	530	2	1,742	4	3,469	5	3,352	7	7,094
United States	6	3,248	3	1,041	5	2,180	10	2,924	8	3,379
African Ports	125	129,019	138	154,538	148	168,228	184	216,287	193	230,388
Italy - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2,254	3	1,536
Belgium -	—	—	—	—	1	384	1	915	8	9,441
Portugal -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	900	—	—
Spain - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	100
Cape of Good Hope.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	90	—	—
Total -	265	279,141	252	283,230	280	318,252	333	391,601	346	421,577

C.

Cleared for	1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom.	72	85,557	79	93,935	99	118,619	105	135,537	78	108,844
Germany -	35	40,944	18	22,587	27	32,417	30	33,182	44	48,512
France - -	3	1,953	2	1,909	9	8,552	2	1,161	3	3,501
United States	3	1,238	2	1,008	2	164,397	5	2,007	2	584
African Ports	150	150,907	144	166,377	148	—	187	211,865	197	234,138
Belgium -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7,909
Portugal -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	746	1	228
Spain - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	529
Holland -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,070	—	—
West Indies-	1	285	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1,088
Total -	264	280,884	245	285,816	285	324,763	331	385,568	337	405,333

There are 12 ports of entry and 34 sufferance wharves in the Colony for the loading and unloading of vessels.

AGRICULTURE.

The area of the Colony has been variously estimated from 29,401 square miles, as given in the admirable report made by the Commissioners who were appointed by Colonel F. White when administering the Government in 1887 for the purpose of considering the resources of the country and the best means of developing them (the report has been published under the title "Economic Agriculture on the Gold Coast" and can be obtained of the Government Printers, Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode*), to 39,060 square miles as published in the Blue Books. It is probable that a mean between the two—say 35,000 square miles—will more nearly approximate to accuracy.

This is not the place to enter into the question of land tenure on the Gold Coast, but anyone interested in the subject can find a good deal of information with respect to it in the report above referred to.

With regard to the area of land under cultivation I cannot do better than quote from the Commissioners' report:—

"In this tropical country, where nature repays every effort of cultivation by a hundredfold return, and the wants of man are confined almost exclusively to his daily necessary food, there is no incentive to exertion, and thus, though agriculture is the main occupation of the people, we have no hesitation in stating that probably we have no more than three per cent., certainly not more than five per cent., of the soil brought under cultivation in any one year."

The staple food crops of the country are maize, plantains, yams, cassada, ground-nuts, and in some districts, rice. Many parts of the Colony are admirably adapted for the cultivation of rice, and a profitable trade might be carried on by the cultivation of it, as may be seen at a glance from the following figures, which give the quantity and value of rice imported into the Colony during the last five years:—

Year.	Cwts.	Value.
		£ s. d.
1888 - - - - - -	8,992¾	4,050 11 11
1889 - - - - - -	10,922¾	5,429 1 7
1890 - - - - - -	10,524¼	4,936 11 0
1891 - - - - - -	12,370	5,975 7 10
1892 - - - - - -	22,774	11,108 3 11

* Colonial Report, No. 110 of 1890 [C.—5897.-40].

The tobacco plant might also be cultivated with advantage. During the last five years tobacco has been imported into the Colony in the following quantities :—

Year.	Lbs.	Value.		
		£	s.	d.
1888 - - - - - -	482,445	14,313	2	2
1889 - - - - - -	512,233	13,626	10	3
1890 - - - - - -	692,166	15,552	5	4
1891 - - - - - -	731,580	15,657	8	10
1892 - - - - - -	744,508	17,591	8	7

No well directed efforts have as yet been made to grow tobacco, but from the experiments which have been made at the Botanical Station since its establishment in 1890 there is no doubt that the plant is easy of culture on the Gold Coast, and that tobacco of good quality can be produced.

The variety of fruits obtainable is small, and little or no attention is paid by the natives to the cultivation of fruit trees. It is hoped that the establishment of the Government Botanical Station at Aburi will stimulate the natives to turn more attention to fruit cultivation.

The principal commercial product is the oil palm, which, although to be found in profusion throughout the Colony, has never been systematically cultivated. There are three varieties of the tree, which are distinguishable by the colour of the nuts—orange, red, and black, the first giving the best quality of oil. The means adopted by the natives for extracting the oil are very well described in the report on Economic Agriculture. They are miserably defective, causing considerable waste. Probably also not more than half the oil-producing palm trees are made use of, the nuts from the remaining trees being allowed to fall from the trees and rot on the ground. In connection with this, the staple industry of the Colony, the want of improved means of communication between the plantations and the trade Ports is seriously felt. Better means of communication would necessarily lessen the cost of transport; would open out the oil-producing districts; would stimulate trade; and would, by decreasing the cost of placing the staple on the market, admit of the palm oil trade holding its own for a long time to come with its many competitors for attention in the markets of the world. With the spread of education will come improved methods of cultivation and manufacture, which in their turn will be the means of ensuring a stable, abiding, and profitable trade to merchants.

GOLD COAST. 1892.

The trade in palm kernels suffers even more than oil from the want of good communication with the trade ports, and in this regard it will be sufficient to quote from the Report on Economic Agriculture: "For every ton of palm oil there should be 2½ tons "of clean palm kernels, and yet we find that the exports of the "article are much below those of the oil. The direct loss to the "Colony is enormous and arises from the same causes as diminish "the export of oil. Machines have been invented by Gunnell "and others for the purpose of rapidly breaking the nuts, but "they can never come into general use until it is possible to move "large weights in carts along roads adapted to the purpose, as "will be evident when it is considered that under present condi-"tions four men are required to carry on their heads sufficient "nuts (2 cwts.) to produce 56 lbs. of kernels, the value of which "varies from 1*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.* Owing to this cause £100,000* "worth of this one article are annually wasted (*see* Schedule B), "the nuts being piled in heaps and allowed to rot. Schedule B is "an eloquent argument for the establishment of good cart roads." In place of Schedule B referred to, which gave figures up to 1888 only, I append the following table, showing the figures from 1888 to 1892 inclusive:—

Year.	Quantity of Palm Oil exported.	Quantity of Palm Kernels produced.	Quantity of Palm Kernels exported.	Quantity of Palm Kernels unutilized.	Value of Palm Kernels unutilized.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£
1888 - -	11,369	28,422	13,330	15,092	75,460
1889 - -	9,672	24,180	10,919	13,261	66,305
1890 - -	9,776¼	24,441	12,650	11,791	58,955
1891 - -	12,948	32,370	12,928	19,442	97,210
1892 - -	12,144¼	30,361	15,846	14,515	72,575
Total -	55,910	139,774	65,673	74,101	£370,505

Next in importance to the oil palms are the rubber trees. There was practically no trade in rubber until the year 1883, when, in consequence of the attention which was drawn to this valuable product in 1882, a trade was stimulated, until rubber has reached the dignity of being regarded as one of the staple exports of the Colony.

The following figures show the progress which has been made in the decade.

* Which it should have been 75,000*l.*

Year.	Quantity.	Value.		
	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
1883 - - - -	57,913	2,371	12	0
1884 - - - -	123,843	13,619	17	7
1885 - - - -	93,726	30,234	15	1
1886 - - - -	1,549,121	69,971	2	8
1887 - - - -	1,306,252	62,430	1	8
1888 - - - -	878,387	38,048	8	9
1889 - - - -	1,241,628½	55,197	16	4
1890 - - - -	3,361,055	231,281	11	0
1891 - - - -	2,946,913	198,901	6	6
1892 - - -	2,663,020	166,659	16	8

In 1891, 5,450 tons of caoutchouc were imported into the United Kingdom, and the Gold Coast now ranks third among the rubber-producing countries of the world. Rubber is found in abundance in Akim, Krepi, Denkera, Sefwhi and Wassaw, and outside the Protectorate in Ashanti.

Coffee and cotton are cultivated in small quantities and the soil is admirably adapted for their growth as well as for other economic products of market value.

Cotton is indigenous and has been used by the Natives from time immemorial. The Mohammedans weave from it very handsome cloths. The raw material has never, however, become a staple export, and the cultivation of it—if cultivation it can be called—is mainly carried on by the natives who inhabit the districts far removed from the sea-coast, where they find that yarn of British manufacture is more expensive to them than the material which they can raise on their own soil. In 1890 large quantities of Egyptian cotton were imported by the Government with a view to encourage the cultivation of cotton, and the samples obtained from the cotton planted at the Botanical Station were valued in England at a higher figure than any sample previously received from West Africa. The seed has been distributed as widely as possible throughout the Colony, but although a splendid trade might easily spring up in this valuable commodity the want of the means of transport will act as a deterrent to its cultivation on a scale beyond that which is sufficient to supply local wants.

The Botanical Station, to which I have already referred, has been the means of reviving the cultivation of coffee in the country of Akwapim, the soil of which is peculiarly suited to its growth,

and under the fostering hand of the Government it should in time become one of the staple exports of the Colony. Several coffee and cocoa plantations have in recent years been started by European and Native gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Cape Coast, and are likely to be attended with success and profit to the owners.

Fibre plants, which require so little attention, and the cultivation of which would on that account be suited to the habits of the native, have scarcely as yet received any consideration. Many valuable fibre plants are indigenous. Attempts have been made to develop an industry in African piassava fibre but not as yet with any success.

The kola tree, the nuts of which combine the best qualities of coffee and cocoa, and which can therefore be used for extracting a substitute for those beverages, is indigenous to the country. A small trade has been established and more will, it is believed, be heard of kola nuts as an article of export.

MANUFACTURES, MINES, &C.

There are no manufactures of trade value, and mining is confined to gold mining. The country is rich in gold, it is to be found everywhere in large or small quantities, and there is no native family in the country without its family gold ornaments of the purest gold and often of artistic workmanship. The insignia of the court officials of a native King are almost invariably covered with beaten gold, and gold dust among the natives is a common means of exchange.

The natives mine for gold in a very primitive manner; they do not use mercury and their returns must be small compared to what they might be. I am indebted to Mr. G. E. Ferguson, a native Government officer, for the following description of native mining which is taken from his report upon a Government mission which, at the end of 1890, led him through the country of Akim, which abounds in gold.

"A native miner has but few implements—a long-bladed spud or digger, a wooden bucket for bailing out the water or hoisting up the stuff, and a bowl for washing or "vanning" make up the list. He rarely makes his shaft more than three feet in diameter. Planting one end of his digger into a recess in the shaft he places the other end diagonally against the opposite side of the shaft, and supporting himself by it his foot is placed in another of the recesses. He then lengthens out his body and fixes his back firmly against the side of the shaft. Thus supported, he removes the digger, plants it in another recess below the first and by repeating the operation gets to the bottom of the shaft. A

tunnel, which cannot be long, for his neighbour's shaft is only 15 to 20 feet from him, is next driven.

"In some cases there is a quick return, nuggets worth 100*l.* not being rare, as I was informed by the Chief of Asiakwa. From all I can learn the yield is about 2*l.* 10*s.* per ton.

"Whatever the yield may be the numerous shafts serve as catchpits for surface water, and as the rainy season sets in all the workings are suspended; a few are renewed during the dry season, while most of them are permanently deserted and new shafts sunk. In this way the Akim miner honeycombs the ground, and by interfering with the natural distribution of the water wastes the mineral resources of his country."

For many years past gold mining on an extensive scale has been carried on by several English mining companies in Wassaw. These mines were visited early in 1889 by Governor Sir Brandford Griffith, and His Excellency's Report has been printed and presented to Parliament (copies of the Report* can be obtained of the Government Printers, Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode). Large sums of money have been spent on machinery, but the difficulty of landing machinery, and the further difficulty of transporting it to the mines, have been great hindrances in the development of what ought to be a prosperous and handsomely paying industry. Mismanagement has not been absent and no doubt other causes have been at work to prevent success, but Sir Brandford Griffith in his report, already referred to, says that his visit impressed him with the following convictions:—

1st; that the country is rich in gold and that it is merely a matter of the necessary time and scientific application for that gold to pay well for extraction, and

2nd; that earnest and well considered attempts are now being made to ensure success.

In a paper on the "History, Trade, Resources, and Present Condition of the Gold Coast Settlement," which Mr. Hesketh J. Bell, F.R.G.S., Assistant Treasurer of the Gold Coast, read on the 1st May 1893 before the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, he says, on the subject of gold mining:—

"It is impossible in the limits of a paper such as this to go fairly into the merits and prospects of gold mining on the West Coast of Africa. If the Gold Coast possessed a climate no worse than that of Australia or South Africa the question would long ere this have solved itself, and a rush to the West African Gold Fields would have happened very many years ago. I doubt very much whether California itself ever presented to the naked eye the tempting wealth of gold which so forcibly attracts the attention of the traveller in the western districts of the Gold Coast. All along the sea-board, from Cape Coast Castle to Appolonia, the native women may be seen washing the sand of

* Colonial Report, No. 66 of 1889 [C.—5620-24], August 1889.

the sea-shore and obtaining a considerable amount of gold therefrom. Every stream in Ahanta possesses rich auriferous deposits, and all over the country quartz reefs crop out in the surface soil giving good promise of great wealth lying at a little depth below. The reports of every competent person who visits these districts confirms the statement that gold is to be found in abundance."

The following table shows the exports of gold, irrespective of gold specie, from the Colony since 1885 :—

Year.	Weight.			Value.		
	Ozs.	Ack.		£	s.	d.
1886 - - - -	20,799	1	0	74,828	17	0
1887 - - - -	22,546	12	$4\frac{2}{3}$	81,168	9	5
1888 - - -	24,030	10	$0\frac{1}{3}$	86,510	5	2
1889 - - - -	28,666	12	$5\frac{1}{9}$	103,200	9	10
1890 - - - -	25,460	4	$3\frac{3}{4}$	91,657	0	10
1891 - - - -	24,475	9	3	88,112	2	9
1892 - - - -	27,446	1	1	98,805	17	3
Totals - - -	173,425	3	$5\frac{31}{36}$	£624,283	2	3

GRANTS OF LAND.

It is hardly an exaggeration to say that every square yard of land in the Colony has its owner, and the acquisition of land by the Government for public purposes can only be accomplished by payment at a valuation either eventually agreed upon or, in the majority of cases, fixed by the court to which the matter is taken for settlement under the provisions of the Public Lands Ordinance No. 8 of 1876. Large tracts of land form what is known as "Stool lands," that is land which is attached to the stool either of the native kings of the country or the chiefs of the towns or villages in that country, and passes upon the death of the king or chief to the next occupant of the stool. Disputes as to the ownership of land are frequent, and more trouble arises from such disputes than from any other cause. The mining companies hold most of their land by grants from native kings or chiefs for a term of years, and latterly large grants of land have been obtained by persons and companies interested in the timber trade. These grants are unregistered, and the only condition attached to them is that the grantee pays up with regularity the annual rent agreed upon.

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GAOLS AND PRISONERS.

The total number of persons committed to the several Government prisons of the Colony during the last five years has been as follows:—

Year.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Totals.
1888 - - -	1,702	69	7	1,778
1889 - - -	2,093	148	14	2,255
1890 - - -	1,647	76	9	1,732
1891 - - -	1,677	85	4	1,766
1892 - - -	1,475	48	11	1,534

During the same years the cost of the Prisons Establishment was:—

Year.	Cost. £	s.	d.
1888 - - - -	4,497	14	1
1889 - - - -	4,803	19	9
1890 - - - -	4,117	8	9
1891 - - - -	4,230	10	3
1892 - - - -	5,387	1	8

and the cost per head as shown in the following table:—

Year.	Total number of Prisoners.	Total cost of Prisoners. £	s.	d.	Cost per Prisoner. £	s.	d.
1888 - - -	1,778	4,497	14	1	2	10	7
1889 - - -	2,255	4,803	19	9	2	2	7
1890 - - -	1,732	4,117	8	9	2	7	7
1891 - - -	1,766	4,230	10	3	2	7	11
1892 - - -	1,534	5,387	1	8	3	10	3

The large increase in the cost per head in 1892 as compared with previous years is due principally to the fact that in order to get a more reliable and efficient staff of prison officers higher wages have been paid from the 1st January 1892. The prison rations,

which are obtained by tender, have also slightly risen in price from the same date.

Against the cost must be placed as a set-off the value of the work done by the prisoners. They are employed in scavenging duties, the upkeep of roads, mat making, carpentering, and tailoring.

Besides the Government prisons, which number 13, there are 62 registered native prisons each under the charge of the Chief of the town in which it is situated.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The following return shows the number of committed offences brought before the Government Courts, and the number of convictions obtained in Courts during the last five years:—

Year.	Offences.	Convictions.		Totals.
		Commissioner's Courts.	Supreme Court.	
1888 - -	5,087	3,638	134	3,772
1889 - -	4,951	3,638	123	3,761
1890 - -	5,678	4,403	166	4,569
1891 - -	5,369	4,106	139	4,245
1892 - -	5,385	4,042	126	4,168

The native kings and chiefs in the Protectorate are with few exceptions allowed to hold court and adjudicate upon cases in accordance with native custom. They have, however, no power of life and death, and all criminal offences of a serious character have to be sent to the Government courts.

In accordance with native custom suitors in native courts have a right of appeal from the Chief's court to the court of the King of the country, and this right presents a serious difficulty in connection with the partition of native countries.

On the 15th January 1883 an Ordinance was passed giving power to the Government to regulate native tribunals where it might from time to time appear desirable to do so. Under this excellent Ordinance, which is called the Native Jurisdiction Ordinance, the kings and chiefs of the countries to which it is applied have to render periodical returns to the Government of the cases dealt with by them, and the means exist of seeing that justice is fairly and impartially administered. The Ordinance has so far only been applied to a very few of the countries of the Protectorate.

HOSPITALS.

There are four public hospitals maintained by the Government at the following places :—

——	Number of beds.
Accra - - -	40
Cape Coast - - -	32
Elmina - - -	28
Kwitta - - -	9

There are free dispensaries attached to each hospital and free dispensaries at the following places, where also a medical officer is stationed. At these dispensaries large numbers of natives are annually treated gratuitously :—

Axim. Saltpond. Winneba. Ada.

During the last five years the following in-patients have been treated :—

Year.	Patients Discharged.				Totals.
	Cured.	Relieved.	Not improved.	Deaths.	
1888 - - -	710	226	12	59	1,007
1889 - - -	686	246	32	88	1,052
1890 - - -	769	179	40	47	1,035
1891 - - -	572	212	41	48	873
1892 - - -	840	272	47	71	1,230

PUBLIC LUNATIC ASYLUM.

A lunatic asylum was established in Accra in 1887, and the following male and female lunatics have been treated in it :—

Year.	Admitted.		Discharged.						Deaths.		Remaining 31st December.	
			Cured.		Relieved.		Not improved.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1887 - -	14	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	11	5
1888 - -	17	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	8	3	17	4
1889 - -	10	3	5	2	—	—	—	—	4	1	18	4
1890 - -	12	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	6	1	21	3
1891 - -	10	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	25	5
1892 - -	21	2	7	—	—	—	1*	—	6	1	32	6

* Escaped.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The rainfall at Accra during the last five years has been as follows:—

1888 - - - - - -	34·96 inches.
1889 - - - - - -	25·56 inches.
1890 - - - - - -	29·535 inches.
1891 - - - - - -	28·97 inches.
1892 - - - - - -	29·27 inches.

In 1892 the highest shade temperature registered at Accra was 89° 92″ at 5 p.m. in March, and the lowest 62° 99″ at 9 a.m. in June. The hottest months are February, March, April, and May, and the coolest July, August, and September.

At the botanical station on the hills at Aburi the rainfall in 1891 was 55·14 inches and in 1892 43·25 inches. In June 1891 the rainfall at the station was unusually heavy, reaching a total of 20·03 inches.

SAVINGS BANKS.

A Government Savings Bank system was established on the 1st January 1888 by Ordinance No. 15 of 1887. Interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. is paid upon deposits by any one depositor not exceeding 500*l.* in the aggregate.

On the 31st December 1892 there were nine banks open, and the following table shows the progress which has been made in the five years during which the system has been in operation:—

Name of Bank.	Number of Depositors on the 31st December.					Amount standing to credit of Depositors on the 31st December.					
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
						£	£	£	£	£	s.
Accra - - - -	38	47	59	85	89	939	2,023	1,873	2,451	2,555	0
Ada - - - -	—	117	118	96	87	—	1,113	142	106	33	0
Cape Coast - - -	3	6	12	14	23	11	75	134	329	536	0
Chama* - - - -	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	0	11
Elmina† - - - -	—	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	123	158	0
Kwitta - - - -	—	1	7	7	9	—	2	54	84	153	0
Saltpond‡ - - -	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	12	2	2	0
Tarkwa§ - - - -	—	—	—	9	33	—	—	—	50	61	0
Winneba‖ - - -	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	6	11	0
Total - - - -	41	171	198	229	264	£950	3,213	2,215	3,151	3,509	11

* Opened 1st March 1892. † Opened 1st March 1891. ‡ Opened 1st July 1889. § Opened 1st March 1891. ‖ Opened 1st July 1889.

It is unsatisfactory to find that the progress of the Savings Banks is so slow, but thrift is to a certain extent dependent upon education, and as education advances so will the natives learn to become thrifty. Still there would, it is believed, be more depositors but for the prevailing practice of petty trading. A man with a few shillings will buy small commodities of saleable value, and, raising the price, will start up country as a hawker and having sold his goods will with the proceeds purchase at a low cost rubber or monkey skins. With these he will return to the coast, and, selling them at their market value, start afresh as a hawker on a somewhat larger scale than before. The small number of Savings Bank depositors must not therefore be taken as a correct index to the thrift of the population.

I have referred, under the head of education, to the establishment of penny banks in the principal schools of the Colony. The money deposited in these penny banks is lodged in the local Government Savings Bank.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.

Post Office.—There is a tri-weekly postal service along the whole coast line from Accra to Kwitta on the east, and from Accra to Axim on the west; a tri-weekly service from Accra to the Government station at Akuse on the Volta passing through and serving the countries of Akwapim and Eastern and Western Krobo; a weekly service from Axim to Half Assinie; and a bi-weekly service from Chama to the Gold Mines in Wassaw. The mails are carried on foot, and it is estimated that 122,226 miles are traversed annually by the 42 postmen employed for the purpose, giving each man an average of 8 miles a day assuming a continuous daily employment throughout the year.

There is an inland money order service in force between the principal coast towns, and the introduction of the system of sending small sums of money through the post by means of postal orders of fixed value has been decided upon. (The sale of postal orders of the value of 1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, 10*s.* and 20*s.* was commenced on the 1st March 1893.)

A parcel post with the United Kingdom, and through the United Kingdom with all countries with which there are parcels posts arrangements in force, was commenced on the 1st February 1888, and a similar post has since been established with the West African Colonies of Lagos, Sierra Leone, and Gambia.

The following table gives the principal postal statistics since the separation of Lagos from this Colony:—

Year.	No. of Post Offices.	Estimated No. of Letters &c. Posted.	No. of Money Order Offices.	Money Orders.				Parcels.	
				Inland.		Foreign.		Number received.	No. Despatched.
				No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
					£ s. d.		£ s. d.		
1887 - -	17	103,260	2	432	1,477 17 9	1,716	10,473 15 1	—	—
1888 - -	17	111,041	2	425	1,939 8 2	1,387	6,709 3 7	—	—
1889 - -	26	146,905	2	363	1,209 19 1	1,175	4,572 2 6	1,000	407
1890 - -	26	161,726	2	399	1,681 11 11	1,213	3,481 18 0	1,524	378
1891 - -	30	205,035	3	562	1,985 1 4	1,549	5,142 18 4	1,871	497
1892 - -	30	225,293	5	904	3,193 8 0	1,970	7,251 1 11	1,799	564

Telegraphs.—The erection of telegraph lines in the Colony was commenced in 1882, but it was not until the 24th May 1887 that arrangements could be made for the public to have access to the wires for the despatch of telegrams, and that telegraph offices were opened. Prior to that date the wires were used entirely by the Government. On the 24th May 1887, nine telegraph offices were opened for the receipt of public messages, but only in a tentative manner, because in the notice announcing the fact it was expressly stated that Government messages were to have priority of transmission over the messages of the public, and that the Government reserved to itself the right to refuse any message it might wish so to do and to close the lines to the public at any time it deemed advisable. The rates of charge fixed were 1*s.* per 20 words and 3*d.* for each additional 5 words with free addresses; and these rates are still in force. Notwithstanding the restrictions to which the messages of the public were subjected and which no longer exist 4,399 paid messages were handed in and despatched between the 24th May and 31st December 1887, yielding a revenue of 250*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* From the 24th May 1887 until the 1st June 1891, telegraph work was conducted by the Post Office staff, but on the latter date the telegraphs were formed into a separate department, as stated under the head of Civil Establishment.

On the 24th May 1887 there were 108 miles of telegraph lines, and on the 31st December 1891 the length had been increased to 265 miles. Since the 1st June 1891 considerable attention has been paid to the condition of the lines, and whereas before that date interruptions of communication were of frequent occurrence they are now rare. The lines are in good order, and the service is satisfactory.

The several Government offices in Accra are connected by telephone to a central exchange (18 connexions) with which exchange also the Government Sanitarium at Aburi—a distance of 26 miles—is in telephonic communication.

The Government accepts the cable messages of the African Direct Telegraph Company at all its offices, and also undertakes the delivery of such messages. In 1892 808 cablegrams of the value of 1,822*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.* were accepted while 708 such telegrams were delivered.

The following table shows the progress of the telegraphs since May 24th 1887:—

Year.	Number of Offices.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Telegrams dealt with.				Receipts.		
			Public.	Government.	Cable.	Totals.	Inland Telegrams.	For Cable Company.	Totals.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1887 -	9	108	4,399	17,130	—	21,529	252 0 9	—	252 0 9
1888 -	1	178	9,243	27,223	—	36,466	518 7 0	—	518 7 0
1889 -	11	178	14,493	22,481	715	37,689	786 1 0	904 4 7	1,690 5 7
1890 -	12	178	17,722	22,286	1,029	41,037	927 6 0	1,233 13 3	2,260 19 3
1891 -	13	210	17,513	21,157	1,274	39,944	1,015 10 9	1,586 17 1	2,692 7 10
1892 -	16	265	19,773	25,365	1,516	46,654	1,182 18 4	1,822 7 0	3,005 5 4

The telegraph lines run along the coast from Kwitta on the one side to Axim on the other (on the 31st December 1892 the extension to Axim had not been quite completed, but the line was open to the public as far as Dixcove) and there is a line to the Hill station and Government Sanitarium at Aburi. Steps are about to be taken to extend the telegraphs from Kwitta to Danoe, and to erect a new line from Ada to the Government station at Akuse with an extension thence to Kpong.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

There are very few roads worthy of the name, and communication between the trade ports and the interior is for the most part maintained by native tracks either cleared of bush by the Native Chiefs at fitful intervals or kept more or less clear by the traffic passing over them. Within the immediate neighbourhood of the several Government stations these bush tracks are as a rule in fair order, the Native Chiefs being under the more direct supervision of the District Commissioner, but even then considerable difficulty often occurs in getting the chiefs to clear away the bush which in a tropical climate grows with such rapidity; and in the rainy seasons the tracks being by constant use more concave than convex become, where they pass through low-lying land, conduits for the surface drainage of the surrounding country and almost useless for traffic. In one or two isolated cases the chiefs have converted their tracks into fair roads, but such action on their part has either been brought about by an energetic Commissioner or by pressure on the part of the Government accompanied by a present of money.

The only roads in the Colony which may be fairly so designated are those which are entirely under Government supervision. These are the road between Accra and Christiansborg, a distance of 2¾ miles, and the road from the latter place to the Government Sanitarium at Aburi, a distance of 26 miles. In addition to these two Government roads, the military road between Cape Coast and Prahsu; the road from Aburi through Akwapim and Eastern and Western Krobo to Kpong and Akuse; and the road from Chama to Tarkwa (Lower Wassaw) are all under more or less constant Government supervision and on that account are either in good order or two or three stages in advance of the native bush tracks. In Akwamu and British Krepi the bush tracks are well looked after by the native Chiefs and could be converted into roads without much difficulty.

The native Chiefs who can be induced to keep their tracks clear of bush and passable for traders and travellers at all periods of the year are paid 10*s.* a quarter per mile, and cutlasses and hatchets are loaned to them by the Government to assist them in the work. In recent years a road overseer has been appointed in each Commissioner's district for the purpose of inspecting the

tracks and enabling the Government to know by trustworthy reports that the Chiefs have fairly earned their road subsidies.

On the 15th February 1890 an officer was specially appointed Inspector of Trade Roads. Under his supervision the native track between Anyako, a town on the lagoon behind Kwitta and Beve, a distance of 25 miles inland, was in 1890–91 converted into a road, and a similar process is now being applied to the much frequented coast track between the towns of Cape Coast and Anamaboe.

On the 10th and 14th August 1892 two additional officers were respectively appointed Sub-inspectors of Trade Roads, and on the 26th October 1892 a third Sub-Inspector was appointed. These officers have been supplied with gangs of labourers and have been employed on the Cape Coast Prahsu military road and the trade track from Cape Coast to Denkera and Sefwhi.

The country is intersected by several rivers, the principal of which are the Volta, Prah, and Ankobra. The Volta and Ankobra are extensively used as trade waterways. They are navigable for steam launches from 80 to 100 miles, but their upper reaches are obstructed by rapids, and throughout their courses navigation is frequently rendered difficult by the prevalence of rocks and snags. The trade in timber which is now springing into existence has brought the rivers of the Colony under notice as important means of communication with the coast.

The question of intersecting the country with light railways has been under consideration, and has advanced to the stage of a preliminary survey of the country for that purpose. On the 5th February 1893 Captain Lang, R.E., the officer selected for this special work, arrived in the Colony, and in company with Mr. Foord, a Civil Engineer experienced in railway work, proceeded to commence the survey, including the selection of a suitable place on the coast for conversion into a harbour for the landing of heavy material required for the construction and working of the lines. At present along the whole surf-bound coast line of the Colony there is no harbour of any kind and no quay which lighters and launches can run alongside with heavy material and stores. All goods and stores are at present landed in surf boats, often at great difficulty on account of the surf, and the question of the best way of providing means to ensure the safe unloading of heavy material into lighters, and of facilities for unloading the lighters themselves, necessarily obtrudes itself in connection with the laying down and working of lines of railway in the Colony.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Under the head of agriculture I have stated that the soil of the Gold Coast is admirably adapted to the cultivation of a vast quantity of products of market value. Equally with other tropical countries the soil is varied and practically inexhaustible.

GOLD COAST. 1892.

Against the development of the Colony by means of English capital there lies upon it the stigma of a baneful climate. But I cannot help thinking that by clearing the waterways of the Colony and thus improving the drainage of the country, by converting the bush tracks into decent roads and so improving the ventilation of the country, by a gradual conversion of the dense bush into cultivated areas, by the enforcement in the interior towns and villages of the sanitary laws which have proved so useful and advantageous in the coast towns, and by improving the means of transport, thereby enabling Europeans resident at a distance from the trade ports to have ready access to good food and the various comforts of civilization to which they have been accustomed and which they more than ever want in a tropical country, the climate of the Gold Coast will lose its notoriety and the country will become, equally with other tropical countries, a safe means for the investment of capital.

The greatest hindrance to the rapid development of trade is the want of proper means of transport. So long as every gallon of palm oil, every hundredweight of rubber, every fathom of cloth, and every pound of gunpowder has to be carried on men's heads to and from the interior, the amount of trade must necessarily be narrowed, and will be confined to those articles which can be transported by the primitive means in force or which will bear the heavy increase of price entailed by the cost of carriage. The construction of roads from the trade ports through the oil and rubber producing districts to the interior, the formation of a harbour where heavy goods can be safely disembarked and landed, and the laying down of lines of light railway in those parts of the country where there is reasonable possibility of a paying traffic will, besides opening up a country with a potentiality of wealth sufficient to make the Colony rich and prosperous, have the effect of increasing commerce, civilizing the natives, and implanting in their minds new wants for the gratification of which they will be aroused to industry.

(Signed) F. M. HODGSON,
Colonial Secretary.

Accra, Gold Coast,
27th June 1893.

No. 136.

GOLD COAST.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1893.

[For Report for 1892 *see* Colonial Report (Annual) No. 88.]

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
May 1895.

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COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following, among other, Reports relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained for a few pence from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
104	Victoria	1892
105	Bermuda	1893
106	Gambia	"
107	Hong Kong	"
108	St. Vincent	"
109	Gibraltar	"
110	Bahamas	"
111	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
112	Leeward Islands	"
113	Barbados	"
114	Malta	"
115	Zululand	"
116	British Honduras	"
117	Trinidad and Tobago	"
118	Falkland Islands	"
119	Rodrigues	"
120	Mauritius	"
121	Straits Settlements	"
122	Labuan	"
123	Basutoland	1893–94
124	St. Lucia	1893
125	St. Helena	"
126	Ceylon	"
127	Fiji	"
128	Grenada	"
129	Sierra Leone	"
130	British Bechuanaland	1893–94
131	British New Guinea	1892–3& 1893–4
132	Lagos	1893
133	British Guiana	1893–4
134	Jamaica	"
135	Newfoundland	1893

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada	Emigration.

No. 136.

GOLD COAST.
1893.

GOLD COAST.

[For Report for 1892 *see* Colonial Report (Annual) No. 88.]

Sir W. B. GRIFFITH to the MARQUESS OF RIPON.

Government House, Christiansborg Castle,
Accra, February 22, 1895.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a report on the Blue Book for the year 1893 which I received from the Colonial Secretary on the 21st instant.

2. The report affords the fullest evidence of the attention, care, and pains which Mr. Hodgson has taken in its preparation. It is very full, and I may say exhaustive, with reference to the various matters touched upon in it, and will afford very useful information to those who take an interest in the Gold Coast, as indicating the immense progress which has been made in the Colony of late years, of its great yielding power as regards exports, and of its capacity to consume vast quantities of imports:—

	£	s.	d.
The first of these being for the year under notice represented by - -	718,353	0	0
and the exports by - - -	722,106	0	0
Making a total volume of trade for 1893 of - - - -	1,440,459	0	0

the highest amount ever reached; whilst the five years from 1880 to 1893 show a steady increase in the value of both imports and exports, except as regards 1892, when there was a falling off of 19,000*l.* in the exports. I will not enter further into details because these are given with such fulness and value in the report that I should simply be repeating a portion of it unnecessarily.

GOLD COAST. 1893.

3. There are one or two points, however, relative to which I think I should make some remarks, especially with regard to the financial position of the Colony.

	£	s.	d.
The revenue in 1892 was - -	183,075	0	0
In 1893 - - - -	201,783	0	0
Showing an increase in the revenue of 1893 of - - - -	18,708	0	0

over that of 1892, or over 10 per cent., whilst, after allowing for the expenditure of the year, a balance remained on hand on 31st December 1893, of 175,615*l.*, whilst the Colony is entirely free from debt, and to show how light the pressure of taxation is upon the people of this country, I would mention that in 1893, with the increased revenue, it was only 2*s.* 8*d.*, per head.

4. Your Lordship will observe under the head of "Local Revenue" the remarks which the Colonial Secretary has made relative to the question of the application of the municipal system of government to Accra, the capital town of the Colony, and the larger and more important of the coast towns, which he states cannot much longer be deferred, and in this regard your Lordship will have had before you a Towns Council Ordinance, which was prepared chiefly by Mr. Ashmore, the late Acting Colonial Secretary of this Colony, based upon his experience of the advantage to all parties of corresponding legislation in the Island of Ceylon. Some of the people here have been stirred up into opposition to putting the machinery of this Ordinance into motion, and I do not propose to take any action with regard to it until your Lordship shall have had an opportunity of seeing the objections that have been taken to the Ordinance, but I do not hesitate to state, in passing, that the movement has proceeded solely from interested persons possessed of property as well as from some of the European traders who have instigated the natives to opposition, all parties being more or less opposed to any legislation—and it is not surprising that they should be—which is calculated to inflict the slightest tax upon them.

5. Your Lordship will observe in the concluding paragraph of Mr. Hodgson's able and interesting paper the expression of his regret that this report on the Blue Book for 1893 should have been so delayed, and he points out the reason for this in the fact that he was away on leave of absence from the 11th March to the 20th of November and found on his return that the work of writing the report had not been taken up. This is explained by the circumstance that Mr. Ashmore, who acted temporarily for Mr. Hodgson during his absence, was a good deal away from headquarters with me between August and November. He, therefore, had not time to take up and deal with the Blue Book for 1893 as he had fully intended, and whilst I have no doubt that from his great ability and quick grasp of points and circum-

stances he would no doubt have produced a very able report, yet he could not have brought to bear upon it the experience of 1893 which the Colonial Secretary possessed, because during hewhole of that year Mr. Hodgson was resident in the Colony, and therefore would be more at home with the numerous subjects to be dealt with in the report than an Acting Officer who was only in the Colony for a little over eight months. But, my Lord, although the report has been delayed, I trust your Lordship will kindly make allowance for this in view of the circumstances out of which the delay arose.

I have, &c.

W. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH,
Governor.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1893.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Revenue.

During the year 1893 taxation, and duties remained as they were in 1892, and the growth in the prosperity of the Colony is shown by the Revenue having reached a total of 201,782*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, which is the largest sum collected in any one year in the history of the Gold Coast. In 1892 the Revenue amounted to 183,074*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*, so that for the year under review the increase in the revenue was at the rate of 10 per cent.

The items of revenue may be properly classified and compared with those of 1892 as shown in the following table :—

Items of Revenue.	1892.			1893.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wines, Spirits, Tobacco, Guns, &c., (specific)	133,448	1	10	144,907	1	9
General Merchandize (ad valorem) -	28,322	15	0	32,812	7	9
Liquor Licenses - - - -	5,597	10	0	5,482	10	0
Stamps, (Postal, Telegraph and Revenue)	6,686	9	5	7,352	1	8
Other Items - - - -	*9,019	14	10	†11,228	16	0
Total Revenue - -	£183,074	11	1	201,782	17	2

* Includes Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Court; and 4,095*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* interest on investments.

† Includes Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Courts; and 4,972*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* interest on investments.

Although complaints have been made to the Government from time to time that the 10 per cent. ad valorem duty on general merchandize is too high, the trade in this description of goods increased from 283,227*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* in 1892 to 328,123*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in 1893, or no less than 15·85 per cent. The only valid argument against the duty in a country like the Gold Coast, where direct taxation in the Interior towns is impracticable and where the native can only be got at for taxing purposes by a duty on such articles as experience shows he is inclined to purchase, is that it causes trade to be either stationary or retrogressive. This argument does not hold good as regards the Gold Coast at present, and as the country becomes more and more exploited there will be a less tendency to its existence. The merchants, it is true, feel the incidence of the tax in the first instance because it is from them that the Government collects it; but they are not slow to throw the burden off their shoulders, and, when trade is brisk, the money paid to the Government soon comes back to them; the burden is lost in being disseminated throughout the population in infinitesimal proportions. I showed in my report for 1892 that taxation in the Gold Coast Colony amounted only to 2*s.* 5*d.* a head. It amounted in 1893 to 2*s.* 8*d.* a head, and no one can say that this is any burden at all on the people of the Protectorate, for whom the Government provides security for life and property, education for those who choose to take it, and as many of the advantages of civilization as possible.

The specific duties, which are levied on luxuries (wine, spirits, tobacco, &c.) amounted to no less a sum than 144,907*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*, being an increase of 8·58 per cent. over the amount collected in 1892. This again is an indication of the increasing prosperity of the inhabitants of the Colony.

Expenditure.

The expenditure, although showing an increase of 20,830*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, being 178,934*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* in 1893 as against 158,103*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* in 1892, was less than the revenue of the year by as much as 22,848*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* The principal cause of the increase in expenditure was the commencement, and in some cases completion, of public works of utility.

Public Debt.

At present there is none, but it is not improbable that the time is approaching for adding the Gold Coast to the list of British Colonies borrowing money in the English market, inasmuch as such works as a harbour, the construction of railways into the interior, and the clearance of waterways, are pressing forward for attention, and must be taken up if the Gold Coast is to range itself with the Colonies which command the attention of capitalists.

Local Revenue.

The application of the municipal system of government to Accra, the capital town of the Colony, and to the larger and more important of the Coast Towns cannot much longer be deferred. It is desirable that the people should be taught, and made to understand, their obligations in the general system of government, and there can be no better way of doing this than in showing them how, with a very moderate direct taxation, they can obtain the increased comfort which proper sanitation, good streets, a satisfactory water supply, and so forth, will bestow upon them. Hitherto the fact that there is so small a number of educated people in each town has blocked the introduction of a system of local government, but with the spread of education this obstacle is being rapidly removed.

MILITARY AND POLICE FORCES.

The total cost of the Hausa Military Force was 37,204*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, being an increase on the previous year of 1,654*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* which is almost wholly accounted for by the purchase of additional machine guns and ammunition.

Authority was obtained for increasing the Volunteer Force from 100 to 300 men by raising one additional company at Accra and two companies at Cape Coast. The Volunteer movement has proved most popular among the educated Natives and no difficulty whatever was experienced in obtaining the requisite number of recruits, as many as 120 having been enrolled in Cape Coast in the course of a few days. Apart from the fact that the Natives who join the Volunteer Force are taught habits of punctuality, obedience, and discipline which cannot fail to be of use to them in civil life, besides the usual military duties which fit them to take their place as part of the defensive force of the Colony, the Volunteer movement is a means of bringing together men of different tribes and various views, and giving them a common standpoint from which to sink their differences and do some work for the good of their country.

A scheme for improving the efficiency of the Police Force, which has for some time been far from satisfactory, has been drawn up and the introduction of the scheme will, it is hoped, result in the Force becoming more efficient and reliable.

Towards the end of September it became apparent that King Prempeh (Kwaku Dua III) of Ashanti, whose army had defeated the Nkoranzas, a tribe which had recently revolted from the Ashanti confederation, meditated a descent upon Attabubu, a country which the Government had taken into the Protectorate by a treaty dated the 25th November 1890. The Attabubus are one of the Brong tribes living to the north-east of the country of Ashanti. These tribes until the Ashanti War of 1873–74 were subservient to Ashanti, and King Prempeh having succesfully overthrown in turn all those tribes of the confederation which had favoured the

claims of his rival, Prince Atcheriboanda, namely, the Kokofus, Mampons, Nsutas, Dadiassis and Nkwantas, conceived the idea of re-asserting the power of Ashanti over the Brong tribes and of regaining the allegiance of the King of Attabubu, against whose treaty with this Government he had always protested.

The Kumasi army was composed of contingents from Mampon, Nsuta (the people of those two Ashanti tribes had returned to their respective countries and had given in their allegiance to King Prempeh) Ofinsu, Adjisu, Abiasim, the small tributary countries of Kumawu, Agogo, Kwamen, and Asokori, as well as a contingent from the King of Juabin under Ampetsi, a son of King Asafu Ajei, who died in exile at Lagos. The whole force was placed under the Kumasi General, Amankwatia Kwamin, whose intentions were expressed in the following oath which he swore before the King at a great council held at Kumasi for the purpose of deciding upon the final arrangements :—

"I will proceed to Nkoranza or wherever the King of Nkoranza may be and bring him to you. I will visit Brumasi ; I will take my breast plates ('osen') from the Kings of Prang, Yeji, and Gwan. I will encamp at Attabubu, where the shady trees will give shelter to my troops, and on my return I will bring Attabubu, Nkoranza, and all the Brong nation with me to you as part of your Kingdom by conquest."

Brumasi, Prang, Yeji, Gwan and Attabubu are, it may be stated, the principal Brong tribes, and the King of Nkoranza with a large number of his people had upon his defeat taken refuge with those tribes.

To prevent the Ashanti Army overrunning Attabubu, whose King had sent urgent messages to the Government for succour, a strong force of Hausas, under the command of the Inspector-General of Constabulary, Colonel Sir Francis Scott, was despatched from Accra, the advance guard starting on the 2nd October. On the arrival of the Hausas in Attabubu, the King of Ashanti, to whom at the same time a letter of warning had been addressed, withdrew his army to Kumasi, fearing that he might have to act on the defensive. The year closed with the Hausa Force still in Attabubu, the main body at the town of that name, and detachments in the frontier towns of Amantin and Bompata, both on roads leading to Kumasi.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The sum spent under this head amounted to 30,047*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*, as against 16,608*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* in 1892. Among the public works undertaken during the year were the erection of market sheds in the Town of Accra and the construction of a large underground fresh-water tank in connection with them, the survey by Captain Lang, R. E., of a route for the proposed railway from the Coast to the Interior, the survey of the watershed of the river Humo in connection with the question of obtaining a water-supply for the towns of Accra and Christiansborg, the construction of a fresh-water

tank at Saltpond sufficiently large to supply the wants of the people of that town, the improvement of the landing places at Accra and Cape Coast, the erection of gunpowder magazines at Winneba and Kwitta, and of a head treasury at Accra, the commencement of the Queen's warehouse at Accra, and lastly the commencement of the construction of a proper road from Cape Coast to Denkera and so on to Sefwhi.

LEGISLATION.

Ten Ordinances were passed, the principal of which were No. 7, "An Ordinance to enable the Governor to issue Commissions of enquiry with special powers;" and No. 8 "An Ordinance "to regulate the relations between employers and employed, "and to control the employment of persons in the Colony for "service out of the Colony."

The latter Ordinance is the first step towards placing the emigration of Natives from the Gold Coast upon a more defined and satisfactory footing than it had been previously.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Under this head may be mentioned the sanction to proposals to augment the strength of the roads department which, when carried out, will enable the Government to commence the important work of constructing and maintaining throughout the Colony roads which will be passable for foot traffic throughout the year. Further, the re-arrangement of the Native staff of each department into classes with, in most cases, substantial increases of salary, and the provision of better means of promotion for deserving officers.

SECURITY.

The Public Officers' Guarantee Fund was started on the 1st January for the purpose (as stated in the report on the Colony for 1892) of putting an end to the unsatisfactory arrangement under which the Native officers of the Government had to find two approved sureties in the Colony, unsatisfactory because it placed the officers under obligations to their sureties. There was no defalcation during the year, and the Fund was not called upon to pay away any of its moneys during the first year of its existence.

PENSIONS.

The Pension list during the three years has remained more or less stationary, as the following figures show :—

			£	s.	d.
1888 - - -	22 pensioners,		1,734	7	7
1889 - - -	28	"	2,420	7	2
1890 - - -	30	"	2,471	8	8
1891 - - -	36	"	3,159	13	3
1892 - - -	35	"	3,130	10	0
1893 - - -	36	"	3,148	4	2

Of the 36 pensioners, 1 has drawn his pension for 23 years, 4 for periods varying between 11 and 15 years, 12 between 5 and 10 years, and the remaining 19 for less than 5 years.

POPULATION.

According to the Census taken in 1891, the population of the Gold Coast is given at 1,473,882. The number of professing Christians has been variously estimated but may be taken at a total 37,500, of whom about two-thirds are Wesleyans. During the year 1893 there were 135 marriage licenses issued, being an increase of 25 over the previous year and an increase of 63 per cent. in a period of five years, as shown by the following figures :—

1889	83
1890	93
1891	94
1892	110
1893	135

EDUCATION.

The educational system of the Colony is based upon an Ordinance passed on the 28th September 1887 for the promotion and assistance of education in the Gold Coast Colony and upon rules framed under that Ordinance by a Board of Education and approved on the 4th November 1887.

The business of the Board of Education, which consists of the principal Government officials and representatives of the various missionary bodies engaged in educational work, is to deal with the suggestions of the Director of Education, to receive, consider and confirm his reports, to approve the award of grants made by him, and to decide from time to time the conditions under which the Education Ordinance of the Colony shall be administered.

The schools of the Colony are, nearly without exception, what may be styled "elementary schools," although here and there one or two aspire to the higher title of "grammar" or "boarding" schools; but, even in these, elementary education forms the basis of the instruction given. The schools, of which during the year 1893 there were 67 in existence, divide themselves according to denomination and fall under one of four divisions, viz. :—

	No.
Government Schools	6
Basel Mission School	28
Wesleyan Schools	25
Roman Catholic Schools	8

All these schools are either entirely supported by, or assisted from, Government funds. There are at present no real higher-grade or secondary schools, and no provision yet exists for the training of teachers. These important branches of education are now being considered by the Director of Education and it is hoped that a few years will see, under properly certificated teachers, a complete gradation of schools, from the elementary to the higher grade, where promising pupils may be trained for further European education in the universities.

Although in 1893 only 67 schools were inspected and reported upon, that number by no means represents the total number of schools in the Colony. Each mission engaged in the cause of education, supports, entirely from its own funds, a large number of small schools, situated in the outlying parts of the Colony. These are generally known as "bush" schools; they contain but few children, but, as soon as the minimum number in attendance as fixed by the Board of Education is secured in them, they are brought under the notice of the Board, and as a rule placed upon the list of those in receipt of the Government grants. The Bremen Mission has also a few schools in the Kwitta District which do not, however, receive support from Government funds.

Very much yet remains to be done both with regard to the provision of suitable accommodation for new scholars, and to awaken the mind of the ordinary native to the benefits to be derived from education. The population of the Colony and protected territories is estimated to be about 1½ millions, and allowing, as in England, that one-sixth or about 16 per cent. of the total population, consists of children of school age, there are no less than 250,000 children to be brought within the education field. In such countries as the Gold Coast, the proportion of children to adults is greater than in temperate climates, but, reckoning on the same basis, a glance at the following statistical table will show what has been done and what yet remains to be done in the cause of education. The total number of children under instruction in the aided schools of the Colony during the last five years has been as follows:—

1889	5,038
1890	5,356
1891	6,688
1892	7,572
1893	7,350

but when the small "bush" schools are also taken into account the number of the children under instruction in all schools slightly exceeds 10,000 so that, at present, only 7 per 1,000 of the population, instead of 160 per 1,000 are under instruction. No further words are needed to show what remains to be done.

The following statistical table shows the distribution of the children in the assisted schools, under their various denominations, for the past five years:—

Year.	Government Schools.			Wesleyan Schools.			Basel Mission Schools.			Roman Catholic Schools.			Bremen Mission.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1889 - - -	784	215	999	1,620	178	1,798	1,155	531	1,686	364	91	455	92	8	100
1890 - - -	683	201	884	1,769	203	1,972	1,282	615	1,897	432	86	518	68	17	85
1891 - - -	818	231	1,049	2,019	223	2,242	1,424	780	2,204	807	222	1,029	128	26	154
1892 - - -	880	218	1,098	2,576	372	2,948	1,412	780	2,192	1,008	181	1,189	—	—	145
1893 - - -	771	203	974	2,214	289	2,503	1,733	960	2,693	819	161	980	No return.		

All the ordinary elementary subjects are taught in the schools, and in many cases English is the only language employed, though in some cases English and the vernacular are taught side by side, and in a very few instances instruction is given in the vernacular only.

In addition to the elementary and class subjects thus taught, the scholars in the more advanced schools receive instruction in book-keeping, shorthand, singing by note, and drill, and in the case of girls, needlework and household work in all its branches. The technical part of instruction is not neglected, for in connection with some of the leading schools there are classes for tuition in wood-carving, carpentry, smith-work, and practical husbandry.

An annual competitive exhibition is held in Accra, at which prizes are awarded by the Committee for the best specimens of school work in all its branches.

Infant schools are much needed in the Colony, where the large numbers of young children who flock to the schools could receive instruction suitable to their age and be trained upon the kindergarten system for entrance into the senior schools. Kindergarten teaching is gradually spreading, but suffers from the want of trained teachers.

In 1891, penny banks were established by the Government, and since that time have steadily increased, both in the number of depositors and in the amounts deposited. The total number of depositors and the amount standing in their names at December 31st 1893 is as follows:—

School Savings Bank.

School.	Total No. of Depositors on 31st December 1892.	Total sum to credit of Depositors. £	s.	d.
Accra:				
Government	196	26	16	4½
Wesleyan	85	5	15	11
Basel	34	1	2	1
Cape Coast:				
Government	104	6	0	4
Wesleyan	63	0	14	0
Elmina:				
Roman Catholic	49	1	5	5
Saltpond:				
Wesleyan	52	1	7	9
Winneba:				
Wesleyan	117	1	11	9
	700	44	13	7½

The following table shows the proportion of grants earned by the various educational bodies for the past five years :—

Mission.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wesleyan - -	304 13 6	580 14 0	691 0 0	1,060 6 0	1182 5 6
Basel - - -	490 11 0	627 8 6	618 9 0	671 18 6	805 18 6
Roman Catholic -	58 19 6	148 6 0	334 12 0	435 2 0	473 16 0
Bremen - -	62 5 0	No grants awarded.			
£	916 9 0	1,356 8 6	1,644 1 0	2,167 6 6	2462 0 0

Increased educational activity is apparent on all sides in the efforts of the various missions to increase the number, and to improve the efficiency, of the schools under their control. New schools are being established in some of the wilder parts of the Colony, the existing "bush" schools are growing in size and gradually being added to the list of Government assisted schools, plans for the establishment of secondary and technical schools are being discussed, and a scholarship scheme, drafted by his Excellency the Governor, is under consideration.

TRADE.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The total value of the Gold Coast trade amounted in 1893 to 1,440,460*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* of which 718,353*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* represented the value of the imports and 722,106*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* that of the exports. A comparison of these figures with those of 1892 and previous years indicates a very substantial increase in the volume of trade.

The following tables show the distribution of trade during the past five years :—

Imports.

Year.	From the United Kingdom.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1889 - -	340,111 2 1	8,828 12 11	91,928 14 3	440,868 9 3
1890 - -	422,739 14 6	5,861 0 4	133,502 1 6	562,102 16 4
1891 - -	483,392 18 3	5,085 6 10	177,302 17 11	665,781 3 0
1892 - -	407,037 16 10	9,924 13 11	180,132 1 8	597,094 12 5
1893 - -	524,036 16 1	8,719 5 10	185,597 2 4	718,353 4 3

Exports.

Year.	To United Kingdom.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1889 - -	363,323 5 4	1,053 4 8	78,549 12 2	415,926 2 2
1890 - -	494,237 1 11	643 19 2	106,467 8 5	601,348 9 6
1891 - -	545,492 16 6	2,035 5 0	136,776 18 2	684,304 19 8
1892 - -	471,218 19 10	2,053 13 9	191,791 9 8	665,064 3 3
1893 - -	530,300 1 5	27,016 16 7	164,790 1 1	722,106 19 1

The value of the principal articles of import and export is shown in the following tables, in which also a comparison with 1892 is given :—

Imports.

Articles.	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ale and porter - -	2,265 13 5	2,414 0 10	148 7 5	—
Ammunition - - -	2,195 11 0	1,693 5 10	—	502 5 2
Beads - - - -	10,184 18 1	8,033 19 5	—	2,150 18 8
Bags and sacks - -	4,539 7 6	3,874 16 7	—	664 10 11
Beef and pork - - -	1,670 14 5	1,192 5 1	—	478 9 4
Blue, Indigo - - -	1,066 14 4	1,617 6 4	550 12 0	—
Boats and canoes - -	3,196 19 0	2,655 17 6	—	541 1 6
Books (printed) - -	1,797 7 0	2,088 0 10	290 13 10	—
Brandy - - -	377 19 10	660 4 2	282 4 4	—
Brass and copperware -	6,984 14 0	7,489 4 0	504 10 0	—
Bread and biscuits - -	6,048 5 10	6,089 9 8	41 3 10	—
Building materials - -	8,244 14 1	6,674 18 10	—	1,569 15 3
Cordage and twine - -	5,846 10 4	6,359 1 4	512 11 0	—
Cotton goods - - -	181,787 3 3	213,908 2 0	32,120 18 9	—
Coopers' stores - -	16,903 19 7	14,427 8 9	—	2,476 10 10
Drugs and medicines - -	3,147 10 4	2,848 1 2	—	299 9 2
Earthenware - - -	4,117 10 9	3,978 18 11	—	138 11 10
Flour - - - -	6,489 3 0	7,956 0 10	1,466 17 10	—
Furniture - - -	1,061 7 3	853 8 11	—	207 18 4
Gin and Geneva - -	18,542 11 0	22,608 1 1	4,065 10 1	—
Gunpowder - - -	6,479 14 4	6,971 9 10	491 15 6	—
Guns and pistols - -	8,533 0 0	9,274 2 6	741 2 6	—
Glassware - - -	1,952 17 8	2,044 12 8	91 15 0	—
Hardware and cutlery -	12,540 0 0	12,440 12 4	—	99 7 8

GOLD COAST.
1893.

Imports—continued.

Articles.	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Instruments, musical and scientific.	1,803 3 6	2,479 9 2	676 5 8	—
Ironware - - -	785 0 3	1,066 17 7	281 17 4	—
Lead (all kinds) - -	2,359 18 0	2,517 18 1	158 0 1	—
Machinery, mining and Agricultural.	5,531 5 0	3,233 7 0	—	2,867 9 9
Machinery (for other purposes).	569 11 9			
Matches - - -	964 19 3	1,817 14 10	852 15 7	—
Mineral waters - -	2,643 16 9	3,460 7 10	816 11 1	—
Oils (illuminating) - -	1,374 9 5	3,824 4 4	2,449 14 11	—
Paints and oils - -	1,962 2 11	4,131 6 6	2,169 3 7	—
Provisions - - -	12,701 8 6	14,367 15 1	1,666 6 7	—
Rice - - - -	11,176 1 5	10,766 10 7	—	409 10 10
Rum - - - -	75,935 19 6	76,212 6 4	276 6 10	—
Salt - - - -	2,702 2 8	2,790 0 10	87 18 2	—
Silk goods - - -	19,349 17 1	26,422 17 8	7,073 0 7	—
Soaps, Perfumery, &c. -	10,724 8 7	16,468 10 5	5,744 1 10	—
Specie - - - -	48,025 7 11	91,876 5 0	43,850 17 1	—
Stationery - - -	3,176 18 7	22,075 5 8	18,898 7 1	—
Steam launches - -	4,062 11 6	750 16 5	—	3,311 15 1
Sugar - - - -	5,077 13 0	6,078 0 3	1,000 7 3	—
Tools - - - -	2,398 13 0	2,281 15 2	—	116 17 10
Tobacco - - -	17,173 19 7	20,259 8 1	3,085 8 6	—
Umbrellas - - -	2,050 17 1	2,824 2 11	773 5 10	—
Wearing apparel - -	9,637 6 4	10,792 2 6	1,154 16 2	—
Whiskey - - -	1,990 11 11	2,655 17 9	665 5 10	—
Wines and liqueurs - -	6,073 10 9	6,509 15 9	436 5 0	—
Woollen goods - -	4,679 10 8	5,940 1 0	1,260 10 4	—
Miscellaneous - - -	26,189 1 6	28,596 18 1	2,407 16 7	—
Total Imports - -	597,094 12 5	718,353 4 3	137,093 4 0	15,834 12 2
Total Imports - -	597,094 12 5	718,353 4 3	121,258 11 10	—
Less Specie - -	48,025 7 11	91,876 5 0	43,850 17 1	—
Total - - £	549,069 4 6	626,476 19 3	77,407 14 9	—

NOTE.—In 1892 through an error on the part of the Officer who compiled the return the figures were taken from the total for Consumption, instead of those for Importation. This error has now been rectified in the present table, and makes a difference of 275*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* in the total.

Exports.

Article.	Year. 1892.	Year. 1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Camwood	69 2 0	787 3 5	718 1 5	—
Cocoanuts	472 15 11	415 3 11	—	57 12 0
Coffee	275 4 8	630 13 3	355 8 7	—
Copra	1,003 13 6	831 5 0	—	172 8 6
Cotton	441 4 1	734 18 7	293 14 6	—
Gold Dust	98,805 17 3	79,099 8 6	—	18,706 8 9
Guinea Grains	457 14 0	661 2 3	203 8 3	—
Gum Copal	488 6 8	294 7 1	—	194 19 7
Hides and Skins	34,915 13 0	46,918 13 0	12,003 0 0	—
Ivory	5,417 10 0	2,273 11 4	—	3,143 18 8
Kola Nuts	1,328 7 3	25,716 5 7	24,387 18 4	—
Palm Nuts	103,294 15 3	80,721 8 11	—	22,573 6 4
Palm Oil	178,953 15 0	183,909 14 10	4,955 19 10	—
Rubber	166,659 16 8	218,162 8 3	51,502 11 7	—
Specie	29,522 16 10	23,097 8 0	—	6,425 8 10
Timber	36,393 13 4	50,428 9 4	13,034 16 0	—
Unclassified	6,562 17 10	7,424 17 10	862 0 0	—
Totals £	665,064 3 3	722,106 19 1	108,316 18 6	51,274 2 8
	—	665,064 3 3	51,274 2 8	—
Net Increase	—	57,042 15 10	57,042 15 10	—

The total value of imports paying duty and admitted free since the imposition of the present duties is shown as follows :—

Year.	Paying Duty.	Admitted free.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1890	347,480 17 10	214,621 18 6	562,102 16 4
1891	464,188 1 7	201,593 1 5	665,781 3 0
1892	422,026 8 1	175,068 4 4	597,094 12 5
1893	475,346 15 8	243,006 8 7	718,353 4 8

GOLD COAST. 1893.

The import of rum and alcoholic liquors has increased by as much as 15½ per cent., as shown by the following comparative statement:—

—	1892.	1893.	Increase.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Rum - - -	1,029,114	1,147,676	118,562
Gin and Geneva - -	220,322	294,687	74,365
Whiskey - - -	5,054	7,391	2,337
Brandy - - -	485	830	345
Wines - - -	20,492	24,098	3,606
Ale and Porter - -	19,665	21,949	2,284
Totals - -	1,295,132	1,496,631	201,449

In my report on the Gold Coast for 1892 I pointed out that the consumption of alcoholic liquors by the natives of this part of West Africa was far less than it is in the United Kingdom, and that there is insufficient ground for the contention, so often put forward, that the native is being ruined body and soul by what is stigmatized as the nefarious liquor traffic.

The native knows very well how to take care of himself, and a consumption of less than a gallon of spirits per annum per head of the population, which is what the statistics show, cannot well be considered to be excessive. Assuming that only half the population gets sight and taste of imported alcohol, 1¾ gallons per head per annum would give an infinitesimal daily allowance to each person. I repeat what I have said before, that drunkenness in the Gold Coast is comparatively uncommon and that East of the Volta, where, on account of the low duties, rum can be purchased for threepence a bottle, and where, therefore, if the importation of spirits into the midst of the natives has the demoralizing influence so often contended for it, the effect would at once be visible; there is absolutely no increase of drunkenness apparent.

SHIPPING.

The following tables show:—

(A.) The number of steamers and sailing ships which have entered and cleared during the last five years.

(B.) The countries from which they have entered, and

(C.) the countries for which they have cleared.

A.

Year.	Steamers entered.		Steamers cleared.		Sailing vessels entered.		Sailing vessels cleared.		Totals.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1889 - -	235	279,684	234	283,331	17	3,546	11	2,485	497	569,046
1890 - -	261	312,430	271	320,887	19	5,822	14	3,876	565	643,615
1891 - -	299	379,377	300	374,054	34	12,224	31	11,514	664	777,169
1892 - -	311	409,726	306	395,256	35	11,851	31	10,077	683	826,910
1893 - -	319	405,354	318	406,710	32	10,708	25	7,994	694	830,766

B.

Entered from	1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom.	84	96,550	89	107,594	91	125,684	79	116,262	80	114,777
Germany -	25	29,359	33	36,397	35	38,195	47	53,377	51	57,656
France - -	2	1,742	4	3,469	5	3,352	7	7,094	9	7,299
United States	3	1,041	5	2,180	10	3,924	8	3,379	7	2,686
African Ports	138	154,538	148	168,228	184	216,287	193	230,388	196	227,128
Italy - -	—	—	—	—	5	2,254	3	1,536	3	1,505
Belgium -	—	—	1	384	1	915	8	9,441	4	4,411
Portugal -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese Colonies.	—	—	—	—	1	900	—	—	1	600
Spain - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	190	—	—
Cape of Good Hope.	—	—	—	—	1	99	—	—	—	—
Total -	252	283,230	280	318,252	333	391,601	346	421,577	351	416,062

C.

Cleared for	1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom.	79	93,935	99	118,619	105	135,537	78	108,844	74	103,840
Germany -	18	22,587	27	32,417	30	33,182	44	48,512	51	60,000
France - -	2	1,909	9	8,552	2	1,161	3	3,501	6	5,439
United States	2	1,008	2	778	5	2,007	2	584	—	—
African Ports	144	166,377	148	164,397	187	211,865	197	234,134	200	233,877
Belgium -	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7,909	10	9,650
Portugal -	—	—	—	—	1	746	1	228	1	363

Cleared for	1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Spain - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	529	—	—
Holland -	—	—	—	—	1	1,070	—	—	1	842
West Indies-	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1,088	3	1,193
Total -	245	285,816	285	324,763	331	385,568	337	405,333	343	414,704

On the 31st December 1893 there were no less than 20 ports of entry and 24 sufferance wharves for the loading and unloading of vessels, as well as nine sufferance wharves for the shipment only of exports.

AGRICULTURE.

Under this head there is little to add to what was said in the report for the year 1892 (Colonial Reports, No. 88, Gold Coast). The only important advance which has been made in the cultivation of plants of economic value has been with respect to coffee. Several additional coffee plantations of small size have been started by the natives in the country of Akwapim, and the larger plantations in the neighbourhood of Cape Coast, more especially that owned by the Glasgow firm of Messrs. Miller Brothers and Company, are beginning to produce the coffee berry in paying quantities. It will be seen on referring to the table of exports, that the export of coffee has increased from 12,899 lbs. in 1892 to 21,437 lbs. in 1893.

It is satisfactory to note that the export of kola-nuts has increased, the value in 1892 being 1,328*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, whereas it was 25,716*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* in 1893. I stated in my report for 1892 that more would be heard of kola-nuts as an article of export, and there is every reason to suppose that attention is now being given to this valuable commercial product, which is to be found in large quantities in the hinterland of the Gold Coast.

The trade in rubber was very good, as the following comparison with the trade in 1892 shows:—

—	Weight.	Value.		
	lbs.	£	s.	d.
1892 - - - - -	2,663,020	166,659	16	8
1893 - - - - -	3,395,990	218,162	8	3

A good deal of general work has been done in the Government botanical station during the year and considerable attention has been paid to the plantations of coffee and cocoa, in the cultivation of both of which, but more especially the former, the natives appear

to have become interested. Along the road leading from the botanical station through the country of Akwapim to the interior are large numbers of small clearings in which coffee plants, chiefly obtained by purchase from the botanical station, are to be seen in a most flourishing condition. The Liberian coffee plant appears to thrive best, but there are large quantities also of the Arabian coffee-plant, the berry of which, however, is small and apparently deteriorated. It will probably be necessary for the Government at no distant date, if the coffee industry is to be fostered into a trade, to instruct these native cultivators in the proper way of preparing the berry for export. At present the most primitive method is employed. The berries are scraped by hand with a round stone worked in the hollow of a larger stone, and after this process they are washed and dried in the sun. It is obvious that a large crop could not so be dealt with and that the employment of machine y in the near future is imperative. The initiative will have to be taken by the Government, because of the general ignorance on the part of the natives of all machinery, even of the simplest character, and because no single native cultivator possesses sufficient capital, enterprise, or experience to take the matter in hand.

In February many parts of the Colony were visited by large swarms of locusts. At Accra they took about three hours in passing over the town, and at the botanical station some damage was done by them to the plantains. The natives of Accra flocked into the streets and loudly called upon their fetishes for protection, thinking that they were being visited by a supernatural occurrence of fearful magnitude. In the Kwitta district much damage was done to the crops, but, fortunately, in no case do the locusts seem to have regarded the Gold Coast as their proper habitat.

MANUFACTURES, MINES, &C.

The only manufactures carried on by the natives are manufactures which the necessities of life have driven them to undertake. The most important is the manufacture of earthenware pots of various sizes, ranging from a capacity of 4 to 12 gallons, for the purpose of carrying and storing water for drinking and household purposes. These pots are made principally in the country of Shai, which lies behind the trade port of Pram Pram, where the clay is admirably adapted for the purpose. The pots, which in shape are exactly similar to the English glass bowl used by dealers in gold fish, are moulded by hand and shaped by eye. They are baked, in the first instance, and then are subjected to a slow wood fire for three days when, if the latter and important process has been properly carried out, the pots come out black and hard. Before the pots have cooled, each is polished by hand. For this purpose the covering of the palm-kernel is used. This thready covering is heated over

the fire in which the pots have been baked, and is then taken in the palm of the hand and rubbed over the outside of the pots. It acts as a varnish and imparts to the pots a brilliancy which may best be compared to a well-polished fire-grate. The pots are then packed longitudinally, in crates made specially for the purpose and adapted to conveyance as a head load, and are carried to the markets, where there is always a ready sale for them. The market price for these pots ranges from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* apiece, according to size.

The drying of fish is also a staple industry of the country. All the large-sized sea fish caught by the coast fishermen are split open and cleaned. They are then closed and kept in salt water for three days until they begin to get putrid—which condition affords the flavour dear to the native—when they are again opened and covered with salt to prevent the presence of flies and other insects. They are then sun-dried and become ready for food.

The herring, which is a common sea fish on the West Coast of Africa, is treated differently. It is not subjected to the cleaning process, as in the case of the bigger fish, but is quickly roasted in clay-made ovens, and then smoked over an open fire, which is arranged in a shallow pit about one foot in depth. Fish are also salted into barrels.

These specially prepared fish are carried to the markets throughout the country, and are a recognised article of native diet. Their presence is soon made apparent, especially in the case of the sun-dried fish, by the putrid smell which arises from them and which, as I have said, is one of the principal attractions to the unsophisticated native.

Baskets and crates adapted for carrying goods on the head are extensively made in every part of the Colony, and on the Coast all the fishermen make their own nets, often from yarn which has been manufactured out of native-grown fibre and cotton.

In many of the villages of Akwapim and Krobo there are blacksmiths' forges, where rough iron-work is turned out, such as door-hinges, door-handles, bolts, window fasteners, and so forth. These forges are the outcome of the excellent instruction imparted by the Basel Missionary Society, which has always insisted in giving the natives a knowledge of some handicraft or industry "pari passu" with the tenets of the Christian faith.

There are no manufactures of export value.

Mining and working for gold is extensively carried on, especially in the countries of Wassaw and Akim. In my report on the Blue Book for 1892, I explained the primitive methods adopted by the natives and I referred also to the operations of the English mining companies in Wassaw. A company is also in course of formation for the purpose of working a concession obtained in the country of Sefwhi.

The following table shows the exports of gold-dust and nuggets from the Colony during the last five years :—

Year.	Weight.	Value.
	Ozs.	£ s. d.
1889 - - - -	28,667	103,200 10 0
1890 - - - -	25,460	91,657 0 0
1891 - - - -	24,476	88,112 0 0
1892 - - - -	27,446	98,805 17 0
1893 - - - -	21,972	79,099 4 0
Totals - - -	128,021	£460,874 11 0

GAOLS AND PRISONERS.

Accordingly to the returns, there were 1,589 persons received into the 13 gaols and lock-ups of the Colony, being an increase of 55 over the number in 1892. The following table shows the figures during the last five years :—

Year.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Totals.
1889 - - -	2,093	148	14	2,255
1890 - - -	1,647	76	9	1,732
1891 - - -	1,677	85	8	1,766
1892 - - -	1,475	48	11	1,534
1893 - - -	1,513	61	15	1,589

The 1,589 persons committed to prison are classified as follows :—

For debt - - - - -	134
For safe custody till trial, or for want of security-	294
For purposes of penal imprisonment - -	1,161

Of the 1,161 committed for penal imprisonment, 1,020 were committed for three months or less, and, of the remainder, 70 were old offenders.

The total cost of the prisons establishment has, during each of the past five years, been as follows :—

1889 - - - - -	4,803 19 9
1890 - - - - -	4,117 8 9
1891 - - - - -	4,230 10 3
1892 - - - - -	5.387 1 8
1893 - - - - -	5,511 8 3

The mark system which was introduced in September 1891 has been found to work excellently. Under this system every convict sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment for two years or upwards can earn a remission of one-fourth of his sentence by continuous good conduct, and by hard and steady labour. Each convict has his time of detention represented by a certain number of marks which he can earn as follows:—

For a full day's hard and steady labour	- 8	marks
For a less degree of industry -	- 7	"
For a fair but moderate day's work -	- 6	"

these being, of course, combined with good conduct.

The system is carefully explained to each convict upon his entry into prison, and it provides a satisfactory means of punishing convicts by enabling the head of the prisons department to fine a convict a certain number of his marks, and to deprive him, by reason of misconduct, of the whole or portion of any remission of sentence he may have earned.

Gangs of prisoners are employed outside the prisons in sanitary work, at Accra in the Government quarry, in road-cleaning, hauling and breaking stones, and convicts are also taught, inside the two principal prisons, boot-making, carpentering, tailoring, and mat and basket-making.

Besides the 13 Government prisons and lock-ups there were 63 registered native prisons each in charge of the chief of the town in which it situated.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

During the year 6,418, offences were reported to the police and of these 6,395 are stated to have been brought before the District Commissioners. The statistics given in the Blue Book show the nature of the offences committed and the number of persons convicted and acquitted.

HOSPITALS.

The Hospital at Kwitta had to be closed in consequence of the building rented for the purpose by the Government having been seriously damaged by unusually high tides. No other suitable building could be obtained.

The accommodation in the Accra hospital was increased from 40 to 46 beds, and that in the Elmina hospital from 30 to 32 beds. A small hospital with four beds was opened at Axim.

There are free dispensaries attached to each hospital, and free dispensaries at the following places, where also a medical officer is stationed:—

Ada; Akuse; Chama; Kwitta; Saltpond; Winneba.

At these dispensaries large numbers of natives are annually treated gratuitously.

During the last five years the following in-patients have been treated in the hospitals :—

Year.	Patients Discharged.				Totals.
	Cured.	Relieved.	Not improved.	Deaths.	
1889 - - -	686	246	32	88	1,052
1890 - - -	769	179	40	47	1,035
1891 - - -	572	212	41	48	873
1892 - - -	840	272	47	71	1,230
1893 - - -	836	294	36	94	1,260

PUBLIC LUNATIC ASYLUM.

A lunatic asylum was established in Accra in 1887, and the following male and female lunatics have been treated in it :—

Year.	Admitted.		Discharged.						Deaths.		Remaining 31st December.	
			Cured.		Relieved.		Not improved.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1887 - -	14	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	11	5
1888 - -	17	3	3	—	—	—	1	—	8	3	16	5
1889 - -	10	3	5	2	—	—	—	—	4	1	17	5
1890 - -	12	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	6	1	20	4
1891 - -	10	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	24	6
1892 - -	21	2	7	—	—	—	1	—	6	1	31	7
1893 - -	8	4	—	—	5	2	—	—	2	—	32	9

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The rainfall at Accra during the last five years has been as follows :—

1889 - - - - - -	25·96 inches.
1890 - - - - - -	29·535 inches.
1891 - - - - - -	28·97 inches.
1892 - - - - - -	29·27 inches.
1893 - - - - - -	28·73 inches.

At the botanical station on the hills at Aburi the rainfall in 1892 was 43·25 inches and in 1893, 61·09.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The natives are slowly but surely recognising the advantages of thrift in the matter of saving their money. The sum standing to the

GOLD COAST. 1893.

credit of depositors in the Government Savings Bank on the 31st December was 3,924*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, being an increase over the sum remaining on deposit on the 31st December 1892 of 414*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* The number of depositors had increased from 264 in 1892 to 279 in 1893.

The following table gives the details of the progress of each bank :—

Bank.	No. of Depositors.		Amount Deposited.					
	1892.	1893.	1892.			1893.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Accra - - -	89	103	1,502	17	11	1,747	6	6
Ada - - -	87	76	19	3	6	61	15	3
Cape Coast - -	23	26	642	13	8	1,005	6	0
Chama - - -	2	3	0	12	0	1	10	0
Elmina - - -	14	11	461	0	0	26	14	0
Kwitta - - -	9	12	75	18	0	54	3	0
Saltpond - - -	2	11	—			167	6	9
Tarkwa - - -	33	34	29	10	0	19	1	0
Winneba - - -	5	3	9	19	8	1	3	3

Bank.	Amount withdrawn.						Remaining on deposit on 31st December.					
	1892.			1893.			1892.			1893.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Accra - - -	1,705	12	10	1,690	15	8	2,555	0	0	2,679	0	0
Ada - - -	92	8	5	31	19	10	33	0	0	63	0	0
Cape Coast - -	498	8	11	889	7	4	536	0	0	677	0	0
Chama - - -	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	11	0	1	0	0
Elmina - - -	140	3	8	21	15	2	158	0	0	167	0	0
Kwitta - - -	10	10	5	71	13	0	153	0	0	120	0	0
Saltpond - - -	—			0	3	0	2	0	0	170	0	0
Tarkwa - - -	19	12	0	36	16	4	61	0	0	45	0	0
Winneba - - -	5	5	0	9	6	9	11	0	0	3	0	0

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.

Postal.

On the 1st March the system of remitting money between one part of the Colony and another by means of postal orders of fixed values was brought into operation, and during the ten months orders were sold of the total value of 1,231*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

An overland mail service between the Gold Coast and the French Protectorate of Assinie has been established and additional facilities have been given in connection with the despatch and receipt of parcels.

The work of the post-office department is increasing very rapidly, as is shown by the following comparative statement of the transactions of the past five years and is another sign of the progress of the Colony :—

Year.	No. of Post Offices.	Estimated No. of Letters, &c. Posted.	No. of Money Order Offices.	Money Orders issued.				Parcels.	
				Inland.		Foreign.		Number received.	Number Despatched.
				No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
					£ s. d.		£ s. d.		
1889 - -	26	146,905	2	363	1,209 19 1	1,175	4,572 2 6	1,000	407
1890 - -	26	161,726	2	399	1,681 11 11	1,213	3,481 18 0	1,524	378
1891 - -	30	205,035	3	562	1,985 1 4	1,549	5,142 18 4	1,871	497
1892 - -	31	225,293	5	904	3,193 8 0	1,970	7,251 1 11	1,815	564
1893 - -	31	335,112	5	893	3,787 11 2	2,715	9,525 13 7	2,071	691

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Telegraphs.

On the 24th May 1887, the date on which the telegraph wires were made available for public use, there were nine telegraph offices and 108 miles of telegraph lines. On 31st December 1893 the length of line had been increased to 368 miles, and the number of telegraph offices to 18. The extension of the telegraphs to Axim has been completed and a line has been constructed from Ada, on the coast, to Akuse, a town on the River Volta and the headquarters of the Commissioner of the Volta River District. This latter line has been further extended to Kpong, a large trading town on the river.

The telegraph system has also been joined with that of the German Colony of Togoland, which is thus afforded access with Europe by means of the Gold Coast Government lines and the cables of the African Direct Telegraph Company, whose office is at Accra. The handing-over station for the Gold Coast and Togoland telegraph system is Danoe, a town on the Gold Coast side of the frontier.

During the year, a total of 60,031 telegrams was dealt with, of which 29,968 emanated from the public, yielding a revenue of 1,822*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.* The sum of 2,466*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, was collected for 1,104 messages destined for transmission over the cables of the African Direct Telegraph Company, and 930 messages were received from that Company for transmission to various places in the Colony; on these messages a terminal rate of 2*d.* a word is charged.

The following table shows the progress of the telegraphs since May 1887 :—

Year.	Number of Offices.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Telegrams dealt with.				Receipts.		
			Public.	Government.	Cable.	Totals.	Inland Telegrams.	For Cable Company.	Totals.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1887 -	9	108	4,399	17,130	—	21,529	252 0 9	—	252 0 9
1888 -	11	178	9,243	27,223	—	36,466	518 7 0	—	518 7 0
1889 -	11	178	14,493	22,481	715	37,689	786 1 0	904 4 7	1,690 5 7
1890 -	12	178	17,722	22,286	1,029	41,037	927 6 0	1,233 13 3	2,260 19 3
1891 -	13	210	17,513	21,157	1,274	39,944	1,015 10 9	1,586 17 1	2,602 7 10
1892 -	16	265	19,773	25,365	1,516	46,654	1,182 18 4	1,822 7 0	3,005 5 4
1893 -	18	368	27,934	30,063	2,034	60,031	1,822 7 0	2,466 7 7	4,288 14 7

The several Government offices in Accra are connected by telephone to a central exchange (20 connections) with which exchange also the Government Sanatorium at Aburi, a distance of 26 miles, is in telephonic communication.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

Very little practical work was done during the year towards permanently improving the road communication of the Colony. The arrangements for the organization of a roads department were, however, carefully considered and worked out, and upon the arrival of trained men from England it is intended that this important matter shall be taken in hand. The present tracks are for the most part mere gullies, worn by continuous foot-traffic, which during the rains become almost impassable. It is hoped that when these tracks are widened, their trace and gradient made easier, the waterways which cross them permanently bridged, and the swamps made passable at all seasons, the natives will be induced to adopt some form of wheeled transport which will render possible a material development of the trade with the interior. It is not intended to construct great highways or even second or third-class roads, in the sense in which such works are understood in more civilized countries, but to construct, and keep in order when constructed, roads which can be used by traders and travellers at all periods of the year, and roads which, as the wants of the natives progress, can be developed into something better.

It is calculated that there are some 800 miles of what may be called main trade roads to be constructed, and, taking one road with another, the cost per mile will be 100*l.* There are also many important branch roads which will be taken in hand later.

The survey for a railway from the coast to the interior was proceeded with under Captain Lang, R.E., assisted by Mr. Foord, who upon Captain Lang's services being enlisted in connection with the expedition into Attabubu referred to under the head of "Military and Police Forces" took charge of the work until its completion early in 1894. The district selected for the railway is through the oil-producing countries of Mankessim, Edjumaku, and Essikuma, and so up to Insuaim, the capital town of the country of Western Akim, or as it is better known by the natives, Kotiko. It is geographically the most central town of the Colony and on that account is suitable as a converging point for branch railways.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There is no doubt that during the year under review a steady advance has been made in the prosperity of the Colony. Trade has been good, reaching in value a total of 1,440,460*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, there is a balance to the credit of the Colony of 175,615*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, available in great part for the carrying out of long-conceived public works of importance, and of improving and extending

communication, sanitation, and education, three important factors in the welfare of a country and its people, and, finally, the various tribes within the Protectorate have been at peace. The only disturbing element has been the restlessness of the kingdom of Ashanti, the King of which country, knowing that his position as King paramount of the Ashanti confederation is precarious (he has never been formally elected, and holds his position by force of arms), keeps his people in a constant state of petty warfare to prevent attention being turned to the legality of his claims. This state of things, always intolerable on account of the disturbance of trade, was aggravated by the designs of the King (Kwaku Dua III.) upon the country of Attabubu, as shown under the head of "Military and Civil Forces."

Signs are not wanting, however, that the sanguinary rule of this monarch is nearing its end. Already the power of the Government is being felt by the Ashantis, and it is hoped that a peaceful solution may be found to the question as to the best way of curbing the savage rule and influence of the Ashanti kingdom, and of putting an end to the degrading custom of human sacrifices, which, no matter what may be said to the contrary, are, it is known, carried on to the same extent now as in years past.

I regret extremely that this report on the statistics of the Blue Book for 1893 should have been so delayed, as delay lessens its value, and detracts from any interest which might otherwise attach to it. I was, however, on leave of absence from the 11th March to the 20th November 1894, and found on my return to the Gold Coast that the work of writing a report had not been taken up.

F. M. HODGSON,
Colonial Secretary.

Accra, Gold Coast,
December 31, 1894.

COLONIAL REPORTS.—ANNUAL.

No. 158.

GOLD COAST.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1894.

(For Report for 1893, *see* No. 136 of this Series.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
February 1896.

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COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following, among other, Reports relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained for a few pence from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
122	Labuan	1893
123	Basutoland	1893–94
124	St. Lucia	1893
125	St. Helena	"
126	Ceylon	"
127	Fiji	"
128	Grenada	"
129	Sierra Leone	"
130	British Bechuanaland	1893–94
131	British New Guinea	1892–3 & 1893–94
132	Lagos	1893
133	British Guiana	1893–4
134	Jamaica	"
135	Newfoundland	1893
136	Gold Coast	"
137	Zululand	1894
138	Bermuda	"
139	Bahamas	"
140	Barbados	"
141	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
142	Malta	"
143	Gambia	"
144	Windward Islands	"
145	Trinidad and Tobago	"
146	Gibraltar	"
147	Falkland Islands	"
148	Hong Kong	"
149	Straits Settlements	"
150	Lagos	"
151	Seychelles	"
152	Basutoland	1894–95
153	Fiji	1894
154	St. Helena	"
155	Ceylon	"
156	Mauritius	"
157	Labuan	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada	Emigration.

No. 158.

GOLD COAST.

[For Report for 1893, *see* No. 136.]

GOVERNOR MAXWELL to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN.

Government House, Christiansborg Castle,
Accra, October 2, 1895.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you the report in anticipation of the Blue Book for 1894, which I am required by Section 271 of the Colonial Regulations to furnish in order that it may be laid before Parliament. The report has been prepared by the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.
WILLIAM MAXWELL.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF GOLD COAST COLONY FOR THE YEAR 1894.

TAXES AND DUTIES.

In the third paragraph of the report on the Blue Book for the year 1892, reference was made to the reduction from the 1st May 1890 of the duties upon spirits, tobacco, and gunpowder, and the exemption from duty of all merchandize elsewhere subject to an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent. imported into the Gold Coast eastward of the Volta, and it was stated that this measure was rendered necessary by trade having been attracted to the neighbouring German Colony of Togoland in consequence of the lower duties levied in that Colony. This action had the almost immediate effect of rehabilitating the trade of the ports of Adda and Kwitta, and rendered it necessary for the German Government on their part to take steps to put a stop to the serious loss of revenue which they at once commenced to sustain. To further reduce their tariff was out of the question: it was already too low to give the Colony a sufficient revenue to meet necessary expenditure. The remedy lay only in the establishment of a Customs Union with the Gold Coast. This was proposed and the proposal met with success. On the 24th February 1894, a Convention was signed at Berlin "to assure the development of Commerce "within the territories of either state on the Gold and Slave "Coasts."

2. It was arranged that the tariff fixed by the Convention, which it was stipulated should apply only to that part of the

Gold Coast lying eastward of the Volta, should come into force on the 1st May 1894. Accordingly, from that date the following changes were made :—

The duty on gin, brandy, rum, liqueurs, and strong drinks of all kinds, was raised from 5½*d.* to 9¾*d.* per old wine gallon :

Tobacco from 1¼*d.* to 2¾*d.* per lb.

Gunpowder from 5*s.* per 100 lbs. to 1*s.* per lb. (reduced from the 1st June to 6*d.* lb.) and firearms from 1*s.* to 2*s.* each.

Further, an ad valorem duty of 4 per cent. was placed upon the principal articles of other merchandize, an arrangement which, so far as the Gold Coast is concerned, re-introduced the state of things existing with regard to such goods prior to the 1st January 1888.

3. The Convention is to remain in force until the 1st May 1896, and thereafter until either contracting party shall terminate it by giving six months notice of their desire to do so. An important feature of the Convention is the following stipulation :—

"The contracting Powers expressly bind themselves to abstain from influencing the natives in any unjustifiable or arbitrary manner in regard to their choice of places of buying and selling, and they will use their best endeavours to prevent such pressure being applied by traders or others."

4. The fiscal arrangements in respect of the Gold Coast Colony irrespective of the comparatively small portion of it lying eastward of the Volta have remained unchanged.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Revenue.

5. The revenue for the year shows that the general trade of the Colony has been maintained, and is in a satisfactory condition. It amounted to 218,261*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, being an increase of 16,478*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* over the revenue of 1893, which amounted to 201,782*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

6. In the following table the revenue is classified under the principal heads and compared with that of 1893:—

Items of revenue.	1893.	1894.	Increase.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Duties on wines, spirits, tobacco, guns, &c. (Specific).	144,907 1 9	154,155 14 3	9,248 12 6
Duties on general merchandize (ad valorem).	32,812 7 9	36,993 1 9	4,180 14 0
Liquor licenses - - - -	5,482 10 0	5,800 0 0	317 10 0
Stamps (postal, telegraph and revenue).	7,352 1 8	9,744 15 6	2,392 13 10
Other items - - - -	*11,228 16 0	†11,567 14 1	338 18 1
Total Revenue - - £	201,782 17 2	218,261 5 7	16,478 8 5

* Includes 4,972*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* interest on investments.
† Includes 5,181*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* interest on investments.

7. Taking the population of the Gold Coast at 1,500,000, as estimated from the Census returns of 1891, the taxation in respect of the year 1894 amounted to 2*s.* 10½*d.* per head.

Expenditure.

8. Expenditure shows a large increase as compared with previous years. It amounted to 226,931*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, being 8,670*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* in excess of the revenue for the year, and 47,997*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* more than that of 1893. The principal items of increase are public works, upon which a sum of 54,163*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* was spent, (being 24,015*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* more than the expenditure in 1893,) and the expedition in defence of the protected district of Attabubu against an Ashanti invasion which cost 10,778*l.* 11*s.* and which is referred to in the Report on the Blue Book for 1893 and at paragraph 13 of this report.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

9. The Gold Coast Colony has no public debt and the net amount of assets which on the 31st December 1893 amounted to 175,615*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* stood on the 31st December 1894 at 166,944*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*

MUNICIPALITIES.

10. An Ordinance to provide for the establishment of town councils in the towns of the Colony was passed on the 14th November 1894. It supersedes and repeals the Municipalities Ordinance, 1889, which, for reasons given in previous reports, was never brought into force, and is designed to provide a means of starting town councils under Government supervision. The main features of the Ordinance are that one-half the members of the council shall be official members, and shall include the District Commissioner, who shall be ex-officio president and treasurer of the council, power to levy a rate not exceeding 5 per cent. on every house the rateable value of which is not less than 2*l.* a year, and the administration by the council, instead of by the Government, of the following Ordinances :—

Sales by Auction Ordinance, 1878,
Spirit License Ordinance, 1887,
Towns Ordinance, 1892;

the revenue derivable from these Ordinances being placed in the hands of the council for purposes of municipal administration.

11. Opposition to the measure at once manifested itself; it took the form of the old dislike to direct taxation, and, in addition, an adverse opinion to the constitution of the council, and the insufficiency of revenue provided by the Government to supplement direct taxation. An influential and representative deputation waited on the Governor to express its views, when it was argued

that councils constituted on the lines laid down in the Ordinance would not be representative in character, that they should be in the hands of the representatives of the people who would have to pay the taxes, that the people were not as yet ripe for town councils, that the revenue would be insufficient to take in hand such schemes of urgency as the provision of a good water supply and the improvement of sanitary arrangements, and that towns in which town Councils were to be started should first have these two named essentials provided by the Government, leaving to the councils the work of carrying them on efficiently.

12. There is perhaps some force in these arguments, but it is desirable to educate the people in the art of self-government, and it is not improbable that opposition to the Ordinance will die out, and that town councils will become popular institutions, once they are started and the people see that direct taxation will fall upon the persons who can afford to pay and not, as they fear, upon the poorer classes who inhabit mud huts, which, with very few exceptions, are unlikely to come up to the rateable standard.

MILITARY AND POLICE FORCES.

13. The commencement of the year found the larger part of the Hausa force in Attabubu. It had been sent for the defence of that district of the Protectorate in October 1893 upon its becoming known that the Ashanti army, under the Kumasi General, Amankwatia Kwamin, had received instructions, after the successful termination of the war with Nkoranza, to make a descent on Attabubu, and to bring the Attabubus and other neighbouring Brong tribes into subjection to Ashanti. The Ashanti army was withdrawn to Kumasi upon the arrival of the Hausas; and, as soon as it became clear that the designs against Attabubu had been abandoned, the main body of the Hausa force returned to Accra, but not until after treaties of friendship and freedom of trade had been made with the Brong tribes and also with the Nkoranzas. Small detachments of Hausas were left at Bompata and Agogo, the latter being a tributary country to Ashanti, the king of which, in consequence of the presence of the Government forces in the neighbourhood, had been emboldened to shake off his allegiance and make overtures for inclusion within the Protectorate.

14. The result of the campaign was not satisfactory to the Ashantis. They discovered that their movements were well known to the Government of the Gold Coast, that they were unable to impinge upon the Protectorate with impunity, and that they could not deal with Attabubu as they had dealt with Adansi, a country which until the Ashanti war of 1873–74 had been tributary to Ashanti, but had by the terms of the treaty signed at Fomana been made an independent, or, as it was called, a "buffer," country between the Protectorate and Ashanti (in 1887 the Bekwai contingent of the Ashanti army routed the Adansis and drove them

into the Protectorate where their blind King, Inkansa, and his principal adherents have since lived in exile, waiting for the time when Ashanti shall cease to be an independent power and they can return in safety to their country. Further, instead of the subjection of the Brong tribes, these tribes as well as the tributary country of Nkoranza made treaties with the Government, and in that way cut themselves further adrift from the tyrannical rule to which they had so long been compulsorily subjected.

15. Arrangements are being matured for the formation of a reserve of Hausas by encouraging men of good character to settle in the vicinity of Accra, instead of returning to their country upon the receipt of their discharge, and the gratuity which length of service with the Hausa Constabulary has earned for them. It is proposed to give each man a grant of land upon certain conditions, which will include attendance at a fixed number of drills with target practice annually. The necessary tract of land has been acquired for the purpose.

16. The efficiency of the volunteers was maintained. The force, which is armed with the Martini-Henri rifle, numbers 300 rank and file, and consists of two detachments, one of 180 in strength at Accra, and one of 120 at Cape Coast. At head-quarters (Accra) there is a stretcher party, composed of dispensers and other employés of the medical department, as well as a squad of signallers taken from the Government and Cable Company's telegraph staff.

17. On the 30th June an Ordinance was passed for the purpose of separating the police force from the Hausa Constabulary, and placing the former on an entirely different footing to that which had previously obtained. The force has now its own organisation and officers, and will, it is hoped, become an efficient body.

PUBLIC WORKS.

18. There wasconsiderable activity with regard to public works, many long contemplated and necessary works having been either completed or commenced during the year. Of the total expenditure of 54,163*l.* on the Public Works Department about 40,000*l.* must be set down to these works. Included in them is the survey of the route for a railway from the coast to the interior to which reference is made later under the head of "Railways, Roads, and Telegraphs."

LEGISLATION.

19. Seventeen Ordinances were passed during the year, the most important being the following:—

No. 2. An Ordinance to regulate the importation of folded woven goods. It has for many years been the custom for

woven goods to be sent to West Africa for sale folded in certain lengths, and the native, uneducated in the matter of measures, knew that in purchasing such goods he would receive material of a length known to him. It was his practice to count the folds. Latterly he has been imposed upon. Unscrupulous traders had their woven goods manufactured so as to show no signs of alteration, but these, when unrolled, gave deficient lengths, thus defrauding the purchaser.

The Ordinance was passed to protect the native and to render such frauds penal.

No. 3. An Ordinance to change the duties of Customs payable on certain imports into those parts of the Colony and Protected territories lying to the eastward of the river Volta, and to impose duties of Customs on certain other such imports.

This Ordinance was passed in order to give effect to a Convention signed at Berlin on the 24th February 1894, for the purpose of establishing a Customs Union between that part of the Colony lying eastward of the Volta and the German Colony of Togoland. Reference has already been made to the establishment of the Customs Union in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of this report.

No. 6. An Ordinance relating to the Civil Police of the Gold Coast Colony. Under this Ordinance the police force is constituted a body separate from the Hausa Constabulary, and is provided with organization, discipline, and general powers.

No. 9. An Ordinance to provide for the publication of a collected and revised edition of the Ordinances of the Colony.

There have been so many additions in recent years to the laws of the Colony, and so many alterations in, and amendments of, old Ordinances, that a collected and revised edition of the Ordinances has become an absolute necessity.

It is hoped that the work will be shortly completed and ready for publication.

No. 13. An Ordinance to provide for the better maintenance of the roads of the Colony.

This Ordinance repeals the Public Labour Ordinance, 1883, which was so drastic in the clauses referring to compulsory labour as to prove quite unworkable. Compulsion is now limited to labour on the public roads.

No. 17. An Ordinance to provide for the establishment of town councils in the towns of the Colony.

This Ordinance has been referred to in paragraph 10 under the head of municipalities.

POPULATION.

20. The action of the Liberian Government in placing a poll-tax upon Kroomen who leave their country to labour elsewhere has restricted the supply of these industrious African natives, who are truly the coolies of West Africa, and has forced upon the attention of the Government the question of forming Kroo settlements on the Gold Coast.

By nature docile, tractable, and not fastidious as to their surroundings, these hardy West Africans have all the elements of easy colonization. Moreover, as they are West Africans, all risk of failure as regards climate which has to be run in connection with the immigration of Chinese, Zanzibaris, Indian Coolies, or any race of men other than West Africans, is avoided.

21. It is a disappointing fact that, as yet, reliance cannot be placed upon the native of the Gold Coast to give employers of labour continuous and honest service, and that for work which is of a continuous character, such as the work of the gold mining companies, the construction of roads, and so forth, a nucleus of imported labour is necessary. The native cannot free himself from certain native customs at which he considers his presence imperative, as, for example, the annual festivities of his town known as the Yam custom, which takes place after the in-gathering of the food-crops, and which never lasts less than two weeks, and, above all, the numerous funeral customs, absence from which would be interpreted as a slight upon the family of the deceased to be visited upon the head of the culprit at the first fitting opportunity. Natives from a far country come emancipated from such trammels, and so are in a position to give continuous labour. When the native ceases to regard labour as derogatory, ceases to consider it necessary to show that he is an independent and free man by quitting his employment without regard to the interests of his employers, and ceases to be bound by his old-time native customs, the competition of aliens will no longer be necessary, as the country teems with a population capable, if properly directed, of giving their strength to the development of its resources.

22. The number of Christian marriages celebrated in the Colony during the year was 159, being an increase of 24 over the number celebrated in 1893. The numbers during the last six years have been as follows:—

1889 - - - - -	83
1890 - - - - -	93
1891 - - - - -	94
1892 - - - - -	110
1893 - - - - -	135
1894 - - - - -	159
Total Christian marriages in six years -	674

23. The population according to the Census returns taken in 1891 is 1,473,882 and the Christians are estimated at 37,500.

EDUCATION.

24. A new code has been drawn up for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the elementary schools, and at the same time of pushing the important work of education. It has not as yet come into operation, but is before the managers of schools for their consideration.

25. The number of schools in the Colony under Government supervision and receiving grants in aid was 77, being an increase or 10 in the number for 1893. They are shown as follows:—

Government schools - - -	7
Basel Mission schools - - -	30
Wesleyan Mission schools - - -	28
Roman Catholic schools - - -	12

26. In connection with these schools, eight penny saving banks are in existence, and a library has been started in the Accra Government school for the use of past and present scholars. It is intended to start a library also in connection with the Government schools at Cape Coast.

27. The total number of children under instruction in the aided schools during the last six years has been as follows:—

1889 - - - - -	5,038
1890 - - - - -	5,356
1891 - - - - -	6,678
1892 - - - - -	7,572
1893 - - - - -	7,150
1894 - - - - -	7,689

and the following table shows the distribution of the children:—

Year.	Government Schools.			Wesleyan Mission Schools.			Basel Mission Schools.			Roman Catholic Schools.			Bremen Mission Schools.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1889 - - -	784	215	999	1,620	178	1,798	1,155	531	1,686	364	91	455	92	8	100
1890 - - -	683	201	884	1,769	203	1,972	1,282	615	1,897	432	86	518	68	17	85
1891 - - -	818	231	1,049	2,019	223	2,242	1,424	780	2,204	807	222	1,029	128	26	154
1892 - - -	880	218	1,098	2,576	372	2,948	1,412	780	2,192	1,008	181	1,189	—	—	—
1893 - - -	771	203	974	2,214	289	2,503	1,733	960	2,693	819	161	980	—	—	—
1894 - - -	784	205	989	2,789	384	3,173	1,363	943	2,306	1,089	132	1,221	—	—	—

28. The schools of the Colony may be divided into three classes :—

(*a.*) Those in which all instruction is imparted in the English language,

(*b.*) Those in which instruction is imparted partly in English and partly in the vernacular, and

(*c.*) Those in which the vernacular only is employed.

The schools which can be included in the first heading are almost entirely those in the principal towns on the sea-board, where contact with English-speaking people has given the natives a knowledge of the language.

29. The majority of the children attending the schools are, it must be noted with regret, in the lower school standards, and of these the greater number are in the "infant" classes. The attendance in the higher standards has hitherto been comparatively small.

30. In the more advanced schools, book-keeping, shorthand, singing by note, and drill, are taught to the boys, and needle-work and household work to the girls, classes for tuition in wood-carving, carpentry, smith-work and practical husbandry, being also held in connection with some of the schools.

31. It has been proposed to send a certain number of selected native lads to England to undergo a special training to fit them to act as working foremen in the Public Works Department or as engineers in connection with the contemplated railway.

TRADE.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

32. The trade of the Gold Coast is rapidly increasing. It amounted in value in 1894 to 1,663,173*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* of which 812,830*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* represented the value of the imports and 850,343*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* that of the exports. The bulk of the trade is with the United Kingdom, as shown by the following comparative tables :—

Imports.

Year.	From the United Kingdom.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
*1890 - -	422,739 14 6	5,861 0 4	133,502 1 6	562,102 16 4
1891 - -	483,392 18 3	5,085 6 10	177,302 17 11	665,781 3 0
1892 - -	407,037 16 10	9,924 13 11	180,132 1 8	597,094 12 5
1893 - -	524,036 16 1	8,719 5 10	185,597 2 4	718,353 4 3
1894 - -	582,273 14 8	13,168 14 1	217,388 0 1	812,830 8 10

* Present tariff brought into force on the 1st January 1890.

Exports.

Year.	From the United Kingdom.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1890 - -	494,237 1 11	643 19 2	106,467 8 5	601,348 9 6
1891 - -	545,492 16 6	2,035 5 0	136,776 18 2	684,304 19 8
1892 - -	471,218 19 10	2,053 13 9	191,791 9 8	665,064 3 3
1893 - -	530,300 1 5	27,016 16 7	164,790 1 1	722,106 19 1
1894 - -	608,258 6 7	29,765 3 1	212,320 1 3	850,343 10 11

33. It will be seen from these two tables that, while the trade with the United Kingdom has increased from 1,054,336*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* in 1893 to 1,190,532*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* in 1894, or roughly 13 per cent., the trade with foreign countries has increased upwards of 22 per cent., namely, from 350,387*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* to 429,708*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* The latter increase is almost entirely confined to the trade with the United States, Germany, and France, as shown by the following figures:—

—	Imports.			Exports.		
	1893.	1894.	Increase.	1893.	1894.	Increase.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
United States -	65,220 0 8	79,112 13 7	13,892 12 11	9,929 11 5	27,868 19 9	17,939 8 4
Germany -	77,304 10 0	87,966 6 3	10,661 16 3	96,785 8 4	104,987 1 11	8,201 13 7
France - -	17,667 7 5	16,550 9 11	Decrease. 1,116 17 6	49,834 16 11	71,127 0	21,292 3 10

The trade of the Gold Coast during the last five years is shown as follows:—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	Totals.
	Paying Duty.	Admitted Free		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1890 - - - -	347,480 17 10	214,621 18 6	601,348 9 6	1,163,451 3 10
1891 - - - -	464,188 1 7	201,593 1 5	684,304 19 8	1,350,086 2 8
1892 - - - -	422,026 8 1	175,068 4 4	665,064 3 3	1,262,064 3 3
1893 - - - -	475,346 15 8	243,006 8 7	722,106 19 1	1,440,460 3 4
1894 - - - -	607,109 7 2	205,721 1 8	850,343 10 11	1,663,173 19 9

35. The principal articles of trade are:—

Imports.—Cotton, woollen, and silk goods, spirits, hardware and cooper's stores, rice, flour, provisions, tobacco, building materials, and wearing apparel.

Exports.—Palm oil, palm kernels, rubber, gold dust, timber, kola nuts, and monkey skins.

GOLD COAST. 1894.

36. The liquor traffic is shown by the following comparative statement, from which it will be seen that the trade has decreased to the extent of 146,182 old wine gallons, the decrease in the trade in rum being particularly noticeable :—

Description of Liquor.	Quantity Imported.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1893.	1894.		
	Old Wine Gall.	Old Wine Galls.	Old Wine Galls.	Old Wine Galls.
Rum - - -	1,147,676	985,121	—	162,555
Gin and Geneva -	294,687	317,778	23,091	—
Whisky - -	7,391	7,720	329	—
Brandy - -	830	875	45	—
Wines - - -	24,098	20,619	—	3,479
Ale and porter -	21,949	18,947	—	3,002
Liqueurs, &c. - -	3,564	2,953	—	611
Totals - -	1,499,801	1,354,013	23,465	169,647
	Total Decrease in 1894 - - - -			146,182

With the total consumption of alcoholic drink in 1894 of 1,354,000 old wine gallons, or 1,083,200 Imperial gallons, it may safely be said that, after allowing for the quantity which finds its way into countries beyond the boundaries of the Protectorate, and, taking the population of the Gold Coast at the census estimate of 1,473,882, the consumption does not exceed five-sixths of an Imperial gallon per head.

37. The following table shows that the staple articles of export, palm oil and palm kernels, have satisfactorily increased, thus indicating that the native has done more work during the year under review, and perhaps also that the action of the Government in improving the road communication with the trade ports is beginning to have its natural result :—

Year.	Palm Oil.		Palm Kernels.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1894 - - - -	4,213,935	237,623 3 9	17,136	112,373 6 1
1893 - - - -	3,417,306	183,909 14 10	12,041	80,721 8 11
Increase - - -	796,629	53,713 8 11	5,095	31,651 17 2

38. On the other hand, rubber shows a falling off of 368,463 lbs., the exports in 1894 having been 3,027,527 lbs., as against 3,395,950 lbs. in 1893. Notwithstanding this falling off, more rubber was collected in 1894 than in any previous year, excepting

1890 and 1893, and the decline may be traceable to the disturbance of trade in Ashanti (where large quantities of rubber are collected), arising from the petty war between King Prempeh of Kumasi and the Nkoranzas, and from the state of unrest which prevails in Ashanti, which deters many native rubber collectors from proceeding to that country.

39. There has been a most satisfactory increase in the export of mahogany and other valuable woods of the Colony, and the timber trade may now be regarded as established.

The growth of this trade is clearly shown by the following figures:—

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
		£ s. d.
1890 - -	6,375	510 18 0
1891 - -	1,350,226	22,096 12 5
1892 - -	2,130,614	36,407 6 0
1893 - -	3,412,486	50,428 9 4
1894 - -	3,012,670	69,405 13 10

40. Very satisfactory and gratifying progress has been made in what may be called the minor industries of the Colony, namely cocoa, coffee, guinea grains, and kola nuts.

The exports of these articles of commerce were as follows:—

Year.	Cocoa.		Coffee.		Guinea Grains.		Kola Nuts.	
	lbs.	Value.	lbs.	Value.	lbs.	Value.	Packages.	Value.
		£ s d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1894 -	20,312	546 17 4	41,488	1,265 3 4	174,412	1,186 17 4	1,202	28,511 18 11
1893 -	3,460	93 17 10	21,437	630 13 3	83,224	661 2 3	979	25,716 5 7
Increase	16,852	452 19 6	20,051	634 10 1	91,188	525 15 1	223	2,795 13 4

41. The increase in the exports of cocoa and coffee is directly traceable to the impetus given to the cultivation of those valuable economic products by the establishment of the Government Botanical Station at Aburi in 1890. The whole of the cocoa of 1894 and by far the greater quantity of coffee was, it may be stated, exported to Germany.

42. The kola nut is a very valuable product, and its cultivation should be carefully encouraged. Its use as a food of high sustaining qualities has long been known to the Mohammedan Hausa tribes in the Hinterland of West Africa, and it is believed that on account of these qualities a preparation of the nut now forms a reserve

ration in the German army when on active service. It is a product the export of which will most certainly increase.

43. The slaughter of monkeys continues, no fewer than 168,405 skins, of the total value of 41,001*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*, having been exported from the Gold Coast during the year.

44. It is satisfactory to note that the export of ground-nuts has commenced, 706 lbs. having been shipped of the total value of 20*l.* 17*s.*

SHIPPING.

45. There has been a marked increase in the number of steamers carrying merchandize to and from the Gold Coast, due partly to the fact that a new line of steamers (General Steam Navigation Company), has entered into competition for the West African trade, and partly to the expansion of trade. The following comparative statement will be of interest:—

Nationality of Vessel.	Sailing Vessels.				Steamers.			
	1893.		1894.		1893.		1894.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Great Britain - - -	6	1,583	4	691	200	274,493	261	353,002
Germany - - -	7	1,494	—	—	81	86,539	90	108,192
France - - - -	3	1,664	4	1,900	36	43,099	43	49,765
Italy - - - -	7	3,198	9	3,064	—	—	—	—
United States - - -	8	2,492	7	3,370	—	—	—	—
Other nations - - -	1	277	—	—	2	1,232	1	1,008
Totals - - -	32	10,708	24	9,025	319	405,354	395	511,967

AGRICULTURE.

46. The more or less reckless manner in which the Native Kings and Chiefs have granted concessions of large tracts of land under their charge to persons, native as well as European, who have come to them armed only with a handful of silver and the bare statement that they were desirous of mining for gold or trading in mahogany, and the disputes which are arising in consequence of the same land being conceded to more than one company or individual, have attracted the attention of the Government to the necessity of taking steps to ensure that the land shall not be locked up and rendered unavailable to legitimate traders and bonâ fide capitalists on the one hand, and used solely to the advantage of the greedy adventurer without regard to the improvement of the condition of the people who dwell upon the land, on the other.

47. The staple food crops of the country, as stated in the report on the Blue Book for 1892, are maize, plantains, yams, cassada, ground nuts, and in some districts rice. No means are known to the native of fertilizing the soil. He shifts frequently from one spot to another, preparing, and, if necessary, clearing, sufficient ground for his purpose.

48. In many parts of the country the crops have been seriously interfered with by locusts, and the natives have been forced to buy maize imported from Lagos and elsewhere. It has not as yet been shown that the locusts are likely to be a standing menace to the Gold Coast, and no action with respect to them has therefore been taken. The natives themselves adopt no means to destroy either the locusts or the eggs which they lay, and it is probable that unless concerted action were taken any measures which they might adopt in individual places would not be of much use. The difficulty of dealing with the pests is well known. Various methods, direct and indirect, have been suggested. With regard to the former, Monsieur Decaux, a member of the Entomological Society of France, in a paper which he read at the Congres des Sociétés Savantes, in 1894, pointed out how ineffectual were extraordinary measures of destruction employed against the "*Acridium peregrinum.*" In 1890–91, although 87,000 men, furnishing 4,500,000 days of labour and 20,000 Cypriot screens were employed in Algeria, these means did not prevent further damage to agriculture in 1892 and 1893. Of indirect methods, the most popular is the increase of the natural enemies of the insects such as quails, starlings, and toads. It has been found, too, that there is a parasite which is developed with the eggs of the locusts and which feeds upon and destroys the locust when hatched. The propagation of this parasite has been recommended.

49. In 1894 the Government had 43 acres under cultivation at its botanical station on the Aburi Hills. Considerable attention has been paid to the cultivation of coffee and cacao, and, although the former seems to be more attractive to the native, the latter has also been coming into favour. Unfortunately, on account of the cacao having been badly cured, it has not fetched good prices in the English market, and the merchants who buy cacao from the grower have reduced the price from 6*d.* to 4*d.* per lb. The Curator of the Botanical Station has, however, given instruction to several of the native planters as to the proper method of curing, and it is hoped that better results will now obtain. It is a good sign to find that the Basel Mission, which has done such excellent work in the Gold Coast in teaching handicrafts and proper methods of agriculture to the natives, has now, in connection with some of its schools, formed small plantations of coffee, cacao, and arrowroot for the purpose of teaching the children how to plant and cure in accordance with the methods practised in the Government Botanical Station.

GOLD COAST. 1894.

50. The weather during the year was not favourable to agricultural enterprise, the rainfall having been unusually small. At the Government Botanical Station there were only 81 days of rain and the total rainfall for the year was 40·64 inches.

51. A system of apprenticeship has been established at the Botanical Station in order to give promising native youths instruction in agriculture, and by thus disseminating a knowledge of the value of economic plants and of a proper system of cultivation and preparation for export to induce the native to turn his attention to other means of earning a livelihood than the gathering of palm kernels and rubber. The arrangement has not been long enough in operation to see whether it is likely to be attended with good results, and there is one great difficulty to combat, namely, that manual labour, and more especially manual labour in connection with agriculture, is regarded as the work of slaves, from the universal practice in former years of employing the slaves of a family upon the family plantations. That product of education, the dignity of labour, is unknown to the West African.

MANUFACTURES, MINES, &c.

52. It has long been thought that petroleum springs existed in Apollonia, and in 1894 Mr. W. S. Haig, C.E., was sent out by an English syndicate for the purpose of examining some springs which had been discovered there, and of reporting upon their value. The report was most favourable, and two large sample barrels of crude oil obtained and forwarded to England were sold at the rate of 70*s*. per ton. The fact that the springs are within two miles of the coast makes them particularly advantageous for working, and it is not improbable that the attention of capitalists may be attracted to this new form of industry.

53. The year has not been a good one for the gold mining industry. From various causes, the total output has been less than in previous years, and the export of gold dust from the Gold Coast shows a further decline. The recorded output of the mining companies was as follows:—

Name.	Amount.	Value.		
	oz.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Tarkwa and Abosso -	4,490	16,166	5	0
Cie Appantoo - -	2,367	8,521	4	0
Adja Bippo - - -	3,645	13,120	15	1
Cinnamon Bippo - -	383	1,377	9	9
Totals - -	10,885	39,185	13	10

54. The following table shows the exports of gold, irrespective of gold specie, from the Colony since 1889 :—

Year.	Weight.	Value.		
	Ozs.	£	s.	d.
1889 - - -	28,667	103,200	10	0
1890 - - -	25,460	91,657	0	0
1891 - - -	24,476	88,112	0	0
1892 - - -	27,446	98,805	17	0
1893 - - -	21,972	79,099	4	0
1894 - - -	21,332	76,795	17	5

55. In 1889 an Ordinance (which came into force by proclamation on the 15th October) was passed to demonetize gold dust and nuggets, which until then had been accepted as a legal tender at the fixed value of 3*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* per oz. Merchants still, however, accept gold dust and nuggets in the way of trade, and during 1894 as much as 10,447 ounces were so accepted of the value of 37,610*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*

56. The number of persons employed in the gold mines fluctuates, but may be put down at 22 Europeans and 2,400 natives.

GAOLS AND PRISONERS.

57. There were 1,644 persons received into the 13 gaols and lock-ups in the Colony, being an increase of 55 over the number in 1893. The following table gives statistics for the last five years :—

Year.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Totals.
1890 - - -	1,647	76	9	1,732
1891 - - -	1,677	85	8	1,766
1892 - - -	1,475	48	11	1,534
1893 - - -	1,513	61	15	1,589
1894 - - -	1,550	74	20	1,644

The 1,644 persons committed to prison are classified as follows :—

For debt - - - - -	181
For safe custody until trial, or for want of security	379
For purposes of penal imprisonment - -	1,084

58. Of the 1,084 committed for penal imprisonment, 954 were committed for three months or less, and, of the remainder, 76 were old offenders.

59. The total cost of the prisons establishment has, during the last five years, been as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
1890 - - - - -	4,117	8	9
1891 - - - - -	4,230	10	3
1892 - - - - -	5,387	1	8
1893 - - - - -	5,511	8	3
1894 - - - - -	5,720	13	1

60. Gangs of prisoners are employed outside the prisons in sanitary work,—at Accra in the Government quarry,—in road cleaning and mending, hauling and breaking stones, and convicts are also taught, inside the two principal gaols, boot-making, carpentering, tailoring, and mat and basket-making.

61. The "mark" system, which was introduced in September 1891, continues to work satisfactorily.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

62. During the year, 6,700 offences were reported to the police, being an increase of 272 over the number in 1893. Of these cases, 1,417 were discharged or dismissed, and 4,982 were the subject of summary conviction by District Commissioners.

63. The following return prepared by the late Chief Justice of the Gold Coast (now Chief Justice of Grenada) shows the work which the courts of the Colony have had to deal with during the past four years:—

Year.	Civil Causes.			Criminal Causes.		
	Commenced in District Commissioner's Courts.	Commenced in Divisional Courts.		Summarily disposed of in District Commissioner's Courts.	Fined at the Assizes.	
		Central Province.	Western Province.		Central Province.	Western Province.
1891 - -	2,058	161	186	5,210	113	123
1892 - -	2,546	187	211	5,182	152	83
1893 - -	3,031	156	262	6,226	99	103
1894 - -	4,750	247	201	6,399	124	116

64. In the District Commissioner's courts the civil work has more than doubled itself in three years, and the criminal work has increased by 20 per cent. On the other hand, the work of the judges has not increased *pari passu*, the number of criminal cases being substantially the same in 1891 and 1894, and the civil causes having increased by 29 per cent., namely, from 347 in 1891 to 448 in 1894.

65. In 1894 the Bench was augmented by the appointment of two additional puisne judges, and a Solicitor-General was added to the legal strength of the Colony.

HOSPITALS.

66. Public hospitals are maintained by the Government at Accra, Cape Coast, Elmina, and Axim, and free dispensaries at Ada, Akuse, Chama Kwitta, Saltpond, and Winneba.

67. The hospital at Kwitta, which was located in premises rented by the Government on the beach, and had to be closed in 1893, in consequence of the building having been seriously damaged by unusually high tides, will be re-opened in new premises in 1895. 1,586 persons were admitted into the hospitals during the year, of whom 189 were suffering from contagious diseases and were treated in the contagious diseases hospital.

68. The following table shows the number of in-patients treated in the hospitals during the last five years :—

Year.	Patients Discharged.				Totals.
	Cured.	Relieved.	Not improved.	Deaths.	
1890 - - -	769	179	40	47	1,035
1891 - - -	572	212	41	48	873
1892 - - -	840	272	47	71	1,230
1893 - - -	836	294	36	94	1,260
1894 - - -	1,050	295	32	84	1,461

69. Towards the close of the year, small-pox broke out in many parts of the Colony, and special steps had to be taken to stamp it out. Qualified dispensers were sent through the native villages for the purpose of isolating the cases, vaccinating the people, and instructing them how to prevent the spread of the disease.

70. The months of November and December were most unhealthy for Europeans in the western districts of the Colony, and many deaths occurred from malignant malarial fever.

PUBLIC LUNATIC ASYLUM.

71. The following table shows the number of lunatic patients treated in the Government Lunatic Asylum since its establishment in 1887 :—

Year.	Admitted.		Discharged.						Deaths.		Remaining 31st December.	
			Cured.		Relieved.		Not improved.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1887 - -	14	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	11	5
1888 - -	17	3	3	—	—	—	1	—	8	3	16	5
1889 - -	10	3	5	2	—	—	—	—	4	1	17	5
1890 - -	12	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	6	1	20	4
1891 - -	10	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	24	6
1892 - -	21	2	7	—	—	—	1	—	6	1	31	7
1893 - -	8	4	—	—	5	2	—	—	2	—	32	9
1894 - -	22	6	—	—	11	—	—	—	3	—	40	15
Total -	114	26	20	2	18	2	2	—	34	7	40	15

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

72. The rainfall throughout the Colony was much below the average, and at Accra, where meteorological observations are taken, only 23·32 inches were recorded for the whole year. The heaviest fall was in October when there were 9·18 inches, April standing next with 5·04 inches.

73. During the last five years the rainfall at Accra has been as follows:—

1890 - - - - - -	29·53 inches.
1891 - - - - - -	28·97 „
1892 - - - - - -	29·27 „
1893 - - - - - -	28·73 „
1894 - - - - - -	23·32 „

Inland the rainfall is much greater, but no returns are available.

74. Reference is made in paragraph 58 to the rainfall at the Botanical Station on the Aburi Hills.

75. Arrangements are being made for the establishment of meteorological observations at Cape Coast, Axim, Ada, and Kwitta.

76. The shade temperature ranged from 89°·3 to 70°·6, the former being recorded at Accra in January, and the latter in August, the latter maintaining its reputation for being the least hot month in the year, the shade temperature having ranged during that month between 76°·8 and 70°·6.

SAVINGS BANK.

77. Some progress has been made during the year in the great thrift lesson which since 1888 the Government has undertaken to give the natives of the Gold Coast, the number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank having increased from 279 in 1893 to 330 in 1894 and the sum standing to the credit of depositors from 3,924*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 5,162*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* Of the 330 accounts open on the 31st December 1894, 234 were for sums under 5*l.*

78. The following table shows the position of the Savings Bank at the end of each year of its existence:—

Year.	Balance.	Deposits.	Interest due on Deposits.	Total.	Amounts withdrawn.	Interest paid on Withdrawals.	Total.	Balance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1888 - -	—	993 19 0	7 4 4	1,001 3 4	51 13 0	—	51 13 0	949 10 4
1889 - -	949 10 4	2,663 10 0	40 14 2	3,653 14 6	439 9 0	1 2 7	440 11 7	3,213 2 11
1890 - -	3,213 2 11	1,665 6 8	45 19 11	4,924 9 6	2,705 6 6	3 13 3	2,708 19 9	2,215 9 9
1891 - -	2,215 9 9	3,212 11 2	64 1 7	5,492 2 6	2,331 7 8	9 2 3	2,340 9 11	3,151 12 7
1892 - -	3,151 12 7	3,144 2 8	88 3 0	6,383 18 3	2,865 4 2	9 6 0	2,874 10 2	3,509 8 1
1893 - -	3,509 8 1	3,112 5 6	83 10 9	6,705 4 4	2,776 11 0	4 5 10	2,780 16 10	3,924 7 6
1894 - -	3,924 7 6	5,999 19 7	104 6 11	10,028 14 0	4,860 5 4	6 6 10	4,866 12 2	5,162 1 10

79. The 330 depositors are classified as follows:—

Clerks - - - - -	99
Mechanics - - - - -	121
Officials - - - - -	87
Auctioneers - - - -	1
Friendly societies trustees' accounts, &c. -	22
Total - - - -	330

80. The West African native is in most respects a thriftless person, contented to live only for the present, and happy if with the exercise of a minimum exertion on his part his immediate wants are met. The education which the continuous presence of Europeans in his midst necessarily gives him is gradually but surely revealing to him that he can make his lot happier and his life more pleasant. He is realizing that with money he can improve his house, purchase furniture, and acquire the many things which make for comfort. He is therefore induced to work for wages and become thrifty. The rate of progress in thrift as shown by the Government Savings Bank is to the superficial observer distressingly slow, but the progress is nevertheless sure, and side by side with it is the knowledge that many natives, instead of placing their savings in the bank, employ them in the, to the native, more congenial method of increasing capital by small trading operations, which in this country require only a small cash basis. The African native is not slow to learn once he realizes that to do so is to his advantage, and the time will surely come when the operations of the Government Savings Bank will advance by leaps and bounds.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.

Post Office.

81. There has been a satisfactory increase in all branches of Post Office work. One additional Post Office was opened during the year, making a total of 32 Post Offices throughout the Colony, and the Parcel Post was extended to the Niger Coast Protectorate and Liberia.

82. The following comparative statement shows the progress which has been made:—

Year.	No. of Offices open.	Estimated No. of Letters, &c. Posted.	No. of Registered Articles dealt with.	Money Orders.			Inland Postal Orders.	Parcel Post.		
				No. of Offices open.	Value of Inland Orders.	Value of Foreign Orders.		No. of Offices open.	No. of Parcels.	Receipts.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1888 -	17	111,041	7,836	2	1,939 8 2	6,709 3 7	—	3	826	31 19 11
1889 -	26	146,905	9,739	2	1,209 19 1	4,572 2 6	—	3	1,407	55 14 6
1890 -	26	161,726	10,862	2	1,681 11 11	3,481 18 0	—	3	1,902	102 8 9
1891 -	30	205,035	11,227	3	1,985 [illegible] 4	5,142 18 11	—	3	2,368	146 8 9
1892 -	31	225,293	12,362	5	3,193 8 0	7,251 1 11	—	3	2,379	104 19 1
1893 -	31	335,112	15,956	5	3,787 11 2	9,525 13 7	1,231 3 6	7	2,762	216 6 0
1894 -	32	386,028	18,068	5	3,382 9 3	9,888 19 0	2,021 7 6	7	3,224	247 5 3

83. Postal communcation with nearly all parts of the Colony is hampered by the absence of proper roads and bridges. The mails are conveyed on the heads of men who have to traverse sandy soil and rugged tracts of country, and often to wade across running streams, and it is satisfactory to be able to state that, with but few trifling exceptions, the Inland Mail work has been admirably done by natives at an average cost of 1*s.* 4*d.* a day each, or at the all-round rate of 2*d.* per mile.

TELEGRAPH.

84. In the report on the Blue Book of 1893 it was stated that the Government telegraph line had been connected with that of the adjacent German Colony of Togoland, thus affording to that country access with Europe by means of the Gold Coast Government lines and the cables of the African Direct Telegraph Company, whose office is at Accra. The service was commenced on the 15th January 1894, and during the year there were 302 cablegrams exchanged with Togoland, of which number 190 were sent from that country and 112 to it. It is understood that the French Government is constructing telegraph lines in Dahomey which will be extended to Kotenou and Porto Novo, and so onwards to the German frontier, whereby, joining the German line, access will thus be obtained by that Government to the cables of the African Direct Telegraph Company.

85. The question of running a telegraph line along the military road between Cape Coast and Prahsu, and so connecting the latter place with the Government telegraph system, has been considered and the route for the line surveyed. At Prahsu, which lies on the left bank of the Pra, the boundary at that point of the Protectorate, and which is on the high road from Cape Coast to Kumasi, the Government maintains a ferry and a detachment of Hausa Constabulary.

86. There are now 20 Government telegraph stations and 375 miles of line. During the year, 73,776 telegrams of all classes were dealt with, of which number 38,129 messages were inland paid messages, that is to say, private messages sent to and from persons in the Colony. In 1893 the number of inland paid messages was 27, 934, so that in this class of message, which is some index to the spread of education among the people, the increase has been as much as 36 per cent. The revenue from all sources was 2,293*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, and the expenditure 5,838*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

87. The survey for the proposed railway which was commenced by Captain Lang, R.E., in 1883 has been completed, and his report was presented on the 18th October 1894. The first route surveyed lies between the coast town of Kormantine and the central town of Insuaim (Western Akim), a distance of 65 miles. It is

recommended, however, that the terminal station should be at Eusa, a small village, two and half miles south of Insuaim, so as to avoid the difficult country which lies between it and Insuaim, and because Eusa is regarded as the better converging point for branch railways in the future. Kormantine, which lies two miles west of the flourishing trade port of Saltpond, was selected in the first instance as being the best starting point on account of its small bay which, by breaking the force of the surf, affords the most suitable means on that part of the coast for landing railway material. Later, Appam, which is a town on the Coast, 24 miles eastward of Saltpond, was suggested as an alternative starting point, and the route thence to Afitri, a place on the Kormantine—Insuaim route, was surveyed. The principal advantage of the Appam route is that the length of the railway would be 10½ miles less than by starting from Kormantine, and the cost of construction considerably reduced. Captain Lang's estimate of the cost of the line starting from Kormantine is 296,180*l.* and from Appam 255,816*l.*

88. The route for the proposed railway was chosen in order to carry the line through a country both fertile and thickly populated, and so to develop the resources of the region through which it passed and to make the line remunerative as quickly as possible. On the other hand, there are many who think that Accra, the head-quarters of the Government, where there is a large amount of fixed capital, should be the starting point of the first railway. The question of gauge is also a matter for serious consideration: that proposed by Captain Lang is 3 feet 6 inches.

89. In the report on the Blue Book for 1892 it was stated that,—

"At present along the whole surf-bound coast line of the Colony there is no harbour of any kind, and no quay which lighters and launches can run alongside with heavy material and stores. All goods and stores are at present landed in surf boats, often at great difficulty on account of the surf, and the question of the best way of providing means to ensure the safe unloading of heavy material into lighters, and of facilities for unloading the lighters themselves, necessarily obtrudes itself in connection with the laying down and working of lines of railway in the Colony."

The question of undertaking railway work and other works involving the use of heavy machinery necessarily forces to the front the almost equally important question of improving the arrangements for the landing and shipment of material and produce. The possibility of a breakwater at Accra, a project which was considered some years ago, and of making it possible for ocean-going steamers to cross the bar of the Volta, are matters which will have to be decided in the near future.*

* Since this was written, the Secretary of State has decided that it is necessary to obtain an authoritative report on the question of the best landing place before the route of the proposed railway can be settled. Messrs. Coode Son and Matthews have accordingly been commissioned to prepare a report, and two engineers selected by them went out in September 1895 to examine the mouth of the Volta and the landing places at Accra, Appam, and any other points to the eastward of Cape Coast which seem likely to offer facilities for the construction of a harbour.

90. Progress in improving road communication between the trade ports and the interior has been slow. It was hoped that the Roads Department, which had been sanctioned in 1893, would have been organised and would have got to work in real earnest before the year came to an end; but it was not until towards the end of the year that a road surveyor and two road constructors arrived in the Colony to supplement the existing staff. Nevertheless, work was commenced on the trade road from Cape Coast through Denkera and Sefwhi, and is being steadily pushed on. The cost of construction has, so far, been more than was anticipated, having averaged about 120*l.* a mile, but after all it is not much in excess of the cost of "maintaining" roads in British Guiana, where, notwithstanding the fact that the existing roads pass through a country comparatively flat, and presenting little or no engineering difficulties, the cost of maintaining 161 miles of road in the year 1893-4 amounted to 18,714*l.*, that is to say, to 116*l.* a mile.

91. The material for the construction of a bridge over the Sweet river, which crosses the coast road between Cape Coast and Elmina, has been ordered, and the bridge will be erected during the year 1895.

92. The importance of improving the means of communication between the trade ports and the interior cannot be overrated. The French on the one side and the Germans on the other have long been striving to divert trade to their ports on the West African Coast, but, with good road communication to the hinterland of the Gold Coast, English merchants will have little to fear. It is a well known fact that the natives buy manufactured goods in the same market where they take their produce, and such is the partiality of the native for merchandise of English manufacture that, once he is given the means of bringing his produce to English ports, he will not fail to avail himself of them. Railways will open up new markets and additional trade, because European merchants will then take their goods by train to the terminal station where they will establish stores for the purpose of trade. A railway from the coast to Insuaim means therefore, in addition to opening up and developing the country through which it passes, the extension of the trade area of the Gold Coast towards the hinterland by at least 60 miles. Colonel Binger, the present Governor of the Ivory Coast, who has travelled through much of the hinterland of West Africa, in the country embraced by the bend of the Niger river, has given an interesting account of the tribes whom he met with there. Mohammedans by religion, more intelligent and industrious by nature than the negro of the coast lands, they have advanced considerably further in civilization. Their wants are more numerous, and they present in every way a prospective source of profit to the English merchant. It is to the trade with these tribes that attention must ultimately turn.

93. During the year the Government has assumed the control of two ferries in Wassaw, one on the Ankobra and the other on the Hooni River. Most of the ferries of the Colony are often so badly worked by the native Chiefs who possess them, and are such

fruitful sources of contention between natives tribes, that the question of the Government either taking charge of them or, at any rate, of those on the principal roads, or of regulating them by law, cannot long be deferred.

GENERAL REMARKS.

94. During the year, three missions were sent to Kumassi with a view to effect arrangements for the establishment of a British residency there, but they proved abortive, and at the end of 1894 no satisfactory arrangement had been arrived at. The many causes of dissatisfaction with the administration at Kumassi which exist remained therefore unremoved.

95. In April, a succession of fires in Accra burnt down by far the larger part of the native huts in the town, and a scheme was formulated for the acquisition of the whole of the burnt area, through which steps were taken to mark out wide streets, and so to effect a long-needed improvement in this town. Many of the natives who were rendered houseless were temporarily accommodated in the large public market sheds which had just been completed and were about to be opened for market purposes. To the persons whose land has been taken it was proposed to give a free allotment upon a large plot of land acquired for the purpose in the immediate vicinity of the town, where, under certain defined conditions, houses might be built. It is hoped that the laying out of wide streets, besides improving the general appearance of the town, will put an end to much of the overcrowding which is such a difficult matter to deal with, and will give ventilation and better sanitation.

96. The question as to the best means to adopt for the purpose of giving the people of the larger coast towns a pure and sufficient water supply has long been under consideration. As regards Accra, it has been proposed that water should be brought into the town from the river Humo, a distance of about six miles. The river has been carefully examined, the route surveyed, and the cost estimated, but the water is not considered to be of a sufficiently satisfactory character to warrant the initial expense and the annual cost of maintaining a pumping station. The employment of wind power has been suggested, but has been reported on adversely. It has also been suggested that water should be brought from the Aburi Hills by gravitation, thus avoiding the large annual cost of maintaining a pumping station.

97. At Saltpond an enterprising firm of Americans has been conducting experiments in boring for water. At present, success has not attended their efforts, owing to insufficiency of apparatus, but the work is still being pursued, and is being watched with considerable interest.

98. The various tribes living within the Protectorate have given no serious trouble. There have been disturbances here and there, but, as a rule, they have lived peaceably among themselves

GOLD COAST. 1894.

and with their neighbours. The last of the political prisoners was released, and Kwabina Edjen, the exiled King of Elmina, (exiled to Sierra Leone in 1883 for complicity in the troubles with Ashanti), was brought back to Elmina amid great rejoicing on the part of the people of that district. Chief Kwabina Atcheri, who had been exiled to Lagos in 1888 in connection with the serious disturbances which took place at Wanki in that year, of which he was the originator, was restored to his country.

99. It has been shown by the trade statistics under the head of "Imports and Exports" that the general prosperity of the Colony has increased. The people are beginning to feel and appreciate the benefits of civilization, and, once the country and its hinterland are opened up to commerce by better means of communication, and the several tribes become more in touch with the governing power, there is absolutely no reason why there should not be an enormous increase in trade, with all the advantages to the native which follow in its train.

F. M. HODGSON,
Colonial Secretary.

Accra, Gold Coast,
September 1, 1895.

COLONIAL REPORTS.—ANNUAL.

No. 189.

GOLD COAST.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1895.

(For Report for 1894, *see* No. 158 of this Series.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
February 1897.

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ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
154	St. Helena	1894
155	Ceylon	"
156	Mauritius	"
157	Labuan	"
158	Gold Coast	"
159	British Guiana	1894–5
160	Sierra Leone	1894
161	Jamaica	1894–5
162	British Honduras	1894
163	British Bechuanaland	1894–5
164	Newfoundland	1894
165	Gambia	"
166	Bermuda	"
167	Leeward Islands	"
168	British New Guinea	1894–5
169	Zululand	1895
170	Sierra Leone	"
171	Gibraltar	"
172	Malta	"
173	Barbados	"
174	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
175	Falkland Islands	"
176	St. Helena	"
177	Bahamas	"
178	Hong Kong	"
179	Windward Islands	"
180	Labuan	"
181	Trinidad and Tobago	"
182	Seychelles	"
183	Mauritius and Rodrigues	1894 and 1895
184	British Honduras	1895
185	Lagos	"
186	Basutoland	1895–6
187	Ceylon	1895
188	British Guiana	1895–6

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada	Emigration.
5	Bahamas	Sisal Industry.
6	Hong Kong	Bubonic Plague.
7	Newfoundland	Mineral Resources.

No. 189.

GOLD COAST.

[For Report for 1894, *see* No. 158.]

THE ACTING GOVERNOR to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN.

Government House, Accra,
September 30, 1896.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a report on the Blue Book for 1895. I regret that it has not been in my power to forward the report at an earlier date, but since my arrival in the Colony on the 17th April, I have had so much to do that I have only been able to write it at odd moments.

I have, &c.

F. M. HODGSON,
Acting Governor.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE GOLD COAST COLONY FOR 1895.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Revenue.

There was no change in the general fiscal arrangements of the Colony during the year, and the increased amount of revenue collected shows that trade was not only satisfactory but flourishing. The revenue amounted to 230,075*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*, being an increase of 11,814*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* over that of 1894, which amounted to 218,261*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*

2. The following table gives a comparison of the revenue of the two years classified under the principal heads:—

Items of Revenue.	1894.	1895.	Increase.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wines, spirits, tobacco, guns, &c. (specific duties).	154,155 14 3	157,163 0 11	3,007 6 8
General merchandise (ad valorem duty).	36,993 1 9	40,579 17 4	3,586 15 7
Liquor licences - - - -	5,800 0 0	6,347 10 0	547 10 0
Stamps (postal, telegraph and revenue).	9,744 15 6	9,952 14 3	207 18 9
Other items - - - -	*11,567 14 1	†16,032 10 4	4,464 16 3
Total revenue - - -	£218,261 5 7	230,075 12 10	11,814 7 3

* Includes 5,181*l.* 16*s.* 7*d* interest on investments.
† Includes 5,292*l.* 10*s.* 10 interest on investments.

0 94530. Wt. 20348.

GOLD COAST. 1895.

3. Taking the population of the Gold Coast at 1,500,000 as estimated from the census returns of 1891, the taxation per head amounted in 1895 to the small sum of 3*s.* 0¾*d.* The annual increase of taxation per head is roughly at the rate of 2½*d.*, as shown by the following figures:—

	s.	*d.*
1892 - - - - -	2	5
1893 - - - - -	2	8
1894 - - - - -	2	10½
1895 - - - - -	3	0¾

4. In no other Colony of the Empire is the general population so lightly taxed, and the imposition of additional taxes should neither be difficult nor harassing when the time comes, as it will come in the near future, for raising additional revenue to defray the cost of opening up the country by means of roads and railways, of the provision of water supplies at the more important of the trade ports, of the erection of important and long required public buildings, and of such extension of the administrative machinery as the opening up of the country will render necessary.

5. The actual revenue derived from imported alcoholic liquors was 135,220*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, being considerably more than half of the total revenue of the Colony. The revenue from the same source in 1894 was 132,261*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* The revenue from merchandise other than alcoholic liquors was 56,618*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, as against 51,922*l* 9*s.* 6*d.* in 1894. Whereas, therefore, by the import of alcoholic liquors the revenue was increased by 2,958*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*, it is satisfactory to note that the increase from merchandise other than alcoholic liquors was 4,696*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* The comparison is better shown by the following figures:—

	Increase.
Alcoholic liquors - - - -	2·24
Merchandise other than alcoholic liquors -	9·03

Expenditure.

6. The expenditure amounted to 265,289*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*, being in excess of the revenue by no less a sum than 35,213*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, and more by 38,357*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* than the expenditure in 1894.

7. Upon public works of all kinds the expenditure, irrespective of salaries of the fixed establishment of the Public Works Department (10,687*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*), amounted to 39,306*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*, and upon roads it amounted to 8,343*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* A sum of 5,699*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* was spent in the work of education, 8,462*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* upon telegraphic communication, and 15,618*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* in connexion with the hospitals, dispensaries, and medical arrangements generally. The armed Hausa constabulary cost the Colony 32,657*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, and

the police force 12,845*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, while a small part of the expenses of the Ashanti expedition—namely, a sum of 16,279*l.* 11*s.*—was included in the year's expenditure.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

8. The Gold Coast Colony has no public debt, and on the 31st December 1895 the net assets amounted to 143,087*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, including the following investments:—

	Value on 31st December.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*
General Account (surplus fund) -	61,574	8	5
Savings Bank Account - -	2,625	17	7
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund -	627	11	2

LOCAL REVENUE.

9. The Ordinance passed on the 14th November 1894, to provide for the establishment of town councils, has not as yet been brought into operation. It is proposed to try the Ordinance tentatively at Accra, where its operation can be watched by the Government, and then to extend the municipal system of administration to other towns, as soon as its success at Accra has been assured and the natives see the advantages which will accrue to them from it.

MILITARY AND POLICE FORCE.

10. The small detachments of Hausas which had been left at Bompata and Agogo, when the Ashantis had withdrawn their army from Nkoranza in 1894, were still at those places at the commencement of the year.

11. In November, the mission of the messengers sent to England by Prempeh, King of Kumasi, having failed, and no notice having been taken by the King of a second message sent to him in September, which he was requested to attend to by the 31st October, a military expedition to Kumasi was decided upon to compel compliance with the demands of Her Majesty's Government. The preparations for the campaign were made with the utmost expedition. Instructions were given for the immediate formation and despatch of a special service corps, and arrangements were made for the West Yorkshire Regiment, then on its way to England, being sent to Cape Coast as well as the West India Regiment from Sierra Leone, and 100 men of the Lagos Hausa Constabulary to reinforce the Hausa Constabulary of the Gold Coast. Orders were also issued by the Admiralty for the assembly of as large a naval force on the Gold Coast as was

possible. Preliminary preparations for the expedition were made in the Colony. Shelter huts and field hospitals were erected at Prahsu, as well as at four places along the road between Cape Coast and that station; a temporary bridge was thrown across the Prah at Prahsu; surf boats for landing the troops were engaged; food supplies ordered, and arrangements matured for the provision of some 8,000 natives as carriers. Steps were also taken to arm the Nkoranzas, who were to accompany the Hausa force destined to march on Kumasi from the north-east.

12. The command of the expedition was entrusted to Colonel Sir Francis Scott, the Inspector-General of the Gold Coast Hausa Constabulary, who, accompanied by the Head Quarter Staff, left England on the 23rd November. The whole of the troops engaged in the expedition had disembarked at Cape Coast by the 28th December, and before the end of the year were on the march to Kumasi.*

13. The civil police force was separated from the Hausa Constabulary by an Ordinance passed on the 30th June 1894. In December the constables stationed at several of the small towns were withdrawn and concentrated in the larger towns. The force suffers from the want of proper police stations, but it is hoped that it will be possible to remedy this want in the near future. The improvement which has been effected in the pay and prospects of the men has had the result of attracting a better and more educated class of men to apply for appointment.

PUBLIC WORKS.

14. A large number of public works were either completed or commenced during the year. Among the former may be mentioned a bridge over the Sweet River on the road between Cape Coast and Elmina, the clearing away of the houses in Accra burnt down by the fire in April 1894 and the marking out of new streets, the church of Accra, and the erection at Accra of a Queen's warehouse and a hospital for the Hausa Constabulary. Among the latter were the erection of an additional building to the Colonial Hospital at Accra, additional bungalows for Government officers, a court-house at Axim, Government officers' quarters at Saltpond, drainage work at Cape Coast, and the improvement and getting into order of the streets of the coast town of Winneba.

LEGISLATION.

15. Nine Ordinances were added to the statute book, and included:—

No. 1. An Ordinance to make better provision for the Registration of Instruments affecting Land in the Colony;

* The result of the expedition is now a matter of history. The force met with no opposition and entered Kumasi on the 17th January, and King Prempeh and his adherents were brought down to the coast, and lodged in Elmina gaol.

No. 2. An Ordinance to amend the Statute Law of the Colony; and

No. 3. An Ordinance to make temporary provision as to compulsory Labour for Public purposes.

Ordinance No. 3 was passed for the purpose of ensuring to the Government a sufficient number of porters for service with the Ashanti Expedition. By native custom it is obligatory on persons of the labouring class to give labour for public purposes on being called upon to do so by their Chiefs or headmen, and the Ordinance followed the lines of native custom, and strengthened the hands of the Chiefs and headmen upon being summoned to provide their quota of porters.

POPULATION.

16. During the year the countries of Nkoranza and Adansi, the former situated to the north and the latter to the south of Ashanti, were included within the protectorate by treaty. The Nkoranza tribe had revolted from the Ashanti confederation in 1892, and had been overcome by the Ashanti army and many of its towns and villages destroyed, including the well-known Mohammedan trading centre of Kintempo. A gradual revival of trade at Kintempo, which is being rebuilt, is now taking place, and it is hoped that with the protection now afforded to the Nkoranzas the trade from the interior, which was diverted by the destruction of the town, will once more flow towards it.

17. The question of forming on the Gold Coast permanent settlements of Kroomen, who are the coolies of West Africa, has been under the consideration of the Government, and steps have been taken to acquire the necessary amount of land for a village site at Accra. An Ordinance dealing with the allotment and regulation of village sites is also in course of preparation, and it is hoped that a start will be made in 1896 towards carrying out this important scheme.

18. The number of Christian marriages celebrated during the year was 124, being a decrease of 35 in the number celebrated in 1894. The numbers during the last six years have been as follows:—

1890	93
1891	94
1892	110
1893	135
1894	159
1895	124
Total Christian marriages in six years	715

19. It is satisfactory to note that the action taken by the Government in 1891, in requiring the establishment of cemeteries in the principal towns and villages, is being appreciated by the natives. Formerly it was the practice of the native to bury his relations within his dwelling house, but this practice is fast becoming a thing of the past, and the cemeteries established by the orders of the Government are now being freely used, many of the graves being marked with rude memorials to distinguish them. Cemeteries are kept up at the expense of the Government in Accra, Christiansborg, Cape Coast, Elmina, and Adda.

20. During the year steps were taken by the Government for the complete suppression of the worship of the Fetish Katawere. This Fetish, which was located in Akim Swaidru, was accredited with powers of life and death, and many a wealthy native fell a victim to its supposed powers, it being a rule that the property of persons stated by the priests to have died by order of the Fetish should be divided between the Fetish priests and the Head Chief of the country. The shrines of the Fetish were broken down, the sacred groves destroyed, and the people delivered from the tyranny of the rapacious priesthood.

EDUCATION.

21. Education in the Gold Coast Colony has made rapid and substantial progress during the past three years, in spite of the many difficulties to be overcome in such a country as West Africa.

22. The lack of properly trained teachers is in itself a great bar to the development of a thoroughly intelligent and useful scheme of instruction, and the various missionary agencies at work in the Colony are under the circumstances to be congratulated upon the results of their labours.

23. Three years ago there were but 72 certified inspected schools in the Colony giving instructions to some 7,350 scholars. There are now 100 such schools, containing 9,954 children in attendance,—an increase of nearly 40 per cent. in the number of schools, and 21 per cent. in the number of children in attendance. The average attendance of the scholars has risen in the same proportion, and the grant awarded by the Government for the past year has reached the sum of 3,179*l.* 6*s.*, a grant equal to a sum of 8*s.* 6*d.* per head for each child examined. The sum awarded by the Government is exclusive of grants for new buildings, repairs to old ones, grants to teachers, and grants towards the purchase of school books, furniture, and general apparatus, and, in addition, the Government entirely supports two of the largest and most efficient schools in the Colony, with 1,328 children in attendance, in addition to schools for the Hausa force and the civil police.

24. The following tabulated statement will show more plainly than words can describe the present position of the various educational agencies now at work in the Colony:—

Denomination.	No. of Schools.	On Rolls.	Average Attendance.	Examined.	Grant Earned.	Per Head.
					£ s. d.	s. d.
Basel Mission - -	33	2,705	2,082	2,472	1,012 19 0	8 2½
Wesleyan Mission -	44	4,044	3,086	3,654	1,396 2 0	7 8
Roman Catholic Mission	16	2,014	1,599	1,571	770 5 0	9 9½
Government Mission -	7	1,191	803	910	—	—
Totals - -	100	9,954	7,570	8,607	3,179 6 0	8 5¼

25. The subjects of instruction include reading, writing, and arithmetic, geography, history, and grammar, whilst in a few of the larger town schools, shorthand, book-keeping, and music are taught.

26. A purely literary education for Gold Coast children would be of little value, and the Government is, therefore, encouraging the missionary agencies to include in the training of the children some one or more of many branches of useful industrial work that will enable the boy when he leaves school to turn his education to some account and to help to develop the resources of his own country.

27. Plantation work in connexion with the schools is extending and flourishing, and already profitable crops of coffee are grown by the scholars at Aburi, Akropong, Begoro, and many other schools in the Akim and Kwahu districts, under the direction of the Basel Mission.

28. At Begoro, too, successful attempts have been made with cacao and the kola nut, and machines have been introduced for the subsequent treatment of the coffee when picked.

29. At Akropong a commencement has been made with carpentry and bookbinding, also under the Basel Mission management, and a most excellent workshop has existed at Christiansborg for many years, where youths who have passed through the Basel Mission schools may receive practical instruction in carpentry and smith's work.

30. Annual examinations of teachers for certificates are held at five centres in the Colony, and during the past two years have been numerously attended. During 1894–95 no less than 93 candidates attended the examinations of whom 26 were successful, and during 1895–96 some 79 candidates were examined, of whom 30 gained certificates. Prizes are also awarded to the successful teachers at the examinations. Thus the Colony has gained during the past two years 56 teachers, who have passed an examination and are now certified as fit to give instruction to others.

31. No scheme for secondary education yet exists, nor in fact is the country yet in want of such a measure. A scheme of Gold

Coast Government scholarships, tenable at the home universities for four years, was, however, drafted by the late Governor, Sir Brandford Griffith, the pass being the Senior Cambridge Local Examination; but it will, I think, be some time before a Gold Coast native reaches to this required standard and earns a scholarship.

32. An exhibition of school industries is held annually at Accra for two days. This exhibition increases in popularity every year, and the exhibits increase also in number and variety, on account of the valuable money prizes awarded by the Government.

TRADE.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

33. Trade, excepting during the latter part of the year, when the general unrest due to the Ashanti expedition caused it to diminish, was satisfactory. The total value of the imports (invoice value, including freight and other expenses) was 931,537*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*, and the value of the exports 877,803*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* The total value of the trade of the Colony for the year amounted, therefore, to 1,809,340*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, being an increase of 146,166*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* over the value for the year 1894, which amounted to 1,663,173*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, or roughly at the rate of 9 per cent.

34. The trade of the Colony during the last six years—that is to say, since the present ad valorem duty of 10 per cent. has been in force, is shown as follows:—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	Totals.
	Paying Duty.	Admitted Free.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1890 - - - -	347,480 17 10	214,621 18 6	661,348 9 6	1,163,451 3 10
1891 - - - -	464,188 1 7	201,593 1 5	684,304 19 8	1,350,086 2 8
1892 - - - -	422,026 8 1	175,068 4 4	665,064 3 3	1,262,064 3 3
1893 - - - -	475,346 15 8	243,006 3 7	722,106 19 1	1,440,460 3 4
1894 - - - -	607,109 7 2	205,721 1 8	850,343 10 11	1,663,173 19 9
1895 - - - -	653,357 19 8	278,179 1 11	877,803 12 1	1,809,340 13 10

It will be seen from these figures that trade has increased in six years by nearly 650,000*l.*, or upwards of 55 per cent.

35. The principal articles of trade are:—

Imports.—Cotton, woollen, and silk goods, spirits, hardware, cooper's stores, rice, flour, provisions, tobacco, building materials, and wearing apparel.

Exports.—Palm oil, palm kernels, rubber, gold dust, timber, kola nuts, and monkey skins.

36. The bulk of the trade is with the United Kingdom as shown by the following comparative tables:—

Imports.

Year.	From the United Kingdom.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1890 - -	422,739 14 6	5,861 0 4	133,502 1 3	562,102 16 4
1891 - -	483,392 18 3	5,085 6 10	177,302 17 11	665,781 3 0
1892 - -	407,037 16 10	9,924 13 11	180,132 1 8	597,094 2 5
1893 - -	524,036 16 1	8,719 5 10	185,597 2 4	718,353 4 3
1894 - -	582,273 14 8	13,168 14 1	217,388 0 1	812,830 8 10
1895 - -	630,000 7 6	91,164 18 7	210,371 15 6	931,537 1

Exports.

Year.	To the United Kingdom.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1890 - -	494,237 1 11	643 19 2	106,467 8 5	601,348 9 6
1891 - -	545,492 16 6	2,035 5 0	136,776 18 2	684,304 19 8
1892 - -	471,218 19 10	2,053 13 9	191,791 9 8	665,064 3 3
1893 - -	530,300 1 5	27,016 16 7	164,790 1 1	722,106 19 1
1894 - -	608,258 6 7	29,765 3 1	212,320 1 3	850,343 10 11
1895 - -	586,415 1 5	38,211 6 2	253,177 4 8	877,803 12 3

37. The Customs receipts during the year at the principal ports of the Colony are shown as follows:—

Port.	Imports, exclusive of Spirits, Gunpowder, and Guns.	Spirits.	Gunpowder.	Guns.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Axim - - -	3,259 7 0	6,119 12 6	412 10 0	57 16 0	9,849 5 6
Cape Coast - -	10,010 10 6	20,597 8 10	1,170 15 0	1,031 4 0	32,809 18 4
Saltpond - -	6,365 18 11	15,860 12 6	932 9 0	157 8 0	23,316 8 5
Winneba - -	2,209 10 11	15,294 15 6	238 7 6	34 12 0	17,777 5 11
Accra - - -	17,411 5 2	28,946 6 6	1,316 17 0	300 10 0	47,974 18 8
Adda - - -	3,302 10 0	11,808 15 0	26 1 0	16 14 0	15,154 0 0
Kwitta - -	3,058 15 3	10,532 11 8	—	123 4 0	13,714 10 11
Other stations -	3,001 2 1	26,060 1 3	278 1 6	35 18 0	29,375 2 10
Totals - -	56,618 19 10	135,290 3 9	4,375 1 0	1,756 16 0	189,971 10 7

GOLD COAST. 1895.

38. The following tables show the general classification of all imports and exports :—

Imports.

Articles.	Value in Sterling. Of Imports in Detail, including Expenses.	Value in Sterling. Total Value, including Expenses.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Live animals, food, drink, and narcotics	246,370 15 4	246,370 5 4
2. Raw materials:		
(a) Textile	Nil.	—
(b) Metal	Nil.	—
(c) Other	28,941 4 10	28,941 4 10
3. Manufactured articles:		
(a) Textile	329,314 2 6	—
(b) Metal	51,112 0 8	—
(c) Other	189,930 5 8	570,356 8 10
4. Coin and Bullion	85,868 12 7	85,868 12 7
Totals	—	931,537 1 7

Exports.

Articles.	Value in Sterling. Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	Value in Sterling. British and Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Live animals, food, drink, and narcotics	53 7 0	3,815 3 0	3,868 10 0
2. Raw materials:			
(a) Textile	704 5 9	—	704 5 9
(b) Metal	91,566 19 9	—	91,566 19 9
(c) Other	728,108 3 1	—	728,108 3 1
3. Manufactured articles:			
(a) Textile	8 4 3	6,766 9 8	6,774 13 11
(b) Metal	—	1,008 11 2	1,008 11 2
(c) Other	46 17 0	4,143 14 7	4,190 11 7
4. Coin and Bullion	—	41,581 17 0	41,581 17 0
Totals	820,487 16 10	57,315 15 5	877,803 12 3

39. The supply of the staple articles, viz.—palm oil, palm kernels, and rubber—has been satisfactory, as the following figures show :—

Year.	Palm Oil.		Palm Kernels.		Rubber.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1894 - -	4,213,935	237,623 3 9	17,136	112,373 6 1	3,027,527	232,550 5 6
1895 - -	4,338,627	231,415 0 9	15,559	93,384 11 10	4,022,385	322,070 0 5

40. The amount of rubber exported during the year is the highest on record. The increase was not, however, it is to be regretted, due to greater industry on the part of the natives engaged in the trade, but to speculations on the part of European firms, which imported large quantities from the neighbouring Colony of Lagos for re-export from the Gold Coast. These speculations have come to an end, and as it is understood that large quantities of rubber are being exported from the Congo Free State, the profits to be made out of rubber are likely to diminish unless the trade is fostered by improved communication with the interior districts of the Colony.

41. The export of mahogany and other woods of the Colony shows a marked falling off, but this may be fairly set down to the exceptionally dry year. The rivers by which the logs are brought to the sea were, in consequence of the comparatively small rainfall, so low during the greater part of the year that the logs could not be floated down. The trade of the last six years is shown by the following figures :—

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Feet.	£ s. d.
1890 - -	6,375	510 18 0
1891 - -	1,350,226	22,096 12 5
1892 - -	2,130,614	36,407 6 0
1893 - -	3,412,486	50,428 9 4
1894 - -	5,012,670	69,405 13 10
1895 - -	3,587,337	28,244 14 5

42. The export of cacao, coffee, and kola nuts, to which minor industries attention has been prominently called in previous reports, continue to be most satisfactory, and it is gratifying to be able to record that there is every indication of further and continuous improvement in the future. The export of copra and guinea grains has, on the other hand, declined.

Year.	Cacao.		Coffee.		Copra.		Guinea Grains.		Kola Nuts.	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Packages.	Value.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1893 -	5,460	93 17 10	21,437	630 13 3	248,304	831 5 0	85,224	621 2 3	979	25,716 5 7
1894 -	20,312	546 17 4	41,488	1,265 3 4	649,600	1,940 1 7	174,412	1,186 17 4	1,202	28,511 18 11
1895 -	28,906	470 11 7	51,755	1,753 17 5	482,608	1,712 13 5	154,693	580 15 7	2,352	30,565 13 9

43. The slaughter of monkeys is decreasing, probably because the traders in monkey skins have now to go further into the interior to find the monkeys they require. In the last six years no less than 884,768 monkey skins have been exported, to the value of 195,300*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, and as only skins in good condition with few shot holes in them are saleable, it is probable that within that period as many as one million monkeys have been massacred in the Gold Coast.

Year.	Number of Skins.	Value.
		£ s. d.
1890 - -	169,040	28,053 9 1
1891 - -	187,070	30,403 11 11
1892 - -	188,646	34,807 19 5
1893 - -	181,059	46,813 15 0
1894 - -	168,405	41,001 14 10
1895 - -	90,548	14,220 3 0
	884,768	195,300 13 3

44. The market prices of nearly all articles of export have shown a decline, and in many cases as, for example, mahogany, kola nuts, cacao, guinea grains, and monkey skins, the fall in prices has been most marked, so that the year cannot be said to have been a favourable one for exporters. It must be remarked, however, that the values entered in the invoices, which are the values taken by the Government, are the approximate values at the port of shipment.

45. A report upon trade in West Africa would not be complete without a reference to the liquor traffic about which so many conflicting opinions have been expressed.

46. As stated in paragraph 5, the actual revenue from alcoholic liquors was 135,220*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, being an increase of 2,958*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* over the revenue of 1894. The increase is shown by districts as follows:—

District.	1894.	1895.	Increase.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Axim	4,950 7 6	6,119 12 6	1,169 5 0
Cape Coast	20,[illegible] 2 6	20,597 8 10	339 6 4
Saltpond	16,320 7 6	15,860 12 6	—
Winneba	14,903 0 0	15,294 15 6	391 15 6
Accra	28,761 18 6	28,946 6 6	184 8 0
Adda	10,569 7 1	11,808 15 0	1,239 7 11
Kwitta	11,566 14 2	10,532 11 8	—
Other Districts	24,931 9 6	26,060 1 3	1,128 11 9
			4,453 14 6
Less decreases Saltpond and Kwitta	—	—	1,493 17 6
Totals	132,261 17 2	135,220 3 9	2,958 17 0

47. Only in the Axim and Adda districts have material increases taken place, and they are to be accounted for by special causes and not by an additional craving for drink on the part of the normal population. In the Axim district the investment of capital by English companies and English firms in mining and timber concessions has had the result of attracting labour both imported and native, and Adda is the district from which the countries of Attabubu and the other Brong tribes recently added to the Protectorate draw their supplies.

48. A comparison of the importation of the alcoholic liquors into the Gold Coast during the years 1894 and 1895 is given in the following table :—

Description of Liquor.	Quantity imported.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1894.	1895.		
	Old Wine Galls.	Old Wine Galls.	Old Wine Galls.	Old Wine Galls.
Rum	985,121	1,007,340	22,219	—
Gin and Geneva	317,778	333,219	15,441	—
Whisky	7,720	12,769	5,049	—
Brandy	875	677	—	198
Wines	20,619	18,956	—	1,663
Ale and porter	18,947	23,214	4,267	—
Liqueurs, &c.	2,953	2,426	—	527
Totals	1,354,013	1,398,601	46,976	2,388
Total increase in 1895			44,588	

In Imperial measures the actual importation during the year 1895 was 1,165,500 gallons. The population, with that of the

additional countries incorporated into the Protectorate during the year may be set down at 1,700,000.

49. It has been often contended by many persons that the quality of the trade gin imported into West Africa is so deleterious as to be harmful to the persons drinking it, but this contention is, I think, sufficiently disproved by an analysis made by Mr. G. W. Robertson, Fellow of the Chemical Society and an Associate of the Institute of Chemistry, at the request of Sir Claude MacDonald while Commissioner and Consul General for the Niger Coast Protectorate.

Mr. Robertson's report is dated the 14th October 1895, and is as follows:—

"Analysis of sample of trade gin received 2nd October 1895.

"I have the honour to report as follows:—

"It contains—

	Per cent.
"Absolute alcohol - - -	39·3
"Acidity, expressed as acetic acid -	0·0068
"Ethers, expressed as acetic ether -	0·021
"Aldehydes - -	Present in small quantity.
"Furfural - - -	" "
"Higher alcohols - -	" "

"The only alcohol that can be estimated quantitatively is ethyl "alcohol: there is no methyl, and the higher alcohols, as shown "by Sivalle's method, only exist in traces. The spirit is flavoured "by more than one essential oil, and apparently oil of juniper is "one of these oils. The liquid contains no sugar, and leaves but "a small extract.

"In my opinion the liquid essentially consists of a pure distilled "spirit with essential oils. Of course no attempt to identify "these oils in the quantity sent—viz., 632 c.c.—was made. The "ethers are returned as ethyl acetate, but from a fractional "distillation amyl acetate was qualitatively found to be present."

It would seem from this analysis that the trade gin of West Africa is neither more nor less deleterious than the gin sold all over London.

SHIPPING.

50. Although the steamers placed by the General Steam Navigation Company in the West African trade were taken off early in the year, the number of steamers arriving with

merchandise at ports in the Colony shows no falling off, as will be seen from the following figures :—

Nationality of Vessels.	Sailing Vessels.				Steamers.			
	1894.		1895.		1894.		1895.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom - -	4	691	3	642	261	353,002	271	380,213
Germany - - -	—	—	—	—	90	108,192	79	92,765
France - - - -	4	1,900	3	875	43	49,765	45	49,469
Italy - - - -	9	3,064	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States - - -	7	3,370	7	3,269	—	—	—	—
Other nations - - -	—	—	1	222	1	1,008	4	11,604
Totals - - -	24	9,025	14	5,008	395	511,967	399	534,051

51. Nearly all the steamers become coasting steamers as soon as they have entered, that is to say, they touch at one or more of the 19 ports of entry to unload merchandise or take in produce. 122 steamers entered at Kwitta, whereas only 88 entered at Accra, but it must not be inferred from those figures that there is more trade at Kwitta than at Accra. With the exception of the small but rising port of Danoe, Kwitta is the first port of entry eastward, and the steamers which enter there nearly all touch at Adda, Accra, Saltpond, Cape Coast, Axim, or other ports. Similarly Axim, at which 60 steamers are recorded as having entered, is the first important port of entry westward, but the trade of that port is less than that of Cape Coast, where only 51 steamers are recorded as having entered, or, in other words, made Cape Coast the first port of call.

AGRICULTURE.

52. The land is not generally cultivated. Naturally rich, the soil will produce almost any commodity of market value. It abounds in the oil palm, mahogany, and other valuable woods, rubber trees and vines, and the kola tree with its valuable nut, but, chiefly on account of the absence of proper roads, and the general ignorance of the natives, products which require a careful preparation of the soil and supervision, such as coffee, cacao, cotton, rice, &c., have not been cultivated systematically. The wants of the natives are few, and are met by planting maize, yams, cassada, and plaintains; the plantations being shifted from one spot to another as may be necessary.

53. The establishment by the Government of a botanical station at Aburi in 1890 has been the means of inducing the

natives in the immediate neighbourhood of the station to interest themselves in the cultivation of coffee, and, as the figures given under the head of exports show, not without result. Machinery for coffee pulping has been imported, and it is intended to give practical instruction to the natives in its use, so as to show them how the berry can best be prepared for export.

54. The system of apprenticing natives to the botanical station for instruction in agriculture, to which reference is made in paragraph 51 of last year's report, has, it must be admitted with regret, not been a success. A change is to be made. It is proposed to select a certain number of natives of education (a competitive examination will be held, the standard being Standard VI. of the elementary schools), who will be trained for one year under the curator of the botanical station in the Gold Coast, then for one year in the botanical station at Jamaica, and, finally, for one year in the Royal Gardens at Kew. The lads thus selected and trained will be required to apprentice themselves to the Government for a definite period, and will be employed in such manner as may be considered best for disseminating a proper knowledge of cultivating products of economic value among the natives, and stimulating them to apply themselves to an industry which will be of benefit to themselves as well as their country.

55. There are large quantities of sheep and cattle in the Colony, chiefly in the hands of the Mohammedan population. A ready market for them is found in the Coast towns, and there is no doubt that the industry of sheep rearing and cattle breeding is largely increasing. The native oxen are small, but are sturdy and strong, and at the time of writing this report a native of standing in the Colony is training a yoke of oxen to draw timber from land in his position along the new road, which is being constructed between Accra and Kibbi a circumstance which I am glad to mention, because it illustrates the fact that if roads are constructed by the Government wheeled traffic will follow.

56. Locusts were again very troublesome in many parts of the Colony during the year under review, and did considerable damage to the standing crops. They have been identified by the authorities of the British Museum as of the same species as those of Abyssinia, and it is probable, therefore, that the swarms which have passed through the Gold Coast came originally from the eastward. Prior to 1893 the last visitation of locusts appears to have occurred as far back as 1852. It is generally stated that the swarms in 1895 were less numerous than in 1894, the eggs having been destroyed by the heavy rains, but in many districts the rise in the price of the native-grown foodstuffs has testified to the ravages which they committed. In Wassaw, for example, the price of 100 stalks of maize rose from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* The visitation of locusts is being watched by the Government with anxiety, but the heavy bush throughout the country must render

concerted action against the locusts difficult; the heavy rains and the annual burning of grass and bush by the natives will, it is believed, do much to counteract the evil.

MANUFACTURES, MINES, &c.

57. I the report on the Blue Book for 1894 (paragraph 52) I referred to the existence of petroleum in Appollonia. A company has been floated in order to work the springs, and machinery for the purpose is being imported.

58. Several companies and syndicates have been launched for taking up timber and mining concessions obtained from the native Kings and Chiefs, and already some activity has been displayed, mining machinery and other plant having in some cases been sent to Appollonia, which is the principal field of operations. One company intends to connect the port of Half Assinie, by means of a light railway with the Tando lagoon, in order to facilitate the conveyance to the Coast of the timber cut down on their concessions.

59. Concessions of various kinds purporting to cede valuable tracts of country, often for most inadequate sums, having greatly increased in number, it was decided to issue the following notice, which was published also in the English newspapers:—

Colonial Secretary's Office, Accra,
October 10, 1895.

"Whereas grants and concessions have been made by Chiefs within the Protectorate without the consent of the Governor of the Colony:

"Notice is hereby given that no document hereafter made purporting to grant or convey any right over or interest in land, save and except the right to occupy agricultural land for the purposes of native husbandry, or the right to occupy building land for the erection of a native house, will be recognised in any way by the Government unless it shall bear the signature of the Governor, or of such officer as he shall appoint for the purpose, in token of Her Majesty's approval.

"Grants and concessions already made without such consent will be recognised only to such extent and on such conditions as may hereafter be determined, but the grantees of rights in respect of which there is a reasonable prospect of efficient and continuous work being done within a reasonable time will receive all due consideration.

"By His Excellency's Command,
"F. M. HODGSON,
"Colonial Secretary."

60. The following table shows the amount and value of the gold dust and nuggets exported from the Gold Coast during each of the last seven years:—

Year.	Weight.	Value.		
	Ozs.	£	s.	d.
1889 - -	28,667	103,200	10	0
1890 - -	25,460	91,657	0	0
1891 - -	24,476	88,112	0	0
1892 - -	27,446	98,805	17	0
1893 - -	21,972	79,099	4	0
1894 - -	21,332	76,795	17	5
1895 - -	25,416	91,497	12	0

61. Notwithstanding the fact that gold dust is not a legal tender, merchants still accept it in the way of trade. During 1895 as much as 11,557 ounces, of the value of 41,605*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, were accepted and exported, as compared with 10,447 ounces in 1894, of the value of 37,610*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* The output from the mines during 1894 was, therefore, 13,859 ounces, of the value of 53,887*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*

GAOLS AND PRISONERS.

62. There are three gaols and nine lock-ups in the Colony, and 2,006 persons, classified as follows, were committed to confinement in them:—

For debt - - - -	376
For safe custody until trial or for want of security - - - -	564
For purposes of penal imprisonment -	1,066

Of the 1,066 persons committed for penal imprisonment, 868 were committed for three months or less, and of the remainder 408 were old offenders.

63. The following table gives statistics for the past five years:—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Totals.
1891 - - -	1,677	85	8	1,766
1892 - - -	1,475	48	11	1,534
1893 - - -	1,513	61	15	1,589
1894 - - -	1,550	74	20	1,644
1895 - - -	1,859	101	46	2,006

64. During the year 729 prisoners were treated in the gaol infirmaries, and the attendances, or out-patients, amounted to 10,661.

65. The following comparative statement of sickness and death among prisoners during the last five years is worthy of notice:—

Year.	Total Number of Prisoners.	Treated in Hospital.	Total Attendances or Out patients.	Deaths.
1891 - - -	1,766	318	11,028	7
1892 - - -	1,534	240	12,338	16
1893 - - -	1,589	337	9,262	27
1894 - - -	1,644	339	5,773	17
1895 - - -	2,006	729	10,661	37

66. The large number of admissions into hospital during the year, as compared with previous years is, the Chief Medical Officer states, "largely explained by the cachetic diseases from which "the prisoners suffered, more or less acquired before admission "into prison, and to catarrhal affections induced by the excessive "heat and moisture, and the intensity of activity of the endemic "malarial poison which characterised the year."

67. Of the 37 cases that ended fatally the following were the causes of death:—

Aneurism - - - -	1
Bronchitis - - - -	4
Cancer of liver - - - -	1
Cardiac disease - - - -	3
Debility - - - -	4
Diarrhœa - - - -	9
Dysentery - - - -	8
Fever - - - - -	1
Disease of kidney - - -	1
Phthisis - - - - -	2
Rheumatism - - - -	1
Tuberculosis - - - -	1
Wound - - - -	1

68. The year 1895 was remarkable for the small rainfall. The greater number of the deaths among the prisoners occurred during the latter half year when the heat was very great and debilitating.

69. The forms of hard labour consist of breaking and carrying stones, repairing and clearing roads, picking cotton and cocoanut fibre, mason's and bricklayer's work, coopering, whitewashing prisons and other public buildings, transport services; and in the Accra gaol, where classes under qualified instructors have been formed, carpenters' and joiners' work, tailoring of all kinds, boot and shoe making and mending and other work in leather, basket making and weaving, as well as cloth weaving.

70. Light labour is represented by sweeping, minor sanitary work, and plaiting straw for mats.

71. The total cost of the prisons establishment has during the last five years been as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
1891 - - - - -	4,230	10	0
1892 - - - - -	5,387	1	8
1893 - - - - -	5,511	8	3
1894 - - - - -	5,720	13	1
1895 - - - - -	6,601	4	7

72. The want of a central prison, in which convicts can be confined in separate cells, and can be brought under proper disciplinary restrictions, has long been felt. A building to be erected in the vicinity of Accra has been designed, and it is hoped that an early commencement in its erection will be made.

Criminal Statistics.

73. During the year 6,499 offences were reported to the police, as compared with 6,700 in 1894. Of these cases 1,682 were discharged or dismissed, 4,509 were summarily dealt with, and 276 referred to the Supreme Courts.

Hospitals.

74. Public hospitals are maintained by the Government at Accra, Cape Coast, Elmina, Axim, and Kwitta, and free dispensaries at Ada, Akuse, Chama, Saltpond, and Winneba.

75. A public hospital was erected at Kwitta during the year, and a military hospital at Accra, for the treatment of the Hausa Constabulary at headquarters, was completed and brought into use.

76. At Accra and Cape Coast permanent hospitals exist for contagious diseases, and at the other stations temporary arrangements are made as the necessity for them arises.

77. The number of patients treated, both in the hospitals and at the dispensaries, has largely increased, and there can be no doubt that the boon conferred upon the public by these institutions is very largely appreciated.

78. The following table shows the number of in-patients treated in the hospitals during the last six years :—

Year.	Patients discharged.				Total.
	Cured.	Relieved.	Not improved.	Deaths.	
1890 - - -	769	179	40	47	1,035
1891 - - -	572	212	41	48	873
1892 - - -	840	272	47	71	1,230
1893 - - -	836	294	36	94	1,260
1894 - - -	1,050	295	32	84	1,461
1895 - - -	1,271	312	52	95	1,801

79. Small-pox, which towards the close of 1894 threatened to spread in an epidemic form throughout the Colony, was fortunately successfully contended with. 193 cases came under treatment, the disease being of a mild type. 138 persons were vaccinated, with successful results in 96 cases.

80. The general health of the Colony was extremely bad, the endemic fever assuming a pseudo-epidemic form of a malignant type, closely approaching in its clinical manifestations the Yellow Fever of the West Indies. The death rate among Europeans was very high, and the excitement induced thereby amounted at one time almost to a panic, and served to intensify the fatal tendencies of the prevailing fever in the latter part of the year. The disease was practically limited to Axim, Chama, Elmina, Cape Coast, Saltpond, and Accra, but with varying intensity at each of these places. To insanitary causes, aggravated by the excessive humidity of the atmosphere, high shade temperature, and practically no rainfall, intensifying the action of pathogenic organisms of every kind, and especially the endemic malarial poison, must be attributed the malignant type of the fever.

81. The European mortality from all causes was as under :—

——	Among Officials.	Non-Officials.
	Per 1,000.	Per 1,000.
Accra - -	22·72	60·97
Axim - -	Nil.	7·76
Cape Coast - -	307	89·29
Chama - -	250	Nil.
Elmina - -	200	Nil.
Saltpond - -	250	142·8

PUBLIC LUNATIC ASYLUM.

82. The following table shows the number of lunatic patients treated in the Government Lunatic Asylum since its establishment in 1887:—

Year.	Admitted.		Discharged.						Deaths.		Remaining 31st December.	
			Cured.		Relieved.		Not improved.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1887	14	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	11	5
1888	17	3	3	—	—	—	1	—	8	3	16	5
1889	10	3	5	2	—	—	—	—	4	1	17	5
1890	12	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	6	1	20	4
1891	10	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	24	6
1892	21	2	7	—	—	—	1	—	6	1	31	7
1893	8	4	—	—	5	2	—	—	2	—	32	9
1894	22	6	—	—	11	—	—	—	3	—	40	15
1895	11	4	—	—	12	1	—	—	6	2	33	14*
Totals	125	30	20	2	30	3	2	—	38	9	—	—

* Two females escaped, and were not recaptured before the end of the year

83. There is a large flower and vegetable garden attached to the asylum in which as many lunatics as possible are employed. During the year 12 male and 3 female lunatics were so employed.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

84. The year 1895 will long be known on account of its phenomenally small rainfall. At Accra, where statistics are carefully taken, only 17·33 inches are recorded for the whole year. The heaviest rainfall was in March, when there were 3·69 inches, May standing next with 3·38 inches. The heaviest rainfall in one day was 1·96 inches, which occurred in March.

85. During the last six years the rainfall at Accra has been as follows:—

1890	29·53 inches.
1891	28·97 ,,
1892	29·27 ,,
1893	28·73 ,,
1894	23·32 ,,
1895	17·33 ,,

86. The average daily maximum shade temperature was 85·5° F.

SAVINGS BANKS.

87. The number of depositors has increased from 330 in 1894 to 388 in 1895, and the balance standing to the credit of depositors from 5,162*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* to 5,578*l.* 13*s.*

88. The increase in the number of depositors at each bank is shown by the following comparative statement :—

Bank.	No. of Depositors.		Increase.
	1894.	1895.	
Accra - - -	115	121	6
Adda - - -	74	77	3
Axim - - -	12	15	3
Cape Coast - -	36	52	16
Chama - - -	5	6	1
Elmina - - -	16	27	11
Kwitta - - -	16	18	2
Saltpond - -	18	26	8
Tarkwa - - -	34	42	8
Winneba - -	4	4	—
Total - -	330	388	58

89. An attempt has been made to properly classify depositors with the following result :—

Occupation.	No. of Accounts.
Auctioneers - - - -	1
Bakers - - - -	2
Barristers - - - -	4
Bootmakers - - - -	2
Blacksmiths - - - -	1
Bricklayers - - - -	1
Cabinet-makers - - -	1
Clerks - - - - -	31
Editors - - - - -	1
Engineers - - - -	1
Goldsmiths - - - -	2
Institutions, &c. - - -	31
Krooboys - - - -	23
Labourers - - - -	31
Managers - - - -	1
Miners - - - - -	6
Ministers of religion- - -	3
Officials, European - - -	42
Officials, Native - - -	52
Overseers - - - -	1
Photographers - - - -	1
Police - - - - -	34
Printers - - - - -	2
School children - - -	6
School masters and mistresses -	4
Servants - - - - -	15
Tailors - - - - -	2
Traders - - - - -	18
Occupation not stated - -	69
Total - -	388

90. The majority of the accounts are for sums under 5*l*. The number of such accounts remaining open on the 31st December was 278, as compared with 234 in 1894.

91. The following table shows the position of the Savings Bank at the end of each year of its existence:—

Year.	Balance.	Deposits.	Interest due on Deposits.	Total.	Amounts withdrawn.	Interest paid on Withdrawals.	Total.	Balance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1888 - -	—	993 19 0	7 4 4	1,001 3 4	51 13 0	—	51 13 0	949 10 4
1889 - -	949 10 4	2,663 10 0	40 14 2	3,653 14 6	439 9 0	1 2 7	440 11 7	3,213 2 11
1890 - -	3,213 2 11	1,665 6 8	45 19 11	4,924 9 6	2,705 6 6	3 13 3	2,708 19 9	2,215 9 9
1891 - -	2,215 9 9	3,212 11 2	64 1 7	5,492 2 6	2,331 7 8	9 2 3	2,340 9 11	3,151 12 7
1892 - -	3,151 12 7	3,144 2 8	88 3 0	6,383 18 3	2,865 4 2	9 6 0	2,874 10 2	3,509 8 1
1893 - -	3,509 8 1	3,112 5 6	83 10 9	6,705 4 4	2,776 11 0	4 5 10	2,780 16 10	3,924 7 6
1894 - -	3,924 7 6	5,999 19 7	104 6 11	10,028 14 0	4,860 5 4	6 6 10	4,866 12 2	5,162 1 10
1895 - -	5,162 1 10	4,996 6 9	110 13 1	10,269 1 8	4,681 10 2	8 16 6	4,690 8 5	5,578 13 0

GOLD COAST. 1895.

92. I wrote last year as follows:—"The rate of progress in "thrift as shown by the Government Savings Bank is to the "superficial observer distressingly slow, but the progress is "nevertheless sure, and side by side with it is the knowledge "that many natives, instead of placing their savings in the bank, "employ them in, to the native, more congenial method of "increasing capital by small trading operations, which in this "country require only a small cash basis." As education spreads so also will the natives see the many advantages to be gained by thrift, and many of those who now bury their money in the ground will lodge it in the bank. There are penny banks in connexion with eight of the schools of the Colony in which there are upwards of 500 depositors, and it is hoped that the habits of thrift thus early inculcated will remain in many cases in after life.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.

Post Office.

93. An increase of postal business has again to be recorded, as will be seen by the following comparative table:—

Year.	No. of Offices open.	Estimated No. of Letters, &c. posted.	No. of registered Articles dealt with.	Money Orders.			Inland Postal Orders.	Parcels Post.		
				No. of Offices open.	Value of Inland Orders.	Value of Foreign Orders.		No. of Offices open.	No. of Parcels.	Receipts.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1888 -	17	111,041	7,836	2	1,939 8 2	6,709 3 7	—	3	826	31 19 11
1889 -	26	146,905	9,739	2	1,209 19 1	4,572 2 6	—	3	1,407	55 14 6
1890 -	26	161,726	10,862	2	1,681 11 11	3,481 18 0	—	3	1,902	102 8 9
1891 -	30	205,035	11,227	3	1,985 1 4	5,142 18 11	—	3	2,368	146 8 9
1892 -	31	225,293	12,362	5	3,193 8 0	7,251 1 11	—	3	2,379	104 19 1
1893 -	31	335,112	15,956	5	3,787 11 2	9,525 13 7	1,231 3 6	7	2,762	216 6 0
1894 -	32	386,028	18,068	5	3,382 9 3	9,888 19 0	2,021 7 6	7	3,224	247 5 3
1895 -	32	390,502	17,474	5	*1,679 5 11	15,397 9 0	2,150 13 6	7	3,518	273 1 9

* In previous years the value of the Foreign Orders issued at the General Post Office, Accra, has been wrongly included in this column.

94. The inland mail services were satisfactorily performed during the year, not a single accident to them having to be recorded. Mails are carried on the heads of the natives to all places to which postal communication has been extended, at an average cost of 2*d.* a mile.

95. The question of increasing the number of offices available for the transaction of money order business will, it is hoped, be taken up in the near future. There is no doubt that in this and in other ways the usefulness of the Post Office can be considerably extended.

Telegraphs.

96. The extension of the telegraph system to Prahsu, which was commenced in September, was by the 31st December carried a short distance beyond Mansu, where a telegraph office was opened. Altogether 40 miles of line were constructed.

97. The wire between Cape Coast and Elmina was duplicated, and a commencement made towards completing the duplication of the wire between Accra and Cape Coast, between which stations the substitution of iron for wooden posts was completed.

98. There have been several instances of theft by the natives of the copper telegraph wire, copper wire being in request for native bangles, and it is in contemplation to pass an Ordinance making the Chiefs, where necessary, responsible for the safety of the wire in their respective districts.

99. There was a considerable increase in the number of messages dealt with irrespective of the traffic arising out of the dispatch of the expedition to Kumasi. The number of messages was 81,688, as compared with 75,776 in 1894.

100. The arrangements made in 1894 for the transmission of bonâ fide press messages at a reduced rate were taken advantage of for the first time. It was hoped, when the arrangements were made, that the editors of the local newspapers would avail themselves of the facilities thus afforded to make their papers of more interest, but their want of enterprise is illustrated by the fact that only a very small number of press telegrams was supplied to the newspapers during the Ashanti Expedition.

101. 889 telegrams were forwarded from the Gold Coast to Togoland, and 948 messages were received. Of the former no less than 693 were handed in at Kwitta, where there are German mercantile firms having factories at Lome and Klein Popo.

102. The following table shows the growth of telegraph business since the 24th of May 1887, when the telegraphs were first opened for the transmission of public messages:—

Year.	Number of Offices.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Telegrams dealt with.				Receipts.		
			Public.	Government.	Cable.	Total.	Inland Telegrams.	For Cable Company.	Totals.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1887 - -	9	108	4,399	17,130	—	21,529	252 0 9	—	252 0 9
1888 - -	11	178	9,243	27,223	—	36,466	518 7 0	—	518 7 0
1889 - -	11	178	14,493	22,481	715	37,689	786 1 0	904 4 7	1,690 5 7
1890 - -	12	178	17,722	22,286	1,029	41,037	927 6 0	1,233 13 3	2,260 19 3
1891 - -	13	210	17,513	21,157	1,274	39,944	1,015 10 9	1,586 17 1	2,602 7 10
1892 - -	16	265	19,773	25,365	1,516	46,654	1,182 18 4	1,822 7 0	3,005 5 4
1893 - -	18	368	27,934	30,063	2,034	60,031	1,822 7 0	2,466 7 7	4,288 14 7
1894 - -	20	375	39,432	32,012	2,332	73,766	2,293 8 2	2,377 1 3	4,670 9 5
1895 - -	21	415	42,722	36,275	2,693	81,690	2,509 2 9	2,906 2 5	5,415 5 1

GOLD COAST.
1895.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

103. In September two engineers selected by Messrs. Coode, Son, and Matthews arrived in the Colony for the purpose of making:—

1. A survey of the reefs at Accra with a view to the designing of a breakwater to afford shelter for lighters and launches, and a place at which heavy goods can be landed and shipped in smooth water;
2. A survey of the bar at the mouth of the Volta River in order to promote the development of the navigation of that important waterway;
3. The examination of the upper reaches of the Volta in the vicinity of Kpong, where there are at present impediments in the way of navigation; and
4. The inspection of some of the ports on the coast which may seem to offer conditions entitling them to consideration in connexion with railway schemes.

104. Addressing the Legislative Council on the 28th October, the Governor made the following remarks:—

"Under ordinary circumstances these preliminary surveys and investigations must occupy several months, and it cannot be expected that reports and designs can be ready before the summer of 1896, or that definite schemes can be proposed for consideration here until this time next year. Upon the result of the work just described must in a great measure depend the decision of the Government upon the railway question. Stated generally, the railway policy of this Colony is as follows:—The conditions under which bulky produce is transported from the interior to the Coast are such that, beyond a certain distance inland, products have no commercial value; a new producing sphere could be tapped if a railway of 50 or 60 miles in length were constructed, and trade could be further developed by the gradual extension of the line; it is therefore desirable to carry a railway inland from the place best adapted for development as a harbour. What that place shall be is the matter now under consideration. Appam has been suggested by Captain Lang, R.E., who has surveyed a route from that place. Accra, not unnaturally, has its advocates, and there may be other proposals. Under the circumstances, it will be apparent that it has not been possible to include in the estimates for 1896 any provision for railway expenditure."

105. The necessity for training natives as engineers in connexion with the proposed railway has not been overlooked, and a scheme has been drafted by which selected candidates will be sent to Ceylon to undergo a course of instruction in the technical school and afterwards at the Government factory, the railway workshops, and on construction works in the Public Works Department. It is hoped that the arrangements will be completed and the first batch of apprentices sent to Ceylon in 1896.

106. During the year some progress was made in the construction of trade roads. The trade road from Cape Coast through Denkera and Sefwhi was completed to a distance of three miles north of Jukwa, some 15 miles of the trade road from Saltpond to the interior was constructed, and the survey and laying out the new trade road along the right bank of the Volta between Kpong and Tinkranku was carried to a distance of 120 miles. Further, the trade road between Accra and Insawam and thence viâ Apedjua to Kibbi (Eastern Axim) was commenced, and completed to a distance of 10 miles. In respect of this road the Government has been able to get much of the work done by contract and it is hoped that the system of contracts for road work will be extended.

107. The Roads Department, which was sanctioned in 1893 and established in 1895, has been abolished, and it has been recommended that the staff, reduced, however, to two surveyors and two assistant surveyors, should be placed under the Director of Public Works and made a branch of the Public Works Department.

108. In paragraph 55 of this report I have referred to the introduction of wheeled traffic on one of the newly constructed roads, a circumstance which will probably necessitate a revision of the order for the construction of roads of only 12 feet in width. In the adjacent German Colony of Togoland the width of the roads under construction by the Government is 16 feet.

109. The construction of a bridge over the Sweet River, which crosses the coast road between Cape Coast and Elmina, has been completed, and cannot fail to facilitate inter-communication between the two places.

110. The improvement of the ferry services throughout the Colony has engaged the attention of the Government, and a Bill has been drafted authorising the appropriation by the Government of ferries in respect of which the owners are in the habit of levying excessive tolls, or have neglected or mismanaged them, or where they are the subject of dispute between rival Chiefs or tribes.

General Remarks.

111. Sir W. Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G., after an administration of the Government of the Colony for a period of 9½ years, retired from the Government service, and was succeeded on the 8th April by Mr. W. E. Maxwell, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements.

112. The period of Sir Brandford Griffith's administration was marked by many changes and an enormous advancement in the material prosperity of the Colony. Between the time of his assuming and relinquishing the reins of office the trade of the Colony and the revenue had been doubled.

113. The great and important question of providing a proper and sufficient water supply for the use of the people of the principal coast towns has engaged the serious attention of the

Government. The action taken as regards a water supply for Accra is referred to in paragraph 96 of the Report on the Blue Book for 1894. Artesian wells have been suggested as a solution of the difficulty, and arrangements were accordingly made for the necessary plant and tools being got out, and a competent foreman engaged to undertake the work of boring for water. The first trial will be made at Accra, and it is hoped that, if the borings should prove successful, it will be possible to establish artesian wells at all the principal coast towns.

114. Failing artesian wells, the Government has under consideration, as regards Accra, another way of providing water for the supply of the inhabitants.

115. The clearance of the houses in Accra destroyed by the fire in April 1894, and the marking out of wide streets throughout the town, have been proceeded with. The improvement both in the appearance and ventilation of the town is immense, and when the work is completed the sanitary condition of Accra should be vastly improved. The public market, which was erected by the Government in 1893, and the opening of which had to be deferred in consequence of the necessity of accommodating in it the natives who had been rendered houseless by the fire, was opened by the Governor in November. It is filled to overflowing with vendors of meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, and general commodities, and has proved the boon to the community which was anticipated.

116. Arrangements were made with Reuter's Telegram Company for the despatch of two news telegrams a week to the Gold Coast, and the service commenced on the 12th October.

117. The several tribes within the Protectorate have been at peace. The Colony has within it all the essentials for prosperity. Rich in gold, in valuable timber, in soil, which will produce almost any commodity of trade value, it is already attracting the attention of capitalists, and with finances and trade in a satisfactory state, there is no reason why it should not advance in material prosperity and bring wealth to English merchants and native producers and workers.

F. M. HODGSON,
Acting Governor.

Accra, Gold Coast,
September 12, 1896.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 220.

GOLD COAST.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1896.

(For Report for 1895, *see* No. 189.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

December 1897.

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ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
186	Basutoland	1895–6
187	Ceylon	1895
188	British Guiana	1895–6
189	Gold Coast	1895
190	Jamaica	1895–6
191	Canada	1895
192	Bermuda	1896
193	Bahamas...	"
194	Zululand	"
195	Gambia	"
196	Malta	"
197	British New Guinea	1895–6
198	Turks and Caicos Islands	1896
199	Barbados	"
200	Leeward Islands	1895
201	Trinidad and Tobago	1896
202	Gibraltar	"
203	Fiji (Trade)	"
204	Straits Settlements	1895
205	Do. do.	1896
206	Falkland Islands	"
207	British Honduras	"
208	Sierra Leone	"
209	Grenada	"
210	Hong Kong	"
211	St. Lucia...	"
212	St. Vincent	"
213	St. Helena	"
214	Seychelles	"
215	Mauritius	"
216	Cocos-Keeling and Christmas Islands ...	"
217	Fiji	"
218	Ceylon	"
219	Lagos	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast...	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada	Emigration.
5	Bahamas	Sisal Industry.
6	Hong Kong	Bubonic Plague.
7	Newfoundland	Mineral Resources.
8	Western Pacific	Solomon Islands.

No. 220.

GOLD COAST.

(For Report for 1895, *see* No. 189 of this Series.)

ACTING-GOVERNOR GRIFFITH to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Government House, Accra,

15th October, 1897.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a report by Mr. Haddon Smith, Acting Colonial Secretary, on the Blue Book for 1896.

I have, &c.,

W. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH, C.J.,
Deputy for Governor.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE GOLD COAST COLONY FOR 1896.

REVENUE.

1. The Gold Coast Colony has no Public Debt. On the 31st December 1896 the amount of surplus funds invested on account of the General Account of the Colony was valued by the Trustees at £30,908 5*s.* 1*d.*; the value on the same date in the previous year was £63,164 10*s.* 5*d.*; the difference of £32,256 5*s.* 4*d.* is caused by the sale during 1896 of securities which it became necessary to realize owing to the heavy charges caused by the Ashanti Expedition. The payments on account of the Expedition during the year under review amounted to £31,095 16*s.* 4*d.*, and miscellaneous expenditure in connection with the occupation and administration of Ashanti caused a

GOLD COAST. 1896.

further charge upon the Colony of £13,816 3*s.* 11*d.* It is interesting to note here that the annual increase in expenditure, which has been continuous since 1890, would have ceased in 1896, and that the expenditure of the latter year would have shown a decrease as compared with that of 1895 of £27,923 10*s.* 6*d.*, but for the demands upon the Revenue owing to the occupation of Ashanti. From increase in trade in the territory now at last made accessible to merchants, the Colony may gradually expect to see an increase in Imports, and consequently in the Customs Revenue.

2. The subjoined statement shows the years in which the Revenue exceeded the Expenditure and the amount of such excesses :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1890	38,549	16	4
1891	52,614	16	0
1892	24,970	14	4
1893	22,848	5	9

3. The Expenditure was in excess of Revenue in the following :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1887	17,092	11	9
1888	35,660	17	6
1889	13,614	6	1
1894	8,670	13	9
1895	35,213	13	1
1896	44,817	9	1

4. The net Revenue collected during 1896 amounted to £237,460 6*s.* 7*d.*, being £7,384 13*s.* 9*d.* in excess of that collected in the previous year.

5. The following table gives a comparison of the Revenue for the last two years, classified under the principal heads :—

Items of Revenue.	1895.			1896.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Wines, Spirits, Tobacco. Guns, &c. (Specific duties).	157,163	0	11	162,849	11	7	5,686	10	8	—		
General Merchandize (*ad valorem* duty).	40,579	17	4	42,126	1	0	1,546	3	8	—		
Liquor Licenses ...	6,347	10	0	6,586	12	6	239	2	6	—		
Stamps (Postal, Telegraph and Revenue).	9,952	14	3	11,448	18	5	1,496	4	2	—		
Other items	16,032	10	4	14,449	3	1	—			583	7	3
Total Revenue £	230,075	12	10	237,460	6	7	7,384	13	9	583	7	3

STAMPS.

6. 499 Documents were submitted during the year for assessment and stamping, and 1,076 Documents for stamping without the Commissioner's certificate. 5,028 Bills of Lading were also stamped. The Revenue so derived amounted to £1,224 14*s.* 11*d.*, and a further sum of £80 was collected for penalties.

LOCAL REVENUE.

7. Independently of Customs Duties there is no direct taxation, neither are there, as yet, any municipal rates; some progress was, however, made in 1896 with the preliminaries necessary for the creation of a Town Council at Accra, which will necessitate the levying of rates at Accra and Christiansborg.

EXPENDITURE.

8. There was expended during the year 1896 a total sum of £282,277 15*s.* 8*d.*, being £16,988 9*s.* 9*d.* more than the expenditure for the previous year. The following are the principal heads under which an increase appears:—

—	1895.			1896.			Causes.
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	
Ashanti Special Expedition.	16,279	11	0	31,095	16	4	—
Public Works	49,994	6	9	52,459	13	5	Supply of Materials and Stores.
Constabulary	32,657	3	8	35,561	3	8	Arrears of pay due in 1895.
Educational	5,699	2	4	6,765	16	9	Grants to Schools and Supplies.
Pensions and Gratuities	3,734	4	10	4,770	2	4	Arrears for 1895 paid in 1896.
Supreme Court, &c. ...	16,209	0	9	16,802	13	0	Salaries for 1895 paid in 1896.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

9. The deposits show an increase of £2,701 as compared with those of the previous year; the deposits for the year are £7,249 13*s.* 9*d.*, while the withdrawals are (including interest) £7,286 16*s.* 3*d.* Interest credited to Depositors amounts to £127 7*s.* 0*d.* The total amount credited (including interest) during the year was therefore £7,377 0*s.* 9*d.* and the withdrawals £7,286 16*s.* 3*d.* From this it is apparent that the business of this institution is almost stationary.

GOLD COAST. 1896.

10. The following is a comparative statement showing the number of Depositors, also the total amounts at each Savings Bank in the Colony during the years 1895–6 :—

District.	No. of Depositors.				Total amount deposited.			
	1895.	1896.	Increase.	Decrease.	1895.	1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Accra.. ..	121	141	20	—	2,024 3 11	4,020 0 3	1,995 16 4	—
Addah ..	77	60	—	17	143 9 1	278 19 4	135 10 3	—
Axim	15	19	4	—	33 5 4	203 16 5	170 11 1	—
Cape Coast ..	52	51	—	1	1,439 5 0	1,298 9 6	—	140 15 6
Chama ..	6	6	—	—	51 10 7	139 4 11	87 14 4	—
Elmina ..	27	31	4	—	358 18 11	487 5 4	128 4 5	—
Kwitta ..	18	23	5	—	243 13 0	204 17 3	—	40 15 9
Saltpond ..	26	31	5	—	207 0 6	482 19 0	275 18 6	—
Tarkwa ..	42	44	2	—	164 14 2	169 2 1	4 7 11	—
Winneba ..	4	5	1	—	7 4 4	92 6 8	85 2 4	—
Totals ..	388	411	41	18	4,675 4 10	7,377 0 9	2,883 7 2	181 11 3

11. The Savings Bank system appeals to a small minority of the population, namely, the educated natives living at a few trading-centres on the coast. It hardly touches the mass of the illiterate population, who would far sooner bury their money or turn it into jewelry than trust it to the safe keeping of any one, even a Government Savings Bank. From the following analysis it will be seen that the classes which contribute the largest number of Depositors are Government officials and labourers (employed for the most part by Government), and that the traders have few representatives.

Occupation of Depositors.	No. of Accounts.
Auctioneers	1
Bakers	2
Barristers	5
Bootmakers	3
Blacksmiths	2
Bricklayers	—
Cabinet Makers...	1
Clerks	44
Editors	1
Engineers	3
Goldsmiths	4
Institutions, &c.	27
Labourers	51
Messengers	1
Miners	6
Ministers of Religion	4
Government Officials (Europeans)	30
" " (Natives)	74
Overseers	1
Photographers	2
Carried forward ...	262

Occupation of Depositors.	No. of Accounts.
Brought forward ...	262
Police	18
Printers	1
School Children	5
„ Masters and Mistresses	10
Servants...	18
Tailors	1
Traders	20
Occupation not stated	76
Total	411

12. The large number of withdrawals suggests the conclusion that a number of the Depositors simply use the Bank as a safe and convenient place in which to keep money for brief periods. It is to be feared that few Depositors really acquire, from the habit of resorting to the Savings Bank, a notion of the real importance of thrift and of gradually accumulating a sum which will be available in time of need.

13. The total amount at the credit of the Savings Bank in the books of the Colony is £5,668 17*s.* 6*d.* Of this amount £4,099 14*s.* 0*d.* has been invested and is in the hands of the Crown Agents.

TRADE.

Imports and Exports.

14. The total value of the Imports in 1896 was £910,210 and the value of the Exports £792,111, thus making the total value of the trade of the Colony for the year £1,702,321, a decrease of £107,018 on the year 1895 in which the Imports and Exports were valued at £1,809,340. The decrease shown in these statistics may perhaps be partly explained by the prohibition of the gunpowder trade for a time, and by the employment of a large number of people in Ashanti who were withdrawn from their ordinary pursuits in the Coast provinces.

15. The following table shows the state of the trade of the Colony for the last seven years, that is, since the present Customs Tariff has been in force :—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	Totals.
	Paying duty.	Admitted free.		
	£	£	£	£
1891	464,188	201,593	684,304	1,350,086
1892	422,026	175,068	665,064	1,262,158
1893	475,346	243,006	722,106	1,440,460
1894	607,109	205,721	850,343	1,663,173
1895	653,357	278,179	877,803	1,809,340
1896	647,682	262,528	792,111	1,702,321

GOLD COAST. 1896.

16. Notwithstanding the unfavourable result of the foregoing comparison of the trade statistics of 1895 and 1896, the value of the trade of the latter year was greater than that of any year prior to 1895; this may be taken as a healthy sign.

17. The principal articles of trade are :—

Imports.

Cotton, woollen and silk goods, spirits, hardware, rice flour, provisions, tobacco, building materials, and wearing-apparel.

Exports.

Palm oil, palm kernels, rubber, gold dust, timber and minor industries such as coffee, cocoa, monkey skins, and Kola nuts.

18. It is shown by the following comparative tables that the greater proportion of the trade is with the United Kingdom :—

Imports.

Year.	From the United Kingdom.			From British Colonies.			From Foreign Countries.			Totals.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1891	483,392	18	3	5,085	6	10	177,302	17	11	665,781	3	0
1892	407,037	16	10	9,924	13	11	180,132	1	8	597,094	12	5
1893	524,036	16	1	8,719	5	10	185,597	2	4	718,353	4	3
1894	582,273	14	8	13,168	14	1	217,388	0	1	812,830	8	10
1895	630,000	7	6	91,164	18	7	210,371	15	6	931,537	1	7
1896	659,561	11	10	31,483	19	5	219,164	19	2	910,210	10	5

Exports.

Year.	To the United Kingdom.			To British Colonies.			To Foreign Countries.			Totals.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1891	545,492	16	6	2,035	5	0	136,776	18	2	684,304	19	8
1892	471,218	19	10	2,035	13	9	191,791	9	8	665,064	3	3
1893	530,300	1	5	27,016	16	7	164,790	1	1	722,106	19	1
1894	608,258	6	7	29,765	3	1	212,320	1	3	850,343	10	11
1895	586,415	1	5	38,211	6	2	253,177	4	8	877,803	12	3
1896	536,106	4	0	37,471	5	1	218,533	14	9	792,111	3	10

19. The Customs receipts during the year at the principal ports of the Colony were as follows :—

Port.	Imports, exclusive of Spirits, Gunpowder and Guns.	Spirits.	Gunpowder.	Guns.	Totals.
	£	£	£	£	£
Axim... ...	5,759	7,974	396	87	14,217
Cape Coast ...	16,643	20,735	2,193	546	40,119
Saltpond ...	6,929	17,470	2,037	258	26,695
Winneba ...	2,475	15,037	704	44	18,261
Accra ...	16,214	28,400	2,539	201	47,355
Adda ...	3,698	10,558	79	21	14,357
Kwitta ...	2,636	11,080	181	45	13,943
Other Stations	3,908	25,135	961	20	50,024
Totals £	58,265	136,391	9,093	1,224	204,975

20. The following statement shows the general classification of all Imports and Exports :—

Articles.	Value in Sterling.	
	Of Imports in detail, including expenses.	Total value, including expenses.
	£	£
I.—Live animals, food, drink, and narcotics.	—	240,840
II.—Raw materials :—		
(*a*) Textile	—	—
(*b*) Metal	3,483	—
(*c*) Other	33,665	37,149
III.—Manufactured articles:		
(*a*) Textile	265,956	—
(*b*) Metal	55,049	—
(*c*) Other	207,722	528,728
IV.—Coin and Bullion ...	—	103,492
Total ... £	—	910,210

Articles.	Value in Sterling.								
	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.			British and Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.			Totals.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I.—Live animals, food, drink, and narcotics.	34	0	0	1,459	17	3	1,493	17	3
II.—Raw materials :—									
(a) Textile	—			—			—		
(b) Metal	86,273	6	5	—			86,273	6	5
(c) Other	631,768	12	8	—			631,768	12	8
III.—Manufactured articles:									
(a) Textile	—			2,635	6	9	2,635	6	9
(b) Metal	—			680	1	4	680	1	4
(c) Other	22	2	6	2,650	19	5	2,673	1	11
IV.—Coin and bullion ...	—			66,586	17	6	66,586	17	6
Totals ... £	718,098	1	7	74,013	2	3	792,111	3	10

21. The supply of the staple articles, such as palm kernels, palm oil, and rubber, has not been satisfactory, but whether this has been due to bad prices, or to the withdrawal of a large number of able-bodied men from their ordinary avocations to serve as carriers in the Ashanti Expedition, or to other causes, it is not easy to determine.

22. The following figures show the trade in three important Exports for the last three years :—

Year.	Palm Oil.		Palm Kernels.		Rubber.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
		£		£		£
1894	4,213,935	237,623	17,136	112,373	3,027,527	232,550
1895	4,338,627	231,415	15,559	93,384	4,022,385	322,070
1896	2,394,563	126,857	13,046	85,349	3,735,439	313,817

23. The following statement shows the quantity and value of rubber exported from the Gold Coast to the undermentioned countries during 1896 :—

Countries.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	£
United Kingdom	3,307,685	283,044
Germany ...	424,093	30,398
Belgium ...	3,661	375

In the previous year 3,597,052 lbs., valued at £294,325, were exported to the United Kingdom, while 424,197 lbs., valued at £27,610, were shipped to Germany.

24. It is hoped that native collectors of rubber have at length realised that the only economical method of drawing-off the sap from the tree is to tap it, and that to fell the tree is most wasteful and destructive. Those who travel in the forests can now see the trees scored with vertical and lateral incisions. Without the co-operation of the natives effective Government supervision for the protection of rubber trees is impossible, and forest laws would therefore be a dead letter.

25. The export of timber has largely increased during the year under review as compared to 1895; the timber country of the Colony is the Western District, the ports of shipment being Axim and Chama. The following statement will serve to show the trade of the industry for the last six years :—

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Feet.	£
1891	1,350,226	22,096
1892	2,130,614	36,407
1893	3,412,486	50,428
1894	5,012,670	69,405
1895	3,587,337	28,244
1896	6,063,381	52,233

GOLD COAST. 1896.

26. It is stated that the native lumbermen damage the trade by cutting down trees irrespective of their defects and imperfections, and that consequently the market is flooded with defective timber. Defects may be of various descriptions, such as those enumerated under the following technical headings :—

"Hollow portion,"
"Shakes,"
"Star Shakes,"
"Knots" (not greatly detrimental to the value of the log provided they are small),
"Wormed."

27. The dimensions of mahogany logs most in demand are 16 to 30 feet in length and 24 to 36 inches square.

28. The cultivation of coffee and cocoa is still in its infancy in the Colony ; plantations near the coast suffer from the scarcity of fresh water, while if situated far from the port of shipment transport becomes a varying item to the producer. Notwithstanding many disadvantages the export of coffee and cocoa shows a very fair increase as will be seen by the following table :—

Year.	Cocoa.		Coffee.		Copra.		Guinea-grains.		Kola-nuts.	
	lbs.	Value.	lbs.	Value.	lbs.	Value	lbs.	Value.	Packages.	Value.
		£		£		£		£		£
1893	3,460	93	21,437	630	248,304	831	183,224	621	979	25,716
1894	20,312	546	41,488	1,265	649,600	1,940	174,412	1,186	1,202	28,511
1895	28,906	470	51,755	1,753	482,608	1,712	154,693	580	2,352	30,565
1896	86,7[illegible]4	2,275	141,836	4,035	273,840	852	26,594	193	3,156	33,278

29. Monkey skins are scarcer than formerly, the increasing warfare carried on against the unfortunate animals which supply this article of commerce having resulted in the extermination of the species in the less distant provinces. In 1894, 168,405 skins, valued at £41,001 were exported, whereas in 1896 the number of skins fell to 67,660, valued at £8,662.

30. The Gold Mining industry is carried on chiefly in the Wassaw district, and much public attention was called to it, and to the difficulties (mainly that of transport) which retard its development, during the year. This was principally due to the prominent place given to this subject in an address which the Governor (Sir William Maxwell) delivered to the African section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce in July. The Colonial Government determined to improve communication between Tarkwa and the Ankobra River, and a vote was inserted in the Estimates for 1897 for this purpose.

31. The following table shows the weight and value of gold exported from the Colony during each of the last seven years :—

Year.	Weight.	Value.		
	Oz.	£	s.	d.
1890	25,460	91,657	0	0
1891	24,476	88,112	0	0
1892	27,446	98,805	17	0
1893	21,972	79,099	4	0
1894	21,332	76,795	17	5
1895	25,416	91,497	12	0
1896	23,941	86,186	7	2

32. Judging from trade statistics, the consumption of alcohol has undergone a considerable reduction in the year 1896. There appears to be no reason to think that a demand for spirituous liquors is spreading among the native population.

33. In the following table is given a comparison of the importations of wines and spirits in the Gold Coast Colony during the years 1895 and 1896, from which it will be seen that the fall in the quantity of rum has been very considerable ; gin and whisky have also been imported in decreased quantity.

Description of Liquor.	Quantity imported.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1895.	1896.		
	Old Wine. Gals.	Old Wine. Gals.	Old Wine. Gals.	Old Wine. Gals.
Rum	1,007,340	833,135	—	174,205
Gin and Geneva	333,219	330,804	—	2,415
Whisky	12,769	11,432	—	1,337
Brandy	677	822	145	—
Wines...	18,956	22,177	3,221	—
Ale and Porter	23,214	26,220	3,006	—
Liqueurs, &c.	2,426	2,189	—	237
Totals	1,398,601	1,226,779	6,372	178,194

SHIPPING.

34. The number of vessels was practically the same as in 1895, but the tonnage was greater. The figures are as follows :—

Nationality of Vessels.	Sailing Vessels.				Steamers.			
	1895.		1896.		1895.		1896.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom...	3	642	1	105	271	380,213	254	366,857
Germany	—	—	4	1,540	79	92,765	87	108,168
France	3	875	—	—	45	49,469	50	65,870
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States ...	7	3,269	9	4,670	—	—	—	—
Other Nations ...	1	222	2	559	4	11,604	9	19,199
Totals ...	14	5,008	16	6,874	399	534,051	400	553,794

35. The mail service with England has improved as regards the time occupied by the outward voyage. Communication between Europe and the West African Colonies continues to be almost exclusively in the hands of the African Steamship Company and the British and African Steam Navigation Company, the large majority of whose steamers are of less than 300 horse-power, and are admittedly built for a coasting trade. No contract exists between the Government and these Companies for the carriage of mails according to a time-table.

LEGISLATION.

36. During the year 1896 the Legislative Council passed 15 Ordinances, of which the following are the more important :—

37. Ordinances Nos. 1, 2 and 12 of 1896 provide for the detention during Her Majesty's pleasure of Prempeh, the late King of Kumasi, his father and mother, and certain of his chiefs.

38. Ordinance No. 3 of 1896, "The Village Sites Ordinance," empowers the Governor to set apart Government land as a village site, whereon houses can only be built on certain conditions.

39. Ordinance No. 6 of 1896, "The Telegraphs Amendment Ordinance, 1896," is a short but useful Ordinance empowering the Governor to place any section of a telegraph line under a native chief, whose duty it then becomes (1) to preserve such section from injury, and (2), in the event of injury to the line, to report the same forthwith to the Commissioner of the District. The further duty is imposed on any such chief, and on the inhabitants of his town or village, of rendering active assistance in arresting any person who maliciously damages the telegraph line. For a breach of this duty the chief and village may be fined by the Governor.

40. Ordinance No. 7 of 1896, "The Ferries Ordinance, 1896," empowering the Governor to declare any ferry (1) whose owner has been in the habit of levying tolls not sanctioned by native custom, or (2) which has been neglected or mismanaged, or (3) which is the subject of rival claims, or (4) whose owner has consented to its transfer to the Government on compensation being given, to be a Public Ferry. Provision is made for fixing the tolls of Public Ferries and for the letting out of such tolls to contractors, and power is given to the Governor in Council to make rules regulating the management of Public Ferries.

41. Ordinance No. 8 of 1896, "The Survey Ordinance, 1896,' provides for the appointment of official and private surveyors, and contains sundry provisions facilitating survey by compelling owners to attend and point out boundaries and give information. The Ordinance also provides for the upkeep of boundary marks when once made.

42. Ordinance No. 9 of 1896, "The Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1896," practically applies to this Colony the main provisions of the Imperial Weights and Measures Acts. The Imperial Standard Pound, Gallon and Yard are taken as the basis of the weights and measures to be used in the Colony, and the various parts and multiples of the pound, gallon and yard that may be lawfully used in trade dealings are set forth in schedules. Provision is made for obtaining Colonial standards and duplicates thereof for the purpose of verifying weights and measures in the Colony. Provision is also made for the inspection and marking of weights and measures and weighing machines. The Ordinance contains the usual provisions with respect to offences in relation to weights and measures, and the Governor in Council is empowered to make rules as to fees for marking, &c. of

weights and measures, and generally for carrying the Ordinance into effect.

43. Ordinance No. 10 of 1896 provides for the detention, in the Colony, of Nana, the Ex-Chief of Benin.

44. Ordinance No. 13 of 1896, "The Compulsory Labour Continuance Ordinance, 1896," continues for another year the Compulsory Labour Ordinance of 1895.

45. Ordinance No. 14 of 1896, "The Reprint of Statutes Ordinance, 1896," an Ordinance authorising the present Chief Justice to prepare a revised edition of the Local Ordinances.

POST OFFICE.

46. Postal business shows an increase. The falling off of inland money orders is very marked, but the value of foreign money orders has more than doubled itself as compared with 1895; the following comparative table will show the steady increase of work in the Department:—

Year.	No. of Offices open.	Estimated No. of Letters, &c., posted.	No. of Registered Articles dealt with.	Money Orders.			Inland Postal Orders.	Parcels Post.		
				No. of Offices open.	Value of Inland Orders.	Value of Foreign Orders.		No. of Offices open.	No. of Parcels.	Receipts.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1888	17	111,041	7,836	2	1,939 8 2	6,709 3 7	—	3	826	31 19 11
1889	26	146,905	9,739	2	1,209 19 1	4,572 2 6	—	3	1,407	35 14 6
1890	26	161,726	10,862	2	1,681 11 11	3,481 18 0	—	3	1,902	102 8 9
1891	30	205,053	11,227	3	1,985 1 4	5,142 18 11	—	3	2,368	146 8 9
1892	31	225,293	12,362	5	3,193 8 0	7,251 1 11	—	3	2,379	104 19 1
1893	31	335,112	15,956	5	3,787 11 2	9,525 13 7	1,231 3 6	7	2,762	216 6 0
1894	32	386,028	18,068	5	3,382 9 3	9,888 19 0	2,021 7 6	7	3,224	247 5 3
1895	32	390,502	17,474	5	1,679 5 11	15,397 9 0	2,150 13 6	7	3,518	273 1 9
1896	35	545,824	19,324	5	1,590 6 8	32,616 19 3	2,489 9 6	7	3,563	292 15 5

47. It must be recorded that during the year three new Post Offices were opened, including one at Kumasi, the Capital of Ashanti, with which there is weekly postal communication from Cape Coast and Accra, the journey taking 9 or 10 days.

48. The Postal Revenue for the year was £602 14*s.* 7½*d.* in excess of that of 1895. The Department obtained a special revenue of £771 15*s.* 1*d.*, the proceeds of stamps sold to foreign stamp dealers in Europe and elsewhere during the year. 3,890 bags were brought to the Colony and 3,198 bags were despatched from the various Post Offices in the Colony, as against 3,115 received and 4,040 despatched during the year 1895.

TELEGRAPHS.

49. Telegraphic communication with Kumasi was effected by means of a military field wire during the Ashanti Expedition. During 1896 this was replaced by a permanent line, constructed by the Colonial Telegraph Department. On the 31st December, 1896, the telegraph line was completed to within a distance of 25 miles from Kumasi, and by March 1897 had reached Kumasi.

50. The following table will show the steady increase both in the number of messages sent and also in the receipts for the last six years :—

Year.	Number of Offices.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Telegrams dealt with.				Receipts.		
			Public.	Government.	Cable.	Total.	Inland Telegram.	For Cable Company.	Totals.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1891	13	210	17,513	21,157	1,274	39,944	1,015 10 9	1,586 17 1	2,602 7 10
1892	16	265	19,773	25,365	1,516	46,654	1,182 18 4	1,822 7 0	3,005 5 4
1893	18	358	27,934	30,063	2,034	60,031	1,822 7 0	2,466 7 7	4,288 14 7
1894	20	375	38,129	31,717	3,920	73,766	2,293 8 2	2,377 1 3	4,670 9 5
1895	21	415	40,869	35,861	4,956	81,686	2,509 2 9	2,906 2 5	3,415 5 2
1896	24	512	41,303	38,551	4,876	84,730	2,620 13 1	3,182 11 3	5,813 4 4

51. Interruptions are unfortunately frequent. This is attributable to many causes; for instance, the Kumasi line goes through a dense forest, with the result that falling trees and branches break the wire, and the line along the coast is affected by the action of the sea-spray, causing corrosion of the copper conductor, which gives way under the first strain experienced in the shape of a stiff breeze or tornado.

Considerable lengths of wire have been stolen from time to time, the copper wire being valued by the natives for making armlets; in one case, in the year 1896, 240 yards were stolen. Cases of this kind eventually led to restrictive legislation.

DEFENCES.

52. The Gold Coast Constabulary is recruited from the Hausa country within the territory of the Royal Niger Company, and also from the Mohammedan States in the bend of the Niger, due north of the Gold Coast Colony. The force is nominally 1,048 strong, but is much under strength, and the men are armed with the Martini-Metford carbine; it is also provided with Maxim guns and 7-pr. M.L.R. steel guns. 195 men were enlisted in 1896, 54 took their discharge, 17 died, and 28 deserted. The discipline of the Force is good.

VOLUNTEERS.

53. The strength of the Force is 280, and the sum expended by Government in maintaining it £1,147 19*s*. 1*d*., showing a cost to the Government in respect of each Volunteer of £4. The Force is recruited chiefly from the Government and mercantile clerks, with whom it is popular.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

54. The general health of the Colony during the year 1896 shows little or no improvement on that of the previous year. In 1896 there were amongst the European population, 11 deaths of officials, and 30 non-officials, as against 15 and 23 respectively during 1895. The number of Europeans invalided during 1896 was the same as in the previous year, viz., 58. An epidemic of a malignant type of fever was prevalent during the first four months of the year, the period in which the greater number of deaths occurred.

55. The health of the native population was also unsatisfactory.

56. The Government are taking all practicable measures to improve the conditions of life; at Accra, the seat of Government, the erection of bungalows at Victoriaborg has

removed the dwellings of the officials from the thickly populated part of the town. Bungalows are also being erected at outstations for the use of officers, and the removal of the residences of white men from squalid surroundings and sources of contamination is being insisted upon as much as possible.

57. One of the main improvements in the Medical Department has been the completion of the new wing at the Central Hospital, which contains on the upper floor three wards and a sitting-room, well built and airy, for the exclusive use of Europeans. This was practically completed in 1896.

RAINFALL.

58. The total rainfall for the year was 39·31 inches, as compared with 17·33 inches in 1895, the heaviest rainfall in one month being 13·62 inches in the month of May. There was no rain in February, and only ·03 in August, and ·09 in October.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

59. The following table shows the number of lunatic patients treated in the Government Lunatic Asylum since its establishment in 1887.

Public Lunatic Asylum, 1896.

Year.	Admitted.		Discharged.						Deaths.		Remaining.	
			Cured.		Relieved.		Not Improved.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1887	14	14	5	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	11	5
1888	17	3	3	—	—	—	1	—	8	3	16	5
1889	10	3	5	2	—	—	—	—	4	1	17	5
1890	12	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	6	1	20	4
1891	10	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	24	6
1892	21	2	7	—	—	—	1	—	6	1	31	7
1893	8	4	—	—	—	5	2	—	2	—	32	9
1894	22	6	—	—	11	—	—	—	3	—	40	15
1895	11	4	—	—	12	1	—	—	6	2	33	14
1896	12	9	—	—	6	3	—	—	4	3	33	16

GOLD COAST. 1896.

60. The table given below will show the classification of the diseases of the patients treated in the lunatic asylum in 1896 :—

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania	23	8	31
Melancholia	7	2	9
General paralysis	2	—	2
Epilepsy	2	2	4
Dementia	—	1	1
Other diseases, idiotcy, &c.	1	—	1
Totals	35	13	48

PUBLIC WORKS.

61. Though none of the large public works contemplated, such as the Central Prison, Hausa Cantonment, New Public Offices and Court House, were undertaken in 1896, a number of useful works, such as new quarters for officers, new ward, general hospital, a club house, rest houses, &c., were commenced, and in many instances completed. The fort at Kumasi deserves separate mention. It was begun soon after the departure of the troops from Kumasi in January 1896, but was not complete at the end of the year. The residency is within the fort.

62. The total expenditure of the Public Works Department for 1896 amounted to £67,738 2*s.* 10*d.*, classified as follows :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Establishment	15,034	15	7

Recurrent Expenditure.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Departmental and miscellaneous charges ...	4,784	7	3
Upkeep of town roads, streets, and bridges ...	1,426	4	2
Maintenance of trade roads	2,578	6	9
Repairs to buildings	3,359	1	9

Extraordinary Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
New works and buildings...	30,115	11	6
Alterations and additions to buildings	1,971	13	3
New roads and improvements of roads	3,769	9	1
Lands acquired	393	13	8
Miscellaneous	4,394	18	10

63. The main roads, the bridges, and the public buildings throughout the Colony have been maintained in good order, and many improvements have been effected.

64. The construction of all the roads is under the Public Works Department; but the maintenance of trade roads, that is to say, the duty of obliging the native chiefs and their men to clear and broaden their native paths, is under the different District Commissioners.

65. The construction of a main drain at Accra, which was in progress in 1896, should have a beneficial result on the health of the town; it occupies the place of an old watercourse in which the surface drainage of the greater and most populous part of Accra collected. The new drain, lined with cement and constructed with attention to levels, empties itself into the lagoon to the west of the town.

66. The principal new roads undertaken were the construction of the road from Accra to the Akim District, a distance of 16 miles, at a cost of £95 per mile, and the Danoe Dogplata road, which in the year had been completed for 15 miles.

EXPERIMENTAL WELL BORING.

67. Experiments in boring for water have been tried in the neighbourhood of Accra, the total depth bored being 206 feet; the result was not satisfactory, the water being found brackish and unsuitable for potable purposes. Water was struck at a depth of 148 feet. Further experiments are proceeding.

RAILWAYS.

68. Two railway surveys were commenced in 1896, one from Accra to Kumasi *via* Insuaim, and the other from Takoradi Bay to Tarkwa; the latter is supposed to go through the mining and timber district. In connection with possible railway projects attention is being paid to the selection of a suitable place for a boat harbour.

POLICE.

69. The strength of the police force at the close of 1896 was 345; the number of men enlisted during the year was 164. Only seven per cent of the recruits speak English, and considering that the officers are unable to speak the language of the men the details of duty are too much in the hands of native non-commissioned officers, and the difficulty of working the department satisfactorily can be understood.

PRISONS.

70. The daily average number of prisoners in custody during the year was 138, against 146 in the previous year. There was, however, an increase in the number of convictions. The number of female prisoners has considerably increased, though juvenile offenders have decreased by 8 as compared with 1895.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Totals.
1892	1,475	48	11	1,534
1893	1,513	61	15	1,589
1894	1,550	74	20	1,644
1895	1,859	101	46	2,006
1896	2,044	273	38	2,355

71. Discipline has been well maintained in the prisons, and the mark system works satisfactorily.

72. The several prison buildings are reported as being in good order; the prisons at Accra and Elmina are Dutch Forts converted for the purpose but not suitable for carrying out modern prison discipline. It is contemplated to erect a central prison at Accra, and until this is done and the separate system introduced, little improvement is to be expected.

73. Seven executions took place in the prisons during the year 1896.

74. The health of the prisoners was good; the following statement contains health statistics for the prisons for the last five years:—

Year.	Total number of Prisoners.	Treated in Hospital.	Total attendances or out Patients.	Deaths.
1892	1,534	240	12,338	16
1893	1,589	337	9,262	27
1894	1,644	339	5,773	17
1895	2,006	729	10,661	37
1896	2,355	340	3,473	26

75. The number of punishments inflicted on prisoners during the year was 773. 22 prisoners received corporal punishment.

76. There were five escapes during the year. In three cases the men were recaptured.

EDUCATION.

77. Elementary education in the Gold Coast Colony is steadily progressing. During the year 1896, fifteen new schools were added to the list of schools receiving a grant-in-aid, thus bringing the total number of inspected schools for the year to 115—an advance of 15 per cent. In addition to the 115 inspected schools, there are about 70 other schools belonging to the various Missions not yet under inspection, so that there may be said to be nearly two hundred elementary schools, in which the greater part of the instruction given is in English. During 1896 a Government school was opened at Insuaim, in Western Akim. In that year also the first examination was held for the Gold Coast Government Scholarships.

78. There is not yet much provision for higher education in the Colony, though the establishment of the above-named scholarships should give a stimulus to effort in this direction.

79. Industrial work in connection with the schools is steadily increasing, and includes now some 1,000 scholars, who are receiving systematic instruction in plantation work and other industries. Thirty-five schools are provided with coffee plantations, while classes for carpentry, smith's-work, brick-making, and book-binding exist in several other schools.

GOLD COAST. 1896.

80. Reading, writing, and arithmetic in English are taught in all the inspected schools; while in the large town schools, intelligent instruction is also given in geography, history, grammar, singing, book-keeping, shorthand, and in the case of girls, plain needlework.

81. The principal statistics which are necessary to illustrate the progress of Elementary education in the Gold Coast Colony will be found in the subjoined statements A and B.

A.—*Totals for the year* 1896.

Schools.	On Books.	Average attendance.	No. examined.	Teachers examined.	Grant earned.
					£ s. d.
115	11,205	8,558	9,675	79	3,400 11 0

82. The 115 inspected schools comprise 40 belonging to the Basel Mission Society, 53 belonging to the Wesleyan Society, 16 belonging to the Roman Catholic Mission Society, and 6 Government schools. Of the 11,205 scholars in attendance at the inspected schools only 2,183 are girls.

B.—*Classification of the Scholars.*

Denomination.	St. VII.	St. VI.	St. V.	St. IV.	St. III.	St. II.	St. I.	SS. II.	SS. I.	Infants.
Basel Mission ...	25	42	59	68	103	151	209	372	381	1,100
Wesleyan do. ...	43	79	154	234	347	405	584	457	778	1,352
R. Catholic do....	5	10	30	79	109	142	208	216	285	703
Government ...	2	8	43	55	66	73	84	89	94	431
Totals ...	75	139	286	436	625	771	1,085	1,134	1,538	3,586

83. These numbers compare very favourably with those of previous years, there being an increase in all classes.

BOTANICAL.

84. Samples of the coffee and cocoa grown at the Government gardens were sent to England in 1896. The Liberian coffee fetched 70*s*. per cwt., and cocoa fetched 37*s*. per cwt.

85. The authorities of Kew kindly sent some Indian Jute seed to the Botanical Gardens; this seed was sown and germinated freely; the plants were allowed to remain for seed; this when ripe was harvested, the seed cleaned, and a large quantity has been distributed to the natives.

86. The gardens have been visited on three occasions by swarms of locusts which have done much damage; another source of destruction to the plants is the borer, which plays great havoc with the trees, especially the Arabian coffee; specimens of these borers have been obtained, and have been sent to Kew for investigation and report.

GENERAL REMARKS.

87. When the year 1896 began, the Ashanti Expedition was in progress. The political circumstances which led to this were described in paragraph 11 of the Annual Report for 1895. On Friday, 17th January, the troops entered Kumasi, the capital of Ashanti, without having fired a shot, the Governor arrived in the capital the next day, and, on Monday, the 20th January, 1896, Prempeh, the King of Ashanti, made his submission to the Governor. The sight was most impressive, and not likely to be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The action of the Governor received the entire approval of Her Majesty's Government. Prempeh was removed to the coast, and was detained at Elmina Castle until the end of 1896, when he and the other political prisoners were removed to Sierra Leone. The Governor made a tour through some of the Ashanti provinces, visiting Insuta, Aguna, Mampong and Bekwai before returning to the coast.

88. Captain D. Stewart was appointed to be Resident of Kumasi, but Colonel Pigott (21st Hussars) acted as Resident for a great part of 1896, and did much to improve trade roads. A force of 300 Hausas was placed at Kumasi, and the erection of a fort was commenced. Trade however revived very shortly during 1896.

89. The Expedition cost the Colony £120,000. Putting aside the possible gain to trade that the annexation of Ashanti may bring about, the gain to humanity alone should justify this outlay.

90. The Basel Mission established a mission station at Kumasi in 1896, and started a school, where there are already 15 Ashanti

GOLD COAST. 1896.

children. The same mission has since established schools in the following Ashanti towns:—Mampong, Agona, Kumason, Kwamang, Nsota, Kwaso and Dweso.

91. Merchants have also acquired sites at Kumasi for the erection of stores.

92. Native States in the bend of the Niger, lying directly north of Ashanti and within the British sphere of influence, were disturbed and in some cases invaded in force by the armed bands of Samory, the well-known Mohammedan slave-raider.

93. The assertion of our legitimate rights in the Hinterland of the Gold Coast Colony received special attention in the last two months of 1896, and missions were despatched to the north under Captain Stewart and Lieutenant Henderson, resulting in the occupation of Mamprusi in December 1896 and Dagarti in January 1897.

G. B. HADDON SMITH,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Accra, West Africa,

16th October, 1897.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 249.

GOLD COAST.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1897.

(For Report for 1896, *see* No. 220.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
November, 1898.

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ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
216	Cocos-Keeling and Christmas Islands ...	1897
217	Fiji	1896
218	Ceylon	"
219	Lagos	"
220	Gold Coast	"
221	Labuan	"
222	British Guiana	1896–97
223	Rodrigues	1896
224	Basutoland	1896–97
225	Jamaica	"
226	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
227	Leeward Islands	1896
228	Bermuda	1897
229	Gambia	"
230	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
231	Barbados...	"
232	Lagos	"
233	St. Vincent	"
234	Sierra Leone	"
235	Falkland Islands	"
236	Straits Settlements	"
237	British New Guinea	1896–97
238	Bahamas...	1897
239	St. Lucia...	"
240	St. Helena	"
241	Trinidad and Tobago	"
242	British Honduras	"
243	Malta	"
244	Fiji	"
245	Hong Kong	"
246	Leeward Islands	"
247	Grenada	"
248	Gibraltar...	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada	Emigration.
5	Bahamas	Sisal Industry.
6	Hong Kong	Bubonic Plague.
7	Newfoundland	Mineral Resources.
8	Western Pacific	Solomon Islands.
9	Dominica	Agriculture.
10	Virgin Islands	Condition during 1897.
11	Grenada	Agriculture in Carriacou.

No. 249.

GOLD COAST.

GOLD COAST, 1897.

(For Report for 1896, *see* No. 220.)

GOVERNOR HODGSON to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Government House,
Accra,
July 2nd, 1898.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a Report by Mr. Haddon Smith, Acting Colonial Secretary, upon the Blue Book of the Gold Coast for the year 1897.

I have, &c.,

F. M. HODGSON,
Governor.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE GOLD COAST FOR 1897.

REVENUE.

1. The Colony is at present in the position of having no Public Debt. On 31st December 1897 the amount of surplus funds invested was valued at £30,000. No sales or investments were made during the year under review, the stock being the same as that reported on 31st December 1896.

753—750—10/98 Wt 21620 D & S—5 (B)

GOLD COAST, 1897.

2. The revenue collected during the year was £237,857 being £397 in excess of the previous year.

3. The subjoined statement shows the years in which the revenue exceeded the expenditure, and the amount of such excesses.

	£
1890	38,549
1891	52,614
1892	24,970
1393	22,848

4. The following table gives a comparison of the revenue for the last two years classified under the principal heads :—

Items of Revenue.	1896.	1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Wines, spirits, tobacco, guns, &c., (specific duties).	162,849	158,382	—	4,467
General merchandise (*ad valorem* duty).	42,126	42,606	480	—
Liquor licences	6,596	8,002	1,416	—
Stamps, (postal, telegraph, and revenue).	11,448	11,899	451	—
Other items	14,449	16,968	2,519	—
Total revenue ... £	237,458	237,857	4,866	4,467

EXPENDITURE.

5. The expenditure for the year 1897 amounted to £406,369, being £124,091 in excess of the year 1896, and £85,200 in excess of the amount originally voted by the Legislature for the services of the year. The excess is, however, due to expenditure on account of the Ashanti Expedition of 1896 being brought into account in 1897, amounting in all to £147,587.

6. The deposits for which the Colony was liable amounted to £155,470 as against £26,865 on 31st December 1896. The large increase of £128,605 is principally owing to the sum of £97,768, which is due to the Imperial Government on account of the Ashanti Expedition of 1896, having been placed during the year to the credit of the War Office in the books of the Colony.

7. The following table shows the years in which the expenditure has been in excess of revenue :—

	£
1887	17,092
1888	35,660
1889	13,614
1894	8,670
1895	35,213
1896	44,817
1897	168,512

The expenditure in 1897 included £147,587 paid on account of the Ashanti Expedition.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

8. The deposits show a decrease of £3,575 as compared with those of 1896. The deposits for the year under review were £3,674 as compared with £7,249 for the year 1896, while the withdrawals (including interest) were £5,637 as compared with £7,286 for the previous year, leaving an excess of withdrawals over deposits of £1,963. Interest taken out of the general revenue of the Colony and credited to depositors amounted to £106. The total amount credited, including interest, during the year was therefore £3,780 and the withdrawals £5,637. The largest decrease has been at Accra, the capital of the Colony. This is not surprising, owing to the establishment of the Bank of West Africa during the year 1897. At the same time, though the number of depositors has increased at the outstations, the amount of deposits has considerably fallen off at most stations, especially at the two important trading stations of Cape Coast and Axim.

9. The total amount at the credit of the Savings Bank in the books of the Colony on the 31st December 1897 was £3,812, as compared with £5,668 at the same period in the previous year. The whole of the £3,812 has been invested.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

10. There has been an increase of the trade of the Colony for the year under review, although the country beyond Ashanti has been in anything but a settled state. The total value of imports in 1897 was £784,188, and the value of the exports £857,793, thus making the total value of the trade of the Colony for the year £1,641,981, an increase of £71,861 on the year 1896.

GOLD COAST, 1897.

11. The following table shows the state of the trade of the Colony for the last seven years :—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	Total.
	Paying duty.	Admitted free.		
	£	£	£	£
1891	464,188	201,593	684,304	1,350,086
1892	422,026	175,068	665,064	1,262,158
1893	475,346	243,006	722,106	1,440,460
1894	518,163	170,303	850,343	1,538,809
1895	563,290	231,691	877,803	1,672,784
1896	552,968	225,041	792,111	1,570,120
1897	562,418	221,770	857,793	1,641,981

Notwithstanding the disturbed state of the country as alluded to above, it will be seen from the above table that the value of trade in 1897 has only been exceeded by that of the trade in the year 1895.

12. The principal articles of trade are :—

Imports.—Cotton, woollen and silk goods, spirits, hardware, rice, flour, provisions, tobacco, building materials, and wearing-apparel.

Exports.—Palm oil, palm kernels, rubber, gold dust, timber, and minor industries, such as coffee, cocoa, monkey skins, and kola nuts.

13. The following comparative tables shew that the greater proportion of the trade is with the United Kingdom :—

Imports.

Year.	From the United Kingdom.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Totals.
	£	£	£	£
1892	407,038	9,925	180,132	597,095
1893	524,037	8,719	185,597	718,353
1894	504,255	12,068	172,143	688,466
1895	539,718	81,897	173,366	794,981
1896	569,828	282,520	179,661	778,009
1897	526,411	60,787	196,990	784,188

Exports.

Year.	To the United Kingdom.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Totals.
	£	£	£	£
1892	471,219	2,054	191,791	665,064
1893	530,300	27,016	164,790	722,107
1894	608,258	29,765	212,320	850,343
1895	586,415	38,211	253,177	877,803
1896	536,106	37,471	218,534	792,111
1897	581,904	35,667	240,222	857,793

14. The Customs receipts during the year at the principal ports of the Colony were as follows :—

Port.	Imports, exclusive of Spirits, Gunpowder, and Guns.	Spirits.	Gun-powder.	Guns.	Totals.
	£	£	£	£	£
Axim	6,330	9,944	233	108	16,615
Cape Coast	18,819	21,717	1,926	440	42,902
Saltpond	6,519	16,586	1,731	207	25,043
Winneba	2,363	13,688	258	53	16,362
Accra	14,436	27,969	1,428	214	44,047
Adda	3,483	8,524	57	67	12,131
Quittah...	2,998	8,997	1,252	103	13,350
Other stations	4,193	24,675	448	41	29,357
Totals ... £	59,141	132,100	7,333	1,233	199,807

GOLD COAST, 1897.

15. The following statement shows the general classification of all imports and exports :—

Imports.

Articles.	Value in Sterling	
	Of imports in detail, excluding expenses.	Total value, excluding expenses.
	£	£
I.—Live animals, food, drink, and narcotics.	—	193,029
II.—Raw materials :—		
(*a*) Textile	—	
(*b*) Metal	2,911	
(*c*) Other	15,513	
		18,424
III.—Manufactured articles :—		
(*a*) Textile	281,790	
(*b*) Metal	55,077	
(*c*) Other	140,456	
		477,323
IV.—Coin and bullion... ...	—	95,412
	Total ... £	784,188

Exports.

Articles.	Value in Sterling		
	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British and Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Totals.
	£	£	£
I.—Live animals, food, drink, and narcotics.	17	1,016	1,033
II.—Raw materials :—			
(*a*) Textile	—	464	464
(*b*) Metal	84,867	14	84,881
(*c*) Other	738,754	143	738,897
Carried forward ...	823,638	1,637	825,275

Exports—continued.

Articles.	Value in Sterling.		
	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British and Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Totals.
	£	£	£
Brought forward ...	823,638	1,637	825,275
III.—Manufactured articles :—			
(*a*) Textile	44	2,313	2,357
(*b*) Metal	—	628	628
(*c*) Other	47	5,556	5,603
IV.—Coin and bullion... ...	—	23,922	23,922
Total ... ... £	823,729	34,056	857,785

16. The supply of the staple articles, palm kernels and palm oil, has not been satisfactory, but the export of rubber shows a considerable improvement.

The following figures show the trade in the three important exports for the last three years :—

Year.	Palm Oil.		Palm Kernels.		Rubber.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Tons.	Value	lbs.	Value.
		£		£		£
1895	4,338,627	231,415	15,559	93,384	4,022,385	322,070
1896	2,394,563	126,857	13,046	85,349	3,735,439	313,817
1897	2,021,716	107,737	10,836	69,818	4,957,016	419,813

GOLD COAST, 1897.

17. The following statement shows the quantity and value of rubber exported from the Colony to the undermentioned countries during 1897 :—

Countries.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£
United Kingdom ...	4,595,696	391,106
Germany	361,031	28,691

In 1896 the shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to 3,307,685 lbs. valued at £283,044, and to Germany 424,093 lbs. valued at £30,398.

18. Rubber is becoming one of the prime necessities of civilisation. The last few years the use of pneumatic tyres for cycles and solid rubber tyres for carriages, has considerably increased the demand for rubber. It is believed that, if the output of rubber could be doubled in one year, so many new applications of the material would arise that the supply would not be sufficient, and consequently rubber would still retain its price. In any of the swampy regions of this Colony, where vegetation grows rank and sappy, there are certain to be found the trees or vines which produce rubber. Rubber is one of the chief sources of wealth in this Colony. No cultivation is needed, very little skill, and not much work.

19. The great fear as regards this industry is the destruction of the trees by the natives ; they are not satisfied only with tapping, but the trees are cut down so that they may obtain as much milk as possible. To ensure the preservation of the trees it may become necessary for the Government to intervene and preserve the forests by requiring natives to take out licences for working the rubber trees. The Germans in the neighbouring Colony of Togoland have such a system in force.

20. Another disadvantage that the rubber trade has to contend with is that the regions which produce rubber are precisely the regions most deadly to Europeans, and, again, when the rubber is collected it has to be brought to the port of exportation on the heads of carriers, which so increases the cost of transport that it often does not pay to export this special product.

21. The export of timber is steadily increasing ; the port of Axim in the Western District is practically the only port of

shipment, the logs being floated down the river Ancobra. The following statement will serve to show the trade of this industry for the last six years :—

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Feet.	£
1892	2,130,216	36,394
1893	3,407,226	50,428
1894	5,012,670	69,345
1895	3,587,337	28,245
1896	6,063,381	52,234
1897	15,236,216	90,569

22. Shippers and buyers should beware of the defective timber which is often thrown upon the market. The defective woods are stated to be the following, which are enumerated under the following technical headings :—"Hollow portion," "Shakes" "Star Shakes" "Wormed."

The dimensions of mahogany logs most in demand are 16 to 30 feet in length and 24 to 36 inches square.

23. The cultivation of coffee and cocoa is still on the increase, though the shipment of the former has decreased during the year 1897 as compared with 1896 ; at the same time a number of new plantations, especially in the Akwapim district, have been started. Coffee cultivation in this Colony is greatly handicapped. Those who have plantations near the coast have great difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of fresh water, while those whose plantations are far removed from the port of shipment have the cost of transport to contend with.

24. The following table shows the shipment of cocoa, coffee, and other products for the last five years :—

Year.	Cocoa.		Coffee.		Copra.		Guinea Grain.		Kola nuts.	
	lbs.	Value.	lbs.	Value.	lbs.	Value.	lbs.	Value.	Packages.	Value.
		£		£		£		£		£
1893 ...	3,460	93	21,437	630	248,304	831	183,224	621	979	25,116
1894 ...	20,312	546	41,488	1,265	649,600	1,940	174,412	1,186	1,202	28,511
1895 ...	28,906	470	51,755	1,753	482,608	1,712	154,693	580	2,352	30,565
1896 ...	86,754	2,275	141,836	4,065	273,840	852	26,594	193	3,156	33,278
1897 ...	156,672	3,196	102,146	3,068	272,272	803	22,873	229	4,278	37,870

25. The number of monkey skins shipped in 1897 amounted to 14,438, valued at £811. This trade has considerably fallen off and can no longer be considered as one of the important exports of the Colony. In 1894, 168,405 skins, valued at £41,001, were exported, whereas in 1896 the number of skins fell to 67,660, valued at £8,662, and in the year under review the decrease again is very marked. This no doubt is owing to the distance hunters have to go to procure their victims.

26. The gold mining industry is carried on chiefly in the Western District—in Wassaw and Appolonia. Three or four companies are doing steady work. The gold reefs of the mining district have been declared by experts to be similar to those of Johannesburg, and there is no reason why gold mining in this Colony in a very short space of time should not prove a decided success. The industry up to the present has been hampered owing to the serious difficulty of transporting the necessary machinery from the coast to the mines; but the Government is constructing a railway from the coast to the mining districts in the neighbourhood of Tarquah, and, when this is completed, it is confidently anticipated that the gold industry will receive an impetus which will result in the larger investment of capital for the development of existing mines and the opening of new ones. On the other hand, it cannot be expected that investors will risk their money in this part of Africa unless they are assured that they will have proper security as regards the land which has been conceded, and the Government has under consideration a Lands Bill, one of the objects of which is to afford such security.

27. The following table shows the weight and value of gold exported from the Colony during each of the last five years.

Year.	Weight.	Value.
	Oz.	£
1893	21,972	79,099
1894	21,332	76,795
1895	25,416	91,497
1896	23,941	86,186
1897	23,555	84,797

28. Considering the large extent of country that has been opened up during the last two years, the increase of spirits imported into the Colony is very small. The figures do not seem to shew that the demand for spirituous liquors is spreading among the native population.

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29. The following table gives a comparison of the importations of wines and spirits into the Colony during the years 1896 and 1897 :—

Description of Liquor.	Quantity Imported.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1896.	1897.		
	Old Wine Gallons.	Old Wine Gallons.	Old Wine Gallons.	Old Wine Gallons.
Rum	833,135	878,052	44,917	—
Gin and Geneva	330,804	335,163	4,359	—
Whisky	11,432	12,987	1,555	—
Brandy	822	760	—	62
Wines	22,177	18,969	—	3,208
Ale and Porter	26,220	23,388	—	2,832
Liqueurs	2,189	1,297	—	892
Totals ...	1,226,779	1,270,616	50,831	6,994

SHIPPING.

30. There is little change in the number or tonnage of vessels to record during the year under review. The figures for the years 1896 and 1897 are as follows :—

Nationality of Vessels.	Sailing Vessels.				Steamers.			
	1896.		1897.		1896.		1897.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom ...	1	105	3	315	254	366,857	247	361,742
Germany	4	1,540	3	1,385	87	108,168	90	108,029
France	—	—	—	—	50	65,870	70	92,449
United States ...	9	4,670	10	4,882	—	—	—	—
Other Nations ...	2	559	—	—	9	19,199	8	18,059
Totals ...	16	6,874	16	6,582	400	553,794	415	580,277

31. The mail service with England remains the same, the voyage taking, on an average, from Liverpool to Accra, a distance of 3,920 miles, 21 days. The mail service from the Colony to England still continues most irregular, and there is no competition.

LEGISLATION.

32. During the year 1897, the Legislative Council passed 23 Ordinances, of which the following are the most important :—

Ordinance No. 3 amends the Spirit Licence Ordinance 1887. It raises the half yearly and yearly licences from £2 10*s*. and £5 respectively, to £5 and £10 respectively, for every store situated in a place to which the Ordinance of 1887 originally applied. It prescribes the duties of £2 10s. for half yearly licences, and £5 for yearly, payable for every store situate in a place to which the Ordinance of 1887 has been applied, or shall by section 3 thereof by the Governor by proclamation be declared to apply. It imposes on every chief of a particular locality the duty of reporting every breach of the Ordinance in that locality that comes to his knowledge to the District Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the locality is situated.

Ordinance No. 4 increases the summary criminal jurisdiction of District Commissioners. Every District Commissioner is given jurisdiction to hear and determine besides the offences under Book II of the Criminal Code, misdemeanours and certain felonies under Book III of the Code, also attempts to commit, and conspiracies in respect of, any of the said offences. He is, however, restricted as regards the punishment he can inflict. He cannot impose a fine exceeding £50, or a term of imprisonment exceeding 6 months, except where under the Code or any other law a larger fine or a longer term of imprisonment is given.

No. 6, "The Peace Preservation Ordinance, 1897," suppresses the assembling together of armed men for unlawful purpose ; and, for the preservation of the peace, empowers the Governor in Council by proclamation published in the Gazette to declare it unlawful to carry arms or ammunition within any specified part of the Colony, but reserving the right to impose conditions and regulations under which the carrying of arms and ammunition may be licensed, and to make provision for the persons who may grant licences to have or carry arms or ammunition. Provision is made for a District Commissioner himself to search or to direct a search warrant to any person to enter and search any house, buildings, or places in the proclaimed district for any arms or ammunition suspected to be there in contravention of the Ordinance. Power is given to the Governor in Council to fine, not exceeding £500, under certain circumstances, any chief in a

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proclaimed district, and provision is made, where additional constabulary or police has been sent to a proclaimed district, for the costs thereof to be paid by the inhabitants.

Ordinance No. 20, "an Ordinance to amend the Customs Ordinance," besides amending certain sections of Ordinance No. 10 of 1876, prevents any master, without the consent of the Comptroller or other proper officer of Customs, from discharging or permitting to be discharged, unless included in the declaration or being intermediate goods are declared to on transire, (1) any cargo, or (2) any articles or things comprised in the Victualling Bills made under sections 126 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, or (3) any ship's stores wherever taken on board, or (4) any other article or thing, by whomsoever taken on board or shipped that is likely to contribute to general average. It vests in the Governor in Council the power to make, vary, and revoke rules to determine the fees payable under section 14 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1876, the duties of the Comptroller as Shipping Master, and to declare in respect of such duties the persons by whom fees shall be paid, and the deductions, if any, which may be made from wages by the master in respect thereof.

Ordinance No. 21, "an Ordinance to amend the Firearms, Ammunition, and Gunpowder Ordinance, 1892," provides for the depositing of flint guns with unrifled barrels in private warehouses at seaports and their removal therefrom, and for the issuing by the Comptroller at Accra and a District Commissioner at outstations licences for such private warehouses.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

33. The general health of the Colony shows a slight improvement on the two previous years, though the death-rate still remains exceptionally high. It must be remembered that the Europeans in the Colony are for the most part men in the prime of life, as there are no European children in the Colony and a man of 50 years of age is an exception. The following table shows the death-rate among Europeans for the year under review, also the number who have been invalided from the Colony :—

—	Population.	Died.	Invalided.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Per 1,000 Invalided.
Government officials ...	160	6	31	37·5	137·50
Non-officials	362	34	47	93·92	129·83

In the year 1896 there were 41 deaths among the Europeans and 58 were invalided.

34. The health of the officers employed in Ashanti and the Northern Territories is far better than that of those employed on the Coast, and, considering the hard life that many of these have to lead and that they are often away from the usual comforts of life, the conclusion to be drawn is that the climate of the "hinterland" is far healthier than that of the Coast.

35. It will be noticed from the foregoing table that the death-rate among the official class is less than that among the mercantile community. This may perhaps be attributed to the leave arrangements of the Government service whereby all European officials are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave after twelve months residential service on the Coast, and to the houses occupied by Government officials being away from the thickly populated part of the town. This is no trivial matter, for climatic conditions are such that what is at most an inconvenience in more temperate climates is a veritable calamity to the European resident in West Africa. Much of the comfort of life depends on attention to its minutiæ, and this is pre-eminently so in a country such as the Gold Coast.

36. Facilities for hospital treatment at Accra have much improved, and the arrangements in the Colonial hospital are as complete as possible. The introduction of European nurses has proved a great boon, and no doubt the extra nursing has saved many lives during the past year.

RAINFALL.

37. The following table shows the rainfall for the different months of the year at the most important towns of the Gold Coast Colony :—

Month.	Stations.					
	Accra.	Aburi.	Axim.	Adda.	Cape Coast.	Quittah.
January	0·83	0·45	0·00	0·00	0·78	0·00
February ...	0·52	5·93	2·82	0·11	0·91	0·76
March	1·39	2·88	8·25	0·71	6·58	1·33
April	3·13	3·89	4·88	4·75	4·37	1·87
May	11·63	9·46	21·31	10·84	18·61	7·34
June	3·65	3·38	15·51	2·95	9·40	2·59
Carried forward	21·15	25·99	52·77	19·36	40·65	13·89

RAINFALL—*continued.*

Month.	Stations.					
	Accra.	Aburi.	Axim.	Adda.	Cape Coast.	Quittah.
Brought forward	21·15	25·99	52·77	19·36	40·65	13·89
July	0·14	3·60	1·06	0·63	2·45	0·00
August	0·31	0·87	1·40	0·14	0·85	0·12
September ...	1·54	5·29	0·25	12·03	1·14	1·67
October	3·19	8·46	7·17	2·96	5·96	5·84
November ...	0·34	3·10	4·85	1·00	0·34	0·00
December ...	0·64	1·55	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·72
Totals ...	27·31	48·86	67·50	36·13	51·39	22·24

PUBLIC WORKS.

38. The fort at Kumassi has been completed, also a number of minor works, such as officers' quarters, offices, magazines, &c.

The most important works undertaken have been the construction of roads from chief coast centres to the interior. The following roads have been undertaken :—

From Accra to the Akim district, 25 miles.

From Tinkranku to Kpong, total length 190 miles. Work started in July, 25 miles completed up to 31st December, 1897.

From Axim to River Ankobra, 3 miles; work almost completed.

From Bonsa to Tarkwa, total 12 miles; 2 miles completed: work exceptionally heavy.

From Danoe to Dogplata, total length 23 miles, work completed.

The main roads, the bridges, and the public buildings throughout the Colony have been maintained in good order, and many improvements have been effected.

EXPERIMENTS FOR WATER SUPPLY.

39. A sum of money was specially set aside for carrying on investigations in the valley immediately behind Accra, with a view

to collecting water under ground into a well or wells to be pumped up into a reservoir on the high land adjacent. Special officers were sent out to make the necessary surveys, and to do the necessary borings and sinking of pits; but up to the end of the year the results were unsatisfactory, as the bulk of the water encountered was saline. The investigations are still being continued.

RAILWAYS.

40. Two railway surveys which were commenced in 1896 were completed in 1897; one from Accra to Kumassi *via* Insuaim, and the other from Takoradi Bay to Tarquah. Arrangements have been made for the construction of a line from Sekondi to Tarquah. This line will go through the mining and timber districts, and work was commenced early in 1898.

POST OFFICE.

41. There is not much change in the working of this department as compared with previous years. The gross revenue of the department for the year under review amounted to £4,009 4*s.* 6*d.* as against £4,285 11*s.* 5*d.* in 1896, showing a decrease of £276 6*s.* 11*d.*; the falling off is attributable to the money order transactions and the decrease in the sale of stamps. The establishment of a bank at Accra has undoubtedly curtailed the progress of the money order business. Money orders of the value of £12,974 7*s.* 3*d.* were issued during the year, as compared with £34,207 5*s.* 11*d.* issued during the year 1896.

Year.	No. of Letters, &c. posted.	No. of Registered Articles dealt with	Total amount of Money Order transactions.	Total amount of Postal Order transactions.	No. of Parcels.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1893	335,112	15,956	13,313 4 9	1,231 3 6	2,762
1894	386,028	18,068	13,271 8 3	2,021 7 6	3,224
1895	390,502	17,474	17,076 14 11	2,150 13 6	3,518
1896	545,824	19,324	34,207 5 11	2,489 9 6	3,563
1897	584,216	23,942	12,974 7 3	2,549 15 6	3,907

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42. 4,311 bags were brought to the Colony, and 3,673 bags were despatched from the various Post Offices in the Colony during the year, as against 3,890 received and 3,678 despatched during the year 1896.

TELEGRAPHS.

43. During the year 1897 the permanent telegraph line to Kumassi was completed. On this line hardly any poles are used, the wire being supported by trees. A line was put up between Kumassi and Kintampo a distance of 100 miles. This line should work satisfactorily as it is beyond the forest range. Owing to the increase of traffic it has been found necessary to erect a duplicate line between Accra and Cape Coast; this extra line was nearing completion at the close of the year.

There are 26 Government telegraph stations in the Colony: 17 on the coast line, and 9 in the interior.

44. The total number of messages dealt with during the year under review was 84,580 compared with 79,901 messages, showing an increase of 4,679 over the previous year. Out of the total number 84,580, Government messages amounted to 41,757, leaving the revenue to profit by 42,833 messages which brought in revenue amounting to £2,322 8*s*. 9*d*., being a decrease on the year 1896 of £206 4*s*.

45. The following table shows the number of messages sent, also cash received for the last five years :—

Year.	No. of Offices.	Miles of Line.	No. of Messages.	Cash receipt.
				£
1893	18	368	60,031	1 822
1894	20	375	73,776	2,293
1895	21	415	81,681	2,509
1896	24	512	79,901	2,538
1897	26	626	84,580	2,333

46. Interruptions have not been so frequent during the year 1897 as in previous years. Cases of theft of telegraph wire

or the destruction of telegraph property have considerably decreased. This is no doubt owing to the legislation which placed the responsibility for the maintenance of the line on the Chief through whose district it passed.

EDUCATION.

47. Fair progress has been made in the cause of education during the year 1897, though not at the same rate as in the preceding year. The total number of schools inspected during the year 1897 was 117, an increase of two. There is, however, a very considerable increase of new and as yet unassisted schools. This is owing to the pioneer work mainly done by the Basel Mission in the Ashanti district, and many of these schools will be shortly on the assisted list. Some of the Roman Catholic Mission Schools have been closed, and this accounts for a smaller number of scholars in average attendance.

48. As yet little has been done for the higher or secondary education of the Colony except the establishment of Government scholarships awarded on the result of the Cambridge senior local examination held in December of each year. Up to the present no candidate from this Colony has succeeded in satisfying the examiners. The Basel Mission, however, and the Wesleyan Mission have established high schools with some satisfactory results. The higher education is in some measure confined to the training of teachers, and the Basel Mission, as well as the Government schools at Accra and Cape Coast, have started giving suitable instruction to their pupil teachers.

49. *Industrial Instruction.*—Owing to the action of the Government in the matter of grants in aid for this subject, industrial work is receiving great attention at the hands of the managers of assisted schools. Nearly all the schools of any size are starting plantations for coffee, cocoa, and other products of the soil, and most of those with very fair success. Besides these, there are nearly forty schools to which are attached departments for carpentry, smith work, and book-binding. The most notable move in this direction is the building and furnishing of technical departments at the Government schools at Accra and Cape Coast. These will be completed early in the New Year, when a course in carpentering, &c. will be started.

50. The elementary subjects, reading, writing, and arithmetic, are taught in all schools, and the older scholars in most of the schools learn geography, history, book-keeping, shorthand, and needlework.

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51. The following tabulated statements will show the present state of elementary education in this Colony :—

A.—*Totals for the year* 1897.

Schools.	No. on Books.	Average attendance.	Teachers examined.	Grant earned.
119	11,638	8,798	100	£ 3,600

Since 1896 six new schools have been opened.

B.—*Classification of the Scholars.*

Denomination.	St. VII.	St. VI.	St. V.	St. IV.	St. III.	St. II.	St. I.	SS. II.	SS. I.	Infants.
Basel Mission ...	36	47	55	61	147	163	208	283	310	776
Wesleyan ...	38	96	184	279	380	454	516	480	545	1,730
R. Catholic ...	3	19	42	93	101	124	163	163	223	636
Government ...	9	40	43	59	83	86	110	143	116	371
Totals ...	86	202	324	492	711	827	1,057	1,067	1,194	3,513

This gives a decrease of 202 scholars as compared with 1896. The decrease is mainly to be observed in the sub-standard and infants.

BOTANICAL.

52. A quantity of Indian jute (*corchorus capsiolaris*) has been grown, and allowed to seed, and 112 packets of seeds have been distributed to the Missionaries and Chiefs with instructions as to

sowing, &c. The results are at present unknown. Jute growing is not popular with the natives, the mode of extracting the fibre necessitating hard work.

Theobroma cacao.—About 3,000 trees have been planted in the Government gardens. During the year 9 bags containing 1 cwt. each were shipped to England and obtained a very fair price.

Arabian coffee does not do well in this Colony, but Liberian coffee gives every satisfaction; in the year under review there were 3,400 trees in the Government gardens, and out of this number 2,300 were bearing fruit.

Cinnamomum zeylanicum.—The experiment of growing this cinnamon has not been successful, but further trials are to be made.

A quantity of the best white *Egyptian cotton* has been planted; the fibre obtained is rough and strong but dull in colour, owing to the moist atmosphere.

A large quantity of arrowroot (*maranta arundinacea*) which was planted in 1896 was taken up in 1897; though this plant grows well, it will never pay, owing to the high wages for labour, to grow it either for local consumption or for exportation.

Samples of fibres have been prepared from *furcræa gigantea*, *agave rigida*, var. *sisalana*, and jute. The two former produce a good strong fibre from 5 to 7 feet long; the latter is very poor, only being about 30 inches in length and is of a very dull colour and without any gloss.

53. The great curse in the agricultural districts of this Colony is a small insect commonly known as "the borer." To which class of beetles it belongs is uncertain, but it has been ascribed to the genus *herpetophygas* of which the only species hitherto known is said to have been found in Kaffraria; it enters near the bottom and makes a hole rootwards, thereby doing fatal injury to the tree. Every effort has been made to try and exterminate this pest. The soil all over the garden has been loosened to a depth of 8 or 10 inches, trees infested have been tarred, and a piece of steel wire pointed and barbed at one end has been inserted into the holes caused by the borer so as to kill them in the young stage.

GENERAL REMARKS.

54. The year under review, in which Her Majesty the Queen completed the 60th year of Her reign, was an eventful one in the history of this Colony. The Ashanti Expedition of 1895–96 having opened up the way into the interior, there devolved upon

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the Government the duty of taking steps to establish British authority in the countries beyond Kumassi in which treaties had already been made with the various Chiefs during the years 1892 and 1894.

55. Captain Donald Stewart was accordingly despatched by the Governor of the Gold Coast from Coomassie on the 27th of November, 1896, to occupy Gambaga, and Lieutenant F. B. Henderson, R.N., was sent to occupy Bona and Wa.

56. The French had previously sent from the Senegal an expedition under Lieutenant Voulet, who occupied Wagadugu in September 1896 and then made a treaty in the Gurunsi country with a Chief named Amrahia; while the Germans under Dr. Grüner had made their way through Salaga and Yendi in the Neutral Zone to Sansanné Mango.

57. Captain Stewart reached Gambaga on the 24th of December 1896, and hoisted the British flag. On the 3rd of January 1897 a German officer, Baron von Massow, arrived at Gambaga, and wished to hoist the German flag by the side of the British one; but Captain Stewart refused to allow it, and Baron von Massow returned to Sansanné Mango.

58. Captain Stewart then proceeded on his way to Wagadugu, leaving a detachment to hold Gambaga. At Tenkrugu, half-way between Gambaga and Wagadugu, he was met by messengers from the King of Mossi, who had been driven out of Wagadugu by the French and appealed to him for protection in virtue of the treaty concluded with Mr. Ferguson in 1894. On the 7th of February 1897 Lieutenant Voulet also arrived at Tenkrugu. In order to avoid a conflict, Captain Stewart arranged with Lieutenant Voulet that the British mission should retire within the boundaries of Mamprusi, and the French mission should at the same time retire beyond the boundaries of Tenkrugu, and this arrangement was carried out.

59. Meanwhile, Lieutenant Henderson, proceeding to the westward, had, on the 2nd of January 1897, arrived at Bualé, where he found the Sofas in great force. The attitude of the Sofas was not unfriendly, but they would not let him go to Bona. They had occupied Bona and killed the king, and had established communication across the Gold Coast "Hinterland" with the Germans at Kraki. Wa was also held by the Sofas; but Mr. Henderson pushed on and hoisted the British flag there on the 9th of January, the Sofas retiring when he came. Samory himself was at Jimini in French territory. From Wa, Mr. Henderson went in February into the Gurunsi country, where he saw Amrahia, with whom the French had made a treaty, and ascertained that there was no King of Gurunsi, but that the country was split up into small portions, with five of which Mr. Henderson concluded treaties. On

returning to Wa, he received a deputation from Bona and Lobi, who reminded him that they had made a treaty with Mr. Ferguson, and asked for protection against the Sofas. Bona had already been raided by the Sofas, but Lobi was still untouched. Mr. Henderson, therefore, went to Dawkita, or Dokta, an important town in Lobi, about 20 miles north of Bona, and there on the 16th of March made a treaty with the new King (Kampa) of Bona, which was also signed by Danwa-Massa, Chief of Bona and Governor of Lobi.

60. The effect of Mr. Henderson's occupation of Dokta was to prevent the Sofas from raiding Lobi, and it appears to have been owing to their being otherwise unable to obtain food that they attacked him at Dokta on the 29th of March. After holding Dokta for four days with only 43 men against a force of Sofas estimated at 7,000, Mr. Henderson was compelled to retreat to Wa. This he did with a loss of two men killed and eight wounded, while the Sofa loss was estimated at 400 men.

61. The Sofas followed Mr. Henderson to Wa, where he was joined by a detachment of the Gold Coast Constabulary under Captain Cramer and for three days successfully resisted the attempts of the Sofas to drive him out; but, owing to the cowardice or treachery of the King of Wa, the British force ran short of water, and Mr. Henderson decided that the place must be evacuated. Before leaving, however, he attempted to parley with the Sofa leader, and went alone into the Sofa camp for that purpose. There he was detained by the Sofas, who said that he must go to Jimini to see Samory. Before leaving he arranged that, if he was detained, the British force should leave Wa the same night. Captain Cramer accordingly, after unsuccessfully attempting to obtain Mr. Henderson's release, and receiving a note from him to the effect that he did not think that the Sofas would do anything to him beyond keeping him a prisoner, left Wa on the 5th of April. The column was thrown into confusion by a panic among the carriers, but ultimately, after falling in with a French party under Captain Scal, Captain Cramer succeeded in joining Captain Stewart at Yariba on the 20th of April. In the course of the retreat Mr. Ferguson, who had been previously wounded, was abandoned by his carriers and was killed by a party of Sofas. Mr. Henderson was taken by the Sofas to Jimini. There he saw Samory, who appears to have been, on the whole, friendly, although intensely suspicious. With regard to the attack on the British force, Samory would only say that it came from God After being detained for a few days at Jimini, Mr. Henderson was sent back to the coast, and arrived at Accra on the 14th of June.

62. Before this, the French under Captain Scal, having espoused the cause of Amrahia, against Barbatu, another Gurunsi raider, enabled Amrahia to defeat Barbatu, who took refuge with

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Captain Stewart at Yariba. Captain Stewart refused to give Barbatu up to the French; and on the 22nd of April he made with Captain Scal a "provisional agreement to prevent any conflicts or collisions between the French and English subjects in territories that are in dispute." A temporary boundary was agreed upon, which left Mamprusi and Dagarti in British occupation, and Gurunsi and Mossi in the occupation of the French.

63. Shortly afterwards another French expedition under Captain Hugot arrived on the scene from the north, and, upon the excuse that Barbatu, for whose conduct Captain Stewart had made himself responsible, had raided across the provisional boundary, proceeded to occupy Wa, which had been evacuated by the Sofas after the capture of Mr. Henderson.

64. The commencement of the rainy season made further operations difficult at this time, and it was arranged, on the recommendation of Sir W. Maxwell, that an officer should be sent out specially to take the command of the Colonial forces in the "hinterland" as soon as the rains were over. Major H. P. Northcott was selected for this duty, and left England on the 16th of October to take up the command, with the title of Commissioner and Commandant in the Northern Territories.

65. Pending Major Northcott's arrival, Major Jenkinson was in command of the Colonial forces; and in November, hearing that Bona had been evacuated by the Sofas, Major Jenkinson pushed on with great promptitude and effected the occupation of the town on the 17th of that month.

66. While these events were taking place on the north and west, reports kept coming in regarding the activity of German officials in the Neutral Zone, and on the 2nd of July the German Government were asked by Her Majesty's Government for an assurance that they would abstain from any operations against Yendi, to which a German expedition was said to be then advancing. It was pointed out to the German Government that the terms of the agreement of 1888 could not be disregarded by one of the parties to it without giving the other the right to secure its interests in such way as it might consider best, irrespective of that agreement. No answer was received from the German Government, and on the 2nd of August the Governor of the Gold Coast was ordered to occupy Salaga, which was done on the 21st of that month. At the close of the year, the British forces were still in occupation of Salaga. But, subsequently, assurances were received from the German Government that they had given orders for the withdrawal of any German troops which might be in the Neutral Zone, and Her Majesty's Government agreed to withdraw the British troops from the Zone with the

reservation that any infringement of the agreement by either party in the future would give the other the right to send troops again into the Neutral territory.

67. On the 14th of December 1897 the Colony suffered a severe loss by the lamented death at sea, on his way to England, of His Excellency Sir William Maxwell, K.C.M.G., the Governor of the Gold Coast. The illness to which he succumbed was induced by the hardships he had undergone in the "hinterland," where he had been engaged during the unhealthiest season of the year in dealing with the various difficult questions that had arisen in connection with the movements of the French and the Sofas. To quote from the despatch of the Acting-Governor to the Secretary of State when reporting the late Governor's death, "His whole life was centred and absorbed in the work which his position cast upon him," and his death occurred at a very critical time in the history of the Colony, when the energy and devotion to duty which he displayed could ill be spared.

G. B. HADDON SMITH,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Accra, Gold Coast,

12th June, 1898.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY DARLING & SON, LTD., 1-3, GREAT ST. THOMAS APOSTLE, E.C.

1898.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 271.

GOLD COAST.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1898.

(For Report for 1897, *see* No. 249.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
September, 1899.

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ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
243	Malta	1897
244	Fiji	"
245	Hong Kong	"
246	Leeward Islands	"
247	Grenada	"
248	Gibraltar	"
249	Gold Coast	"
250	Mauritius and Rodrigues	"
251	British Solomon Islands	1897–98
252	Seychelles	1897
253	Labuan	"
254	Ceylon	"
255	Basutoland	1897–98
256	Newfoundland	1896–97
257	Cocos-Keeling and Christmas Islands ...	1898
258	British New Guinea	1897–98
259	Bermuda	1898
260	Niger.—West African Frontier Force ...	1897–98
261	Jamaica	"
262	Barbados...	1898
263	Falkland Islands	"
264	Gambia	"
265	St. Helena	"
266	Leeward Islands	"
267	St. Lucia	"
268	Fiji	"
269	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
270	Malta	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada	Emigration.
5	Bahamas	Sisal Industry.
6	Hong Kong	Bubonic Plague.
7	Newfoundland	Mineral Resources.
8	Western Pacific	British Solomon Islands.
9	Dominica	Agriculture.
10	Virgin Islands	Condition during 1897.
11	Grenada	Agriculture in Carriacou.
12	Anguilla	Vital Statistics, 1898.

No. 271.

GOLD COAST.

GOLD COAST.
1898.

(For Report for 1897, *see* No. 249.)

ACTING GOVERNOR LOW to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Government House,

Accra,

1st July 1899.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a Report by Mr. Haddon Smith, Acting Colonial Secretary, upon the Blue Book of the Gold Coast for the year 1898.

I have, &c.,

WM. LOW,

Acting Governor.

3585—800—8/99 Wt 21935 D & S—5 (B)

GOLD COAST, 1898.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE GOLD COAST FOR 1898.

FINANCIAL.

The following table shows the heads of revenue and expenditure for the year 1898 as compared with those of the preceding year:—

Revenue.

Head.	1897.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	200,988	225,766	24,778	—
Light dues...	1,129	1,111	—	18
Licences and material ... ... Revenue not otherwise classified	10,499	12,496	1,997	—
Fees of court or office payments for specific services, and Reimbursements in aid... ...	16,221	15,852	—	369
Post Office	424	460	36	—
Rents of Government property...	11	24	13	—
Interest	1,081	1,017	—	64
Miscellaneous	7,502	2,096	—	5,406
Grant in aid of Northern Territories.	—	45,000	45,000	—
Total	237,855	303,822	71,824	5,857

2. The total revenue during the year, exclusive of the grant in aid of £45,000, amounted to £258,822 as compared with £233,179 the preceding year, showing an increase of £25,643.

3. The increase under the head of Customs is owing to the improvement in trade, and the reasons of this are dealt with more fully under the heading of Imports and Exports of this report.

4. The cost of licences for the sale of liquors having been doubled during the year on the coast towns, and the system of requiring rum shops in all parts of the Colony to be licensed, will account for the increase under the head of "Licences."

5. The parliamentary grant of £45,000 was made in aid of expenses of operations in the Northern Territories of this Colony.

(6.) *Expenditure.*

Head.	1897.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Pensions and gratuities	4,607	5,198	591	—
Governor and Legislature ...	5,143	4,446	—	697
Colonial Secretary's office ...	4,822	4,306	—	516
Ashanti	13,723	4,304	—	9,419
Native affairs	3,612	2,799	—	813
Treasury department	5,116	4,913	—	203
Customs	12,799	12,273	—	526
Volta river preventive service ...	3,400	6,303	2,903	—
Printing office	1,585	1,639	54	—
Audit department	1,298	1,448	150	—
Lighthouse and signal stations ...	445	605	160	—
District commissioners	10,021	9,074	—	947
Supreme court	5,885	5,640	—	245
Law officers	1,490	1,566	76	—
Ecclesiastical and cemeteries ...	1,034	1,024	—	10
Constabulary department ...	31,932	35 665	3,733	—
Police department	11,545	12,864	1,319	—
Volunteers	682	760	78	—
Prisons department	6,684	6,186	—	498
Medical and sanitary	20,074	20,939	865	—
Education department	6,555	6,817	262	—
Botanical stations	857	1 016	159	—
Transport	13,080	14,780	1,700	—
Military expenditure	4,026	—	—	4,026
Carried forward	170,415	164,565	12,050	17,900

Head.	1897.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	170,415	164,565	12,050	17,900
Rent, and purchases of land and houses.	3,131	1,750	—	1,381
Miscellaneous services	12,728	9,849	—	2,879
Special services	2,023	2,916	893	—
Post and telegraph offices ...	10,326	10,572	246	—
Public works	60,162	66,695	6,533	—
Ashanti special expenditure ...	147,588	603	—	146,985
Northern Territories	—	121,022	121,022	—
Totals	406,373	377,972	140,744	169,145

7. This gives a decrease in the expenditure of the Colony in the year of £28,401 as compared with the preceding year.

8. The increase in the cost of the Volta preventive service was caused by an increase in the European staff, which had been found necessary in order to keep down smuggling on this river.

9. The increase under constabulary is owing to salaries for 1897 due to officers and men who were serving in the Northern Territories being paid in 1898.

10. Under the heading Ashanti special expenditure in 1897 is included an amount of £97,769, the expenditure incurred by the Imperial Government in connection with the expedition to Kumasi in 1895 and 1896.

11. The cost of the operations in the Northern Territories in 1897, amounting to £24,034, does not appear in these accounts, as it was treated temporarily as an advance.

12. The following comparative table shows the revenue and expenditure for the last five years :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1894 ...	218,261	226,932
1895 ...	230,076	265,289
1896 ...	237,460	282,278
1897 ...	233,179	401,692
1898 ...	303,822	377,976

13. Although the Colony has no public debt, it is under an obligation to refund to Army funds an amount of £98,075, expended for the Ashanti expedition, and it has also to repay to the Imperial Treasury an amount of £24,870 which has been advanced to cover the cost of the extension of the telegraph line in the Northern Territories, in addition to the advances, amounting to £109,067, obtained for railway works.

TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

Imports and Exports.

14. The total value of imports in 1898 was £960,336, and the value of exports £992,998, thus making the total value of the trade of the Colony for the year £1,953,334, an increase of £311,353 on the year 1897.

15. The following table shows the general classification of all imports :—

Articles.	Value in Sterling	
	Of imports in detail, excluding expenses.	Value, excluding expenses.
	£	£
I.—Live animals, food, drink, and narcotics.	—	200,519
II.—Raw materials :—		
(*a*) Metal	2,550	
(*b*) Other	6,257	
		8,807
III.—Manufactured articles :—		
(*a*) Textile	291,646	
(*b*) Metal	51,111	
(*c*) Other	169,569	
		512,326
IV.—Coin and bullion... ...	—	238,684
	Total ... £	960,336

GOLD COAST, 1898.

16. The customs receipts during the year at the principal ports of the Colony were as follows :—

Port.	Imports, exclusive of Spirits, Gunpowder, and Guns.	Spirits.	Gun-powder.	Guns.	Totals.
	£	£	£	£	£
Accra	14,934	29,906	1,512	186	46,538
Addah	3,798	9,034	154	26	13,012
Axim	6,925	11,094	644	85	18,748
Cape Coast	20,335	28,171	2,537	905	51,948
Quitta	3,025	8,424	1,572	75	13,096
Saltpond	7,169	20,534	1,703	568	29,974
Winneba	2,880	16,174	793	157	20,004
Other stations	4,646	26,152	554	46	31,398
Totals ... £	63,712	149,489	9,469	2,048	224,718

17. The following comparative table shows that the greater proportion of the import trade is with the United Kingdom :—

Year.	From the United Kingdom.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Totals.
	£	£	£	£
1894	504,255	12,068	172,143	688,466
1895	539,718	81,897	173,366	794,981
1896	569,828	28,520	179,661	768,009
1897	526,411	60,787	196,990	784,188
1898	726,197	43,101	191,038	960,336

18. The increase in the value of exports in 1898 over that of the preceding year amounts to £135,205.

19. From returns received from Ashanti it is shown that from 70,000 to 90,000 lbs. of rubber pass weekly, during the season, through Kumasi to the coast. There are other roads to the coast by which rubber is carried in large quantities from west and east; the main supply, however, from the west and north of the Colony now goes through Kumasi, as being the safest road to travel. Given improved transport, the output of rubber from this Colony could be trebled, considering that the whole of this rubber is at present brought down to the coast on the heads of carriers, that the cost of each carrier from Kumasi to Cape Coast is at the minimum 10*s*., and that it takes 1,400 carriers to bring down 70,000 lbs. of rubber, bringing the total cost to £700 for transport alone for an eight days' journey, to say nothing of the employment of human beings who could be far more profitably employed for the benefit of trade were they not made to perform the duties of beasts of burthen, owing to the want of railways throughout the Colony. Rubber is one of the chief sources of wealth in this Colony; the trees and vines which produce it are found in the many swampy regions of the Colony, and as no cultivation is needed, very little skill, and not much work, there is no difficulty in getting the natives to collect it. Moreover it is known that if the output of rubber could be doubled in one year, so many new applications of the material would arise that the supply would not be sufficient, and, consequently, rubber would still retain its price.

20. Timber, another of the most important products of this Colony, is handicapped as regards export owing to want of proper transport. It abounds in the forests of Ashanti, but cannot be used for trade purposes until a railway is run through the country.

21. Where there is water transport the timber trade is largely on the increase. Formerly, the port of Axim, in the Western District, was practically the only port of shipment, the logs being floated down the river Ancobra; but, during the year 1898, timber has been brought down the river Volta and shipped at Ada, a port in the Eastern District.

22. The different kinds of woods suitable for building purposes are stated to be odum, mahogany, and cedar.

Odum is a magnificent wood which withstands the ravages of that pest the white ant.

Palm oil still holds its own as one of the chief exports of this Colony.

GOLD COAST, 1898.

23. The following table shows the general classification of all exports :—

Articles.	Value in Sterling.		
	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British and Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Totals.
	£	£	£
I.—Live animals, food, drink, and narcotics.	181	698	879
II.—Raw materials :—			
(*a*) Metal	63,838	—	63,838
(*b*) Other	895,701	—	895,701
III.—Manufactured articles :—			
(*a*) Textile	48	2,667	2,715
(*b*) Metal	—	388	388
(*c*) Other	66	2,224	2,290
IV.—Coin and bullion... ...	—	27,187	27,187
Total ... £	959,834	33,164	992,998

24. The following table shows the trade in three important exports for the last three years :—

Year.	Palm Oil.		Palm Kernels.		Rubber.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	lbs.	Value.
		£		£		£
1896	2,394,563	126,857	13,046	85,349	3,735,439	313,817
1897	2,0[illegible]1,[illegible]6	107,737	10,836	69,818	4,957,016	419,913
1898	2,145,138	114,288	9,732	66,378	5,984,984	551,667

25. The following statement will serve to show the trade of the timber industry for the last five years :—

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Feet.	£
1894	5,012,670	69,345
1895	3,587,337	28,245
1896	6,063,381	52,234
1897	15,236,216	90,569
1898	13,620,965	110,331

26. The following comparative statement shows the quantity and value of rubber exported from the Colony to the undermentioned countries during 1898 :—

Countries.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
	lbs.	lbs.	£	£
United Kingdom	4,595,696	5,380,755	391,106	495,502
Germany	361,031	600,800	28,691	55,910

27. The following comparative table shows that the greater proportion of the export trade is with the United Kingdom :—

Year.	To the United Kingdom.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Totals.
	£	£	£	£
1894	608,258	29,765	212,320	850,343
1895	586,415	38,211	253,177	877,803
1896	536,106	37,471	218,534	792,111
1897	581,904	35,667	240,222	857,793
1898	713,335	41,667	237,996	992,998

GOLD COAST, 1898.

28. The following table shows the state of the trade of the Colony for the last five years :—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	Total.
	Paying duty.	Admitted free.		
	£	£	£	£
1894	518,163	170,303	850,343	1,538,809
1895	563,290	231,691	877,803	1,672,784
1896	552,968	225,041	792,111	1,570,120
1897	562,418	221,770	857,793	1,641,981
1898	599,508	360,828	992,998	1,953,334

29. It is gratifying to be able to report that articles of British manufacture hold their own in the markets of this Colony, the only foreign article which is imported in greater quantities than from England being what is known as "trade gin," and this spirit is solely obtained from Hamburg.

30. The mining industry in this Colony is very largely on the increase, and, although the year under review has been employed chiefly in the development of the mines, at the same time some work resulting in more immediate profit has been done. Several companies have been started during the year with the intention of commencing mining operations in this Colony, and it is some satisfaction to know that the promoters of these companies are not only experienced men with scientific knowledge, but are also possessed of the necessary capital to undertake the work with success. The gold industry of this Colony is likely to prove one of its most solid and valuable assets. Experts who have gained experience in the Transvaal gold fields assert that the banket reefs in this Colony are not only similar to but of higher grade than those in the Transvaal. In the Western Province of this Colony it is estimated that there are about 20 miles of banket formation, and if this land were treated in the same way as similar land is in Johannesburg, it is estimated that it would contain 13 million tons of banket reef from which about £40,000,000 worth of gold could be extracted by ten years

operations with 1,350 stamps and the cyanide process, yielding an annual profit of fully one and a quarter millions sterling per annum. This would necessitate an initial investment of £2,000,000, and the area of land would allow 40 companies to work, each returning a profit of £3,000 a month, provided the necessary capital was put in.

31. It will be impossible for any of the mines to be worked at the profit above mentioned until the railway in course of construction is completed, and this is felt by most of the companies, who are simply waiting for the completion of the railway to commence operations on a large scale. At present the cost of transport ranges from £18 to £50 per ton, and the impossibility of getting up suitable stamps and other machinery prevents the proper working of the mines; this serious obstacle would disappear with the opening of the railway.

32. Notwithstanding the great difficulties which have to be contended with at the present time in consequence of the inadequacy of the machinery, it will be of interest to know that one mine in the Wassaw District had an output in 1897 of 6,880 ozs. 14 dwts. which realized £27,757 19*s.* 7*d.*, and in 1898 the same company had an output of 4,433 ozs. realizing £17,588 16*s.* 3*d.*; another company in the same district in 1897 had an output of 2,479 ozs. valued at £9,307, and in 1898 an output of 4,368 ozs. realizing £16,480. In addition to this, one company has given an average during the latter half of the year under review of 1½ ozs. to the ton, another 1 oz. to the ton, while one company is stated to have produced gold so pure that 84*s.* per oz. was offered for it.

33. In consequence of the low market price for coffee the natives of the eastern or agricultural province of the Colony have devoted their attention more to the cultivation of cocoa, which during the year under review increased £6,420 per export as compared with 1897. An impetus has been given to this industry through the adoption of a scheme introduced by the Governor of the Colony (Sir F. M. Hodgson), whereby planters bring their coffee or cocoa to the Government Botanical Station which is situated in this district, and the Government pay upon the produce brought half its supposed market value, less a small sum to cover freight and other charges; the coffee or cocoa is then sent by the Government to England for sale, and upon receipt of the sale returns from England, the balance of the money is paid to the producers. In this way they not only receive full value for their coffee and cocoa, but by the Government paying them the estimated half value on delivery, the planters are enabled to continue their work instead of having to either sell to shippers on the coast at a low price, or to await the return of their money from the bankers in England.

34. The Government Curator has during the year visited the plantations in the district, and instructed the different planters as

GOLD COAST, 1898.

to the best methods of cultivating cocoa and coffee, and also as to the picking and preparing the pods and seeds so as to procure the best market price, and the efforts of the Government have met with hearty response and grateful appreciation.

35. The encouragement now given to the natives by Government will, no doubt, be the means of establishing a greater number of small plantations, but the Curator reports that "to make much headway with crops, expensive machinery is necessary to prepare them for the market." At present the preparation is done in the most primitive fashion.

36. The Government Botanical Station at Aburi is doing good work, in not only affording practical instruction in agriculture to the people but also in distributing useful and economic plants. During the year the following specimens of fruit trees have fruited for the first time in the garden, viz. : Star apple (*choysophyllum cainito*), sapodillo plum (*achras saponta*), and cherinoyer (*anona cherinolia*) ; the two first are natives of the West Indies and the third is Peruvian.

37. One hundred plants of a new variety of banana raised from seeds received from the Botanical Gardens, Trinidad, have been planted out, and are growing most successfully, and are preferred by the natives to the tasteless kind usually grown by them.

38. The following species of coffee have been grown at the Gardens and have proved a success :—*Coffea stenophylla* (Sierra Leone coffee), *liberica* ; of this last kind there are 3,750 plants, covering about 12½ acres of ground.

39. Fibres as well as rubber plants are receiving a trial at the Gardens, and the Curator expects satisfactory results from them.

40. At the Botanical Station there is a system of apprenticeship, where boys receive daily instruction from the Curator in the theory and practice of gardening. After serving one year in the Botanical Gardens, they are sent at Government expense to Jamaica to undergo a further course of instruction for three years in the Botanical Gardens of that Island, and after that course they go through a final course of one year at Kew Gardens prior to their return to this Colony.

SHIPPING.

41. During the year 1898, as compared with 1897, there was a decrease of sailing vessels entered of 3,409 tons, and of those cleared a decrease of 1,144 tons.

There was also a decrease during the year 1898 of 7,466 tons of vessels entered, and 23,992 tons of those cleared, as compared with the preceding year.

42. The following table shows the comparative statement of total shipping inwards and outwards for the last five years :—

Year.	Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1894	24	9,025	395	511,967
1895	14	5,008	399	534,051
1896	16	6,874	400	553,794
1897	16	6,582	415	580,277
1898	9	3,173	390	572,811

43. The mail service with England remains the same, the voyage from Liverpool to Accra, a distance of 3,920 miles, taking, on an average, 21 days. Although the service has not been accelerated during the year, there has been a decided improvement in the class of boat. With regard to the English lines, the mail service from the Colony to England is not as regular as it might be, and the homeward voyage even occupies more time than the voyage from England. The German line, by strict adherence to the time table and by completing the voyage to England in 16 days, is proving a serious competitor to the English Shipping Companies.

LEGISLATION.

44. During the year 19 Ordinances were passed. Whilst none of the Ordinances were of first rate importance, those with respect to loans and railways point to a new factor in the development of the Colony. The following are the most important Ordinances passed during the year :—

Criminal Procedure—(No. 2 of 1898).

45. By the Criminal Procedure Amendment Ordinance, 1898, the number of jurors required to sit in criminal trials was reduced from 12 to seven. It had been a long standing complaint with the business part of the community at assize towns that their frequent attendance as jurors interfered with their trade, and in these circumstances they pressed for remuneration for their services as jurors. The Government, holding that in the gratuitous performance of jury service lay the germ of public

GOLD COAST. 1898.

spirit in the Colony, declined to grant remuneration. At the same time it was recognised that merchants and others had a real grievance, and whilst in a previous Ordinance the assizes were made less frequent, by the present Ordinance it was enacted that juries should consist of seven jurors instead of 12 as heretofore. By these means jurors are summoned less frequently than formerly, whilst a smaller panel is required.

Advantage was taken to amend the law as to criminal procedure in other minor respects, the most important amendment being with regard to the procedure in cases where a person accused of crime was suspected of being a lunatic, the English procedure being adopted.

Travelling Commissioners—(No. 3 of 1898).

46. The Travelling Commissioners Ordinance in 1898 in five short sections gives definite judicial powers to officers appointed by the Governor as Travelling Commissioners. For some years officers styled Travelling Commissioners have travelled about the interiors of the Colony settling disputes between tribes, obtaining information for the Government, supervising the working of native courts, at times acting as officers of the Supreme Court; and in the outlying parts of the Colony they were in the habit of exercising jurisdiction on the ground that they were commissioners of the Colony. To remove any doubt as to the exercise of these last mentioned powers the Travelling Commissioners Ordinance enacts that any officer appointed by the Governor to be a Travelling Commissioner shall in any district, without further appointment, have the powers and jurisdiction of the District Commissioner of such district, but practically limits the exercise of these powers to cases in which such District Commissioner is, for one reason or another, unable to act. This empowers a Travelling Commissioner in criminal cases to impose a fine of £50 and to inflict imprisonment up to 10 months, and gives him civil jurisdiction up to £25; at the same time it subjects all his criminal decisions to summary review by the Chief Justice.

47. The Railway Loan Ordinance, 1898 (No. 6 of 1898), empowers the Governor to borrow £220,000 by the sale of inscribed stock for the construction and equipment of the Seccondee-Tarquah railway. The sinking fund begins three years from the first issue of stock.

Railways—(Nos. 7 & 17 of 1898).

48. The Railway Ordinance, 1898 (No. 7 of 1898), is a short enactment providing for the establishment and maintenance of Government railways in the Colony. Provision is made for the acquisition of lands, and the usual powers of entry on land are given. Power is vested in the Governor and Legislative Council to make regulations for carrying out the purposes of the Ordinance, and various offences relating to railways are created.

The provisions of the above mentioned Ordinance as to the entry on and the acquisition of land were amended and simplified by the Railway Amendment Ordinance, 1898 (No. 17 of 1898).

Customs Tariff—(Nos. 12 & 19 of 1898).

49. Under Ordinance No. 5 of 1887, the only dutiable articles were wine, beer and spirits, tobacco, and firearms with their adjuncts. Two years later, by Ordinance No. 25 of 1889, a 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty was placed on 22 of the chief articles of import and on all unenumerated articles; but there was an exemption list of 97 articles, most of them of small value from a fiscal point of view.

These two Ordinances applied to the whole of the Colony originally, but, subsequently, in 1892 and again in 1894, the application of the above-mentioned enactments was limited to those parts of the Colony west of the Volta river, those parts of the Colony east of the Volta being made subject to a special and much lower tariff.

In 1896 was passed the Weights and Measures Ordinance, introducing into the Colony the imperial gallon as the standard measure of capacity; but, under the first-mentioned Tariff Ordinance, No. 5 of 1887, the duty on liquors was to be computed on the old wine gallon. To avoid the inconsistency of using the old wine gallon as the basis of computation of the liquor duty, and to allow traders to bargain on the basis of a measure which could be lawfully used in sales and contracts, it was necessary to amend the law. The Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1898 (No. 12 of 1898), was accordingly passed, substituting the imperial gallon as the measure by which spirits &c. were to be measured for the purposes of duty. At the same time the opportunity was seized to reduce the free list, and the articles exempted from the port duty were reduced from 97 to 33. The present Ordinance now supersedes the Ordinances of 1887 and 1889, but only applies to those parts of the Colony to the west of the Volta.

On the last day of the year the tariff underwent another change. By the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1898 (No. 19 of 1898), the duty of 3*s.* per gallon on spirits was raised to 4*s.* 6*d.* per gallon. This increase of duty on the principal article of importation was necessary in order to meet the cost of the railway, the Accra breakwater, and other large public works on hand or in contemplation.

Adulteration of Palm Kernels—(No. 18 of 1898).

50. For years the question of legislation to prevent the adulteration of native produce has been before the Local Government, but, mercantile opinion being almost equally divided on the point, no action was taken. One section of the leading community quoted the example of the neighbouring Colony of Lagos, where an Adulteration Ordinance has been in force since 1889. To

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this it was replied that the conditions of trade on the Gold Coast differed from those at Lagos, and that governmental action would tend to divert trade to one of the adjoining Colonies. Finally, the question was taken up by the merchants at home, principally in connection with rubber, and the Government thereupon appointed a committee of the Legislative Council to take evidence and report. After obtaining a large amount of evidence, the committee reported that there were practically only three articles which were subject to adulteration, viz. :—rubber, palm oil, and palm kernels. The committee further reported, that, as to rubber, merchants were able to and did safeguard themselves to a considerable extent against adulteration, and, further, that it would be unwise in any way to interfere with the rubber trade ; that, as to palm oil, there was no sufficient case for legislation, whilst legislative interference would probably result in injury to the Kwitta palm oil trade ; that, as to palm kernels, there was ample evidence to show that adulteration was systematically practised and that preventive legislation was likely to benefit the trade. In these circumstances, the Adulteration Ordinance, 1898, was passed, prohibiting under a penalty the purchase or sale of palm kernels soaked or otherwise adulterated. Up to the present date there have been very few prosecutions under the Ordinance, but its effect has been to produce a cleaner article at the chief palm kernel centres. There have been three or four prosecutions at Prampram—none elsewhere—and I understand from the District Commissioner at Prampram that the kernels are now much cleaner.

EDUCATION.

Primary.

51. Under the agency of the three missionary societies, viz. :—The Basel, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic, elementary education has been rapidly spreading. In 1898, 112 schools of these societies were inspected and received grants. The efforts of the Basel Mission are chiefly directed to the interior, and their schools are to be found all over the eastern half of the Colony, from the coast to the verge of the Hinterland. The Roman Catholic Mission stations are not numerous, and are confined to the larger towns on the coast. The school management in the case of these two missions is European. The Wesleyan Mission extends along the entire coast line, and has only a few stations in the interior. The management is chiefly native.

52. There are also Government schools at Accra, Cape Coast, and Insuaim, and the total number of schools, assisted and not assisted, at the end of the year was 208. Reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught at all these schools ; in the advanced classes, history, geography, grammar, and, in a few cases, book-keeping and drawing are part of the curriculum.

Secondary.

53. With the exception of the small Wesleyan High School and one private school at Cape Coast, and the Teachers' Training College, under the Basel Mission, at Akropong, nothing is done to forward higher education. The Government scholarship, for natives who passed the Cambridge senior local examination, has been abolished by the Governor, as there was no likelihood of any candidate being successful.

The want of trained teachers is generally felt, and Government has not yet followed the example of the Basel Mission in establishing a training institution. Instruction is supposed to be given to Government teachers by the headmasters, but the frequent absence of these officers on other employment, has prevented the spasmodic effort in this direction from being of service.

Industrial, Technical, and Agricultural.

54. Plantations are attached to all the larger Basel Mission schools, to most of the Roman Catholic and to a few Wesleyan stations. Owing to the difficulties of transport, agriculture does not pay, except near the coast, and without such encouragement, lasting results cannot be expected. Technical instruction in handicraft, such as carpentry, smithwork, &c. is rare. It is to be regretted that industrial training is not made the principal aim of the educational system, especially in the Government and Wesleyan schools, which, by their position, have more facilities for this object. A small school in carpentry has recently been attached to the Government school, Accra, under a European master, and a similar arrangement may be made at Cape Coast. The Accra school is showing very good results.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

55. There are Government Hospitals at the following places in the Colony :—Accra, Cape Coast, Elmina, Axim, and Kwitta, although only at Accra and Cape Coast is there suitable accommodation for Europeans. The hospital arrangements at Accra, the capital of the Colony, are as complete as possible, and during the year the demand that has been made for better hospital accommodation at Cape Coast has received attention. The Secretary of State has approved of the Government bungalow which had been erected on Connor's Hill for the use of the Governor being converted into a hospital. The building affords ample accommodation for both native and European wards, and the site is an admirable one. Cape Coast is now in possession of a hospital which should meet the requirements of the large European mercantile community residing there.

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56. The following return will show the number of admittances to the hospitals during the year under review :—

Town.	Number admitted.	Native.	European.
Accra	903	862	41
Cape Coast...	279	271	8
Elmina	117	116	1
Quitta	121	121	—
Axim	52	52	—
Total	1,472	1,422	50

Asylum.

57. There is only one Lunatic Asylum in the Colony and that is at Accra. The following return shows the number of inmates for the last three years :—

—	1896.	1897.	1898.
Entered	21	18	27
Released	9	7	16

58. Poor Houses do not exist in the Colony, and I am pleased to say that there is no need for their establishment; poverty in the proper meaning of the word is unknown, and it is an exception to see a beggar.

59. There are no Reformatories, at present, in the Colony; but in view of the number of juveniles in the Prison it is a question whether their introduction has not now become a necessity.

Savings Bank.

60. The deposits for the year amounted to £4,914, the withdrawals including interest £3,722, leaving an excess of deposits on withdrawals of £1,192. The interest taken out of the general revenue of the Colony and credited to depositors amounts to £105. As compared with the previous year there is an increase of deposits, including interest credited, of £1,137. This cannot, however, be taken as indicating any rapid growth, as the deposits including interest credited in the year 1896 amounted to £7,377. There is no doubt that the establishment of the Bank of British West Africa at Accra has been the cause of the decrease in the amounts of the deposits. The following table shows the amount

of deposits at the principal stations in the Colony for the last two years :—

Station.	1897.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Accra	1,781	1,364	—	417
Addah	222	206	—	16
Axim	99	256	157	—
Cape Coast... ...	580	2,072	1,492	—
Chama	8	22	14	—
Elmina	163	78	—	85
Quitta	350	12	—	338
Saltpond	385	92	—	293
Tarkwa	21	75	54	—
Winneba	165	737	572	—
Total	3,774	4,914	2,289	1,149

There was a decrease of withdrawals in the year under review of £1,914.

61. The following table shows the synopsis of deposits, from which will be seen that deposits under £5 continue to increase, which is a healthy sign, and shows the reliance placed in the Bank by the poorer classes :—

Year.	No. of accounts under £5.	From £5 and under £10.	From £10 and under £20.	From £20 and under £50.	From £50 and under £100.	From £100 and under £200.	Over £200.	Total.
1896 ...	307	24	24	28	13	8	7	411
1897 ...	324	27	32	15	11	6	3	418
1898 ...	360	26	34	27	8	8	6	469

62. In 1897 the amount deposited by the natives of the Colony amounted to £1,748, while the amount deposited during the year under review was £3,478 ; this increase is an indication that the native of the Gold Coast is beginning to realize the value of a Government Savings Bank.

63. The Savings Bank of this Colony was established in 1888; it has, therefore, in the year under review completed ten years of its existence; consequently the following comparative statement of the transactions for the eleven years 1888 to 1898 should be interesting:—

Year.	Balance.	Deposits.	Interests due on Deposits.	Total.	Amounts Withdrawn.	Interest paid on Withdrawals.	Total.	Balance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1888 ...	—	993 19 0	7 4 4	1,001 3 4	51 13 0	—	51 13 0	949 10 4
1889 ...	949 10 4	2,663 10 0	40 14 2	3,653 14 6	439 9 0	1 2 7	440 11 7	3,213 2 11
1890 ...	3,213 2 11	1,665 6 8	45 19 11	4,924 9 6	2,705 6 6	3 13 3	2,708 19 9	2,215 9 9
1891 ...	2,215 9 9	3,212 11 2	64 1 7	5,492 2 6	2,331 7 8	9 2 3	2,340 9 11	3,151 12 7
1892 ...	3,151 17 7	3,144 2 8	88 3 0	6,383 18 3	2,865 4 2	9 6 0	2,874 10 2	3,509 8 1
1893 ...	3,509 8 1	3,112 5 6	83 10 9	6,705 4 4	2,776 11 0	4 5 10	2,780 16 10	3,924 7 6
1894 ...	3,924 7 6	5,999 19 7	104 6 11	10,028 14 0	4,860 5 4	6 6 10	4,866 12 2	5,162 1 10
1895 ...	5,162 1 10	4,564 11 9	110 13 1	9,837 6 8	4,251 18 11	6 14 9	4,258 13 8	5,578 13 0
1896 ...	5,578 13 0	7,249 13 9	127 7 0	12,955 13 9	7,277 3 0	9 13 3	7,286 16 3	5,668 17 6
1897 ...	5,668 17 6	3,674 1 1	106 8 9	9,449 7 4	5,613 4 10	23 19 1	5,637 3 11	3,812 3 5
1898 ...	3,812 3 5	4,812 5 4	105 18 10	8,730 7 7	3,716 11 1	5 19 9	3,722 11 10	5,007 15 9

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

64. The sanctioned strength of the Police Force is 394, at the end of the year under review the strength of the force was 377. The number of recruits enlisted during the year was 164, an increase of 18 on the year 1897. The men enlisted are natives of the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Lagos, and West Indies.

65. The force is armed with the Martini Henry carbine, and is put through an annual course of musketry.

66. The efficiency of the force is retarded by the want of proper barrack accommodation. As long as the men are compelled to live among the inhabitants of a town the force will never attain to a high standard of efficiency.

67. The criminal returns show a decrease in 1898 of 145 crimes for the whole Colony as compared with 1897.

Prisons.

68. The daily average number of prisoners in custody during the year was 312, as compared with 309 the previous year.

69. The following table shows the number of convictions for the last five years :—

—	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Totals.
1894	1,550	74	20	1,644
1895	1,859	101	46	2,006
1896	2,044	273	38	2,355
1897	1,879	220	51	2,150
1898	1,850	189	34	2,073

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70. There are 14 prisons in the Colony, and the buildings used for the accommodation of prisoners are the forts erected by the Dutch and which are found at almost all the coast towns. They are unsuitable for prisons, and it is difficult to maintain the necessary discipline, since there is no system of solitary confinement. It is contemplated to erect a central prison.

71. In the prisons at Accra and Elmina the prisoners are employed as carpenters, shoemakers, tailors, and coopers. These trades have been carried on in the prison during the year with success. At the prisons in the other stations of the Colony the prisoners are employed exclusively on Government work as labourers and scavengers.

72. There were 17 escapes during the year, as compared with 15 in 1897, not one of the 17 being recaptured.

73. Ten prisoners received corporal punishment, as compared with 15 in 1897 and 22 in 1896.

74. New dietary rules were introduced during the year, the scale being on comparatively modern lines and extending in the classification of prisoners as regards diet.

75. The daily average number of prisoners in custody during each of the past three years was respectively as follows :—

Year.	Daily Average Number in Custody.
1896	330
1897	309
1898	312

76. The following are statistics of crime for the last five years :—

—	Apprehensions.					Convictions.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
I. Offences against the person	1,067	961	1,187	986	1,089	552	556	667	601	593
II. Offences against property	784	782	730	744	846	383	427	411	416	492
III. Other offences	4,762	4,612	5,263	4,073	4,165	4,0[illegible]	3,504	4,274	3,469	3,136
Totals	6,613	6,355	7,180	5,803	6,100	4,970	4,487	5,352	4,486	4,221
I. Murder, including infanticide, manslaughter, cutting and wounding, common assault.	46	34	78	47	38	18	25	45	21	21
II. Burglary and housebreaking	63	70	56	11	46	30	34	21	6	22
III. Arson	—	11	6	8	5	—	11	2	4	3
Totals	109	115	140	66	89	48	70	68	31	46

VITAL STATISTICS.

77. It is impossible to give any accurate figures regarding the population, as there is no proper system in force of registering births and deaths.

78. The general health of the Colony has shown an improvement during the year under review as compared with that of previous years; this is especially marked amongst the Europeans. The chief reason of this is no doubt the improvement which has taken place in the dwelling-houses of the Europeans, both officials and non-officials, the houses now being erected away from the crowded and native quarter of the towns. Facilities for hospital treatment have very much improved of late years, and at Accra the advantage of European nurses has been much felt and appreciated.

79. Although the health generally has improved the death-rate still remains high, especially so when it is remembered that the European inhabitants are men who are in the prime of life, and who have been selected as physically fit for service in the Colony. At the same time, given improved dwelling-houses and better sanitation, there is no reason why the mortality should not diminish in this Colony as in many other Colonies which a few years ago had an equally bad reputation for unhealthiness.

80. There can be no doubt that the health in the Hinterland or away from the coast is better than that enjoyed in the coast towns and, as an instance of this, a number of officers have been actively employed during the year in the Hinterland and, notwithstanding the hard life which many of them have had to lead, there has only been one death.

81. The following table shows the death-rate among Europeans for the year under review, also the number who have been invalided from the Colony :—

—	Population.	Died.	Invalided.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Invalided, per 1,000.
Government officials ...	122	8	19	65·57	155·73
Non-officials	230	17	24	73·91	104·34

In the year 1897 there were 40 deaths among the Europeans and 78 were invalided. In a constantly changing population it is out of the question to keep accurate statistics. The above figures do not include European officials employed in the Northern Territories, who number at least 25, neither does it include prospectors who are constantly moving about the Colony and adjoining territories.

82. The health report of this Colony would be incomplete if reference was not made to the establishment of a School of Tropical Medicine in London. Considering how common malarial fever of a most malignant type is in this Colony, and the number of lives that are lost annually by the disease, it is worth all the expense and trouble involved that every medical man before being appointed to this Colony should have received a practical training in the microscopic diagnosis and the intelligent treatment of this fever. The need of this has been greatly felt for some years, and speaking personally as a resident of over 12 years, I have often noticed the want of reliance on the part of patients when being attended by newly appointed Medical Officers with no previous experience of tropical diseases, and the remark has often been heard that patients are far better able to attend themselves in cases of tropical fevers than the newly appointed Medical Officer, who lacks experience in these particular cases. The scheme is of such vital importance that the Legislature of this Colony unanimously voted a sum of money to support it.

83. Improvement has been made in the various towns in the Colony as regards sanitation, and the Government have had drains made, wells constructed, and public latrines built, and where swamps exist the land is being drained. There are two great difficulties to contend with in carrying out any efficient system of sanitation, viz. (*a*) the inadequate water supply, (*b*) the filthy and lazy habits of the very large majority of the native population. The people, who are too lazy and naturally dirty, will not use the public latrines supplied for them, but make every yard and street in the native quarter of the town into a virtual cesspool. The law is put into force, but I am afraid it will take some years before the native of this Colony becomes impressed with the necessity of cleanly habits as a safeguard to health.

84. The following table shows the rainfall for the different months of the year at the most important towns of the Colony :—

Month.	Stations.					
	Accra.	Aburi.	Axim.	Ada.	Cape Coast.	Quitta.
January	—	2·61	0·60	—	0·22	0·03
February ...	—	0·62	0·52	—	0·36	0·25
March	1·72	3·28	3·85	2·40	0·83	0·73
April	5·66	6·85	2·75	7·34	6·07	7·35
May	2·53	4·83	9·05	5·91	7·90	2·72
June	4·88	7·78	34·01	6·89	10·47	7·37
July	2·74	5·26	15·33	1·47	2·95	1·28
Carried forward	17·53	31·23	66·11	24·01	28·80	19·73

Month.	Stations.					
	Accra.	Aburi.	Axim.	Ada.	Cape Coast.	Quitta.
Brought forward	17·53	31·23	66·11	24·01	28·80	19·73
August	1·56	3·72	0·90	2·09	0·57	1·27
September ...	4·69	6·16	3·00	3·35	2·12	2·93
October	3.41	8·52	7·98	5·65	1·41	8·23
November ...	—	6·16	2·12	0·17	0·22	—
December ...	1·33	2·33	2·03	0·06	0·95	0·02
Totals ...	28·52	58·12	82·14	35·33	34·07	32·18

85. Referring to the temperature, the Chief Medical Officer in his report under meteorological conditions states, "The first quarter of the year was very dry and cool; the Harmattan wind began to blow very early and continued until nearly the beginning of the rainy season."

"The second and third quarters were also exceptionally cool, the sea breeze was strong and steady, the rains began earlier than usual, were more prolonged, and the rainfall was considerably above the average."

"The fourth quarter was warm and dry."

During the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, October, and November the prevailing wind was N.W., in September it was W., and the month of December it was N.E. by E.

POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

86. The following comparative table will show the working of the Postal Department during the year 1897 and the year under review :—

Year.	No. of Letters posted.	No. of Registered Articles dealt with.	Total amount of Money Order transactions.	Total amount of Postal Order transactions.	No. of Parcels.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1897 ...	584,216	23,942	12,974 7 3	2,549 15 6	2,928
1898 ...	756,973	23,995	12,843 17 9	2,761 0 6	2,909
Increase...	172,757	53	—	211 5 0	—
Decrease	—	—	130 9 6	—	19

87. The continued decrease in the Money Order transactions as compared with the previous year is traceable to the establishment of a bank at Accra, which has become in a large measure the remitting medium between the Colony and other places with which the inhabitants have business relations.

88. It may interest stamp collectors to know that the amount received for philatelic purposes has decreased during the year under review to £154 14*s.* 6*d.*, as compared with £368 14*s.* 2*d.* for the year 1897.

Telegraphs.

89. During the year 60 miles of telegraph line was erected north of Kintampo, in the Northern Territories of the Colony. For a year's work this may not seem much, but, considering the difficulties and obstacles which have to be encountered in the way of food and labour, the progress cannot be considered unsatisfactory. At date of writing the telegraph line has reached Bolé, a town 160 miles from Kumasi. On this line trees are used as much as possible in place of poles.

90. The work of construction of the line from Nkoranza to Attabubu was commenced, but owing to sickness among the European staff work was delayed.

91. At the commencement of the year 1898 the rate on telegrams was reduced to ½*d.* per word with a minimum charge of 6*d.* inclusive of address, whereas it had formerly been ½*d.* per word with a minimum charge of 1*s.* This change has not only brought an increase in the number of telegrams but also in the revenue. The total number of telegrams dealt with during the year was 119,242, being an increase of 34,662 over the previous year. The revenue derived was £2,585 15*s.* 2*d.*, an increase of £253 6*s.* 5*d.* on the year 1897.

92. The number of messages handed in at Government offices for transmission by the African Direct Telegraph Company (Cable) amounted to 1,954, as compared with 1,357 in the previous year; the number received from the African Direct Telegraph Company for transmission over the inland line was 1,265, as compared with 991 in the previous year. The increase is a clear indication of the growing interest which is being taken in the development of the Colony. The number of cablegrams sent from and received at Accra are not known, as they are handed in direct to the Cable Co.

93. During the year there has been a decided decrease in the number of telegrams passing between the German Colony of Togoland and Europe. In 1897 the number of telegrams despatched from Togoland to Europe was 70, and the number received for the German Colony 60, whereas in the year under

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review the numbers were 12 and 36 respectively. This falling off may be attributed to the utilisation of the alternative French land lines in Dahomey.

94. Interruptions in the telegraph line continue to be frequent. This is specially the case on the line between Cape Coast and Kumasi, but considering the dense forest country this line passes through, damage to the wire can hardly be unexpected.

95. There has been a steady increase in the mileage of the telegraph line during the last five years. In 1893 there were 368 miles of telegraph line in the Colony, whereas at the close of the year under review the mileage amounted to 700, and, considering that the transport of material increases considerably the further the line gets from the coast, the result must be considered satisfactory.

Telephones.

96. Telephones are chiefly used between the Government Offices, and that only at Accra. Three mercantile firms are also connected.

MILITARY FORCES AND EXPENDITURE.

97. There are no Imperial troops stationed in the Colony, although, owing to the employment of the local Constabulary in the Northern Territories, it was necessary to obtain a portion of the 2nd Battalion West India Regiment for garrison duty at Cape Coast and Kumasi for a few months of the year.

98. There is no Militia Force in the Colony.

99. The following table shows the strength of the Volunteer Force on 31st December 1898 :—

Officers.	Warrant Officer.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Signallers.	Band.	Total.
12	1	16	20	141	11	37	238

The force is recruited chiefly from the Government and mercantile clerks. The men enlisted are of a good class and the force with a little trouble and encouragement should be a valuable addition to the defence of this Colony. The whole force is put through an annual musketry course and the performance of the members is decidedly fair.

The expenditure of the force is estimated at £811.

100. The authorized strength of the constabulary or semi-military colonial force, commonly known as the Hausas, is 1,500.

The force is armed with the Martini Metford carbine and has Maxim guns as well as 7-pr. M.L.R.

The estimated cost of the force for the current year is £51,639.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

101. The most important event which has occurred to this Colony in the year under review is the occupation of the country north of Kumasi, which is officially designated as the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast.

102. The operations in the Northern Territories have been conducted by Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Northcott C.B., who held the position of Commissioner and Commandant. Large tracts of the territory have been surveyed, and a permanent trunk road has been constructed for about 50 miles. The tribes whose country had been devastated by the Sofas are rebuilding their towns and villages and trade has revived; and a small revenue, encouraging as a beginning and cheerfully contributed to by those concerned, is being raised. The establishment of Government stores in the Northern Territories, in order to give the people a taste for articles of merchandise, and also to accustom them to the use of money as the medium of exchange and to pave the way for the establishment of trading houses by mercantile firms, has been a successful experiment. It should be stated that spirits are excluded from these stores and from the Northern Territories generally.

103. The state of Ashanti is satisfactory. The Resident in his report states "Most of the kings have done their work willingly and I have had no great trouble in getting the orders of the Government obeyed. Taking Ashanti as a whole, the country seems contented and prosperous, a pauper being unknown." Considering the state of anarchy that existed in this country previous to the expedition of 1896, this report is most encouraging, if only to prove that the gain to humanity has justified the annexation of the country by Her Majesty's Government.

104. The work on the first railway in this Colony, viz. the line from the coast to the mining district of Tarquah was commenced during the year under review. The work during the year has been largely of a preliminary character, and apart from survey has been principally confined to the neighbourhood of Seccondee, which is the starting point of the line, and where the works are relatively heavier than at any other point on the line.

105. The first members of the railway staff arrived at Seccondee on the 17th February and began the survey of the line and the erection of quarters for the officials.

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106. Until the end of August work was considerably delayed by the uncertainty regarding the final adoption of Seccondee as the starting point of the railway, and by the phenomenally heavy rainfall in June and July. In the month of August the number of the railway staff was largely increased, and from that date the survey and construction work has been pushed on as fast as circumstances in this part of the world will allow.

107. The Engineer-in-Chief furnishes the following information as regards the work done up to the end of December 1898 :—

"10 miles of the railway were permanently staked and the route was located for a further distance of 20 miles. The road to Tarquah had also been accurately surveyed. Clearing—the line was cleared ready for earthwork for a distance of 5 miles. 38,000 cubic yards of earthwork were completed, extending over the first two miles of the line. Rail-laying was commenced. Permanent culverts in masonry had been completed along the first mile of the line. The buildings erected include 9 wooden bungalows for offices and quarters, and an iron workshop and running shed. The passenger station building at Seccondee was well advanced and the erection of a hospital had been begun. Materials and stores to the amount of 2,500 tons were landed. A temporary timber jetty was built, furnished with cranes, and connected with the station yard by rail. The largest surf boats are able to unload at this jetty at low water."

The Governor laid the first rail on 18th December.

108. In addition to the line of railway which is at present under construction, the Government have had surveys for lines of railways made between Accra and Insuaim, between Accra and Appam, between Appam and Insuaim, between Insuaim and Kumasi, between Tarquah and Kumasi, and between Accra and Kpong. The first five will tap the mining districts, and that from Accra to Kpong will tap the rich oil producing and cocoa districts of Akwapim and the Krobos and gather up the trade which comes down the Volta from the interior.

109. The one thing absolutely necessary to develop the country is railways ; and, as stated above, until railway communication is established it will be impossible for the different mines to open up their works in a satisfactory manner. There are a large number of mines awaiting the opening of the Seccondee-Tarquah railway so as to enable them to transport their necessary machinery for the successful working of the mines. At present, as materials can only be transported in loads on the heads of carriers, it is impossible to carry weights greater than 50 lbs. The impossibility of getting up sufficiently heavy machinery is a serious obstacle to the successful working of any mine, but this would disappear with the opening of the proposed railway lines. When it is considered that with the present cost of transport, ranging from £18 to £50 per ton, an average of 5,000 people cross the River

Prah weekly and that out of that number quite 4,000 carry loads, some idea may be formed as to whether a railway from the coast to Kumasi should be a success or not.

110. The opening up of the country by means of roads has received the special attention of the Government during the year under review. The main roads and bridges in the Colony have been maintained in good order.

111. There is no system of immigration in the Colony and if the labour question continues to remain in the same satisfactory state as it has been during the year 1898, there is no reason why the opening up of this important Colony should not be successfully undertaken by its own people and without the introduction of inhabitants from other parts of the globe.

112. Emigration from the Colony is very small. A few continue to leave for work under the Congo Government and railway, but even this number is on the decrease, and, as the demand for labour increases, it will be found that the Gold Coast native will not leave his country.

113. The New Hausa Cantonment, which is situated about three miles from the town of Accra was completed during the year so far as the officer's quarters, magazines, armoury, and offices were concerned, the quarters for the men now only remaining in order to complete the work.

114. On account of the expenditure which the Colony has had to incur in connection with the acquisition of Ashanti and the Northern Territories, some of the public works which it was contemplated to undertake in 1898 had to be postponed. A number of minor works have been undertaken, and the public buildings throughout the Colony have been maintained in good order.

115. There has been no change in the constitution of the Colony.

116. The principal changes in the public service of the Colony were :—

Mr. F. M. Hodgson, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, succeeded the late Sir William Maxwell, K.C.M.G., as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony.

Mr. W. Low, late Commissioner of the Island of Tobago, succeeded Mr. F. M. Hodgson, C.M.G., as Colonial Secretary of the Colony.

Mr. W. Clark, late Police Magistrate of Sierra Leone, succeeded Sir William Geary, Bart., as Attorney General of the Colony.

The Inspector General of the Constabulary, Major General Sir Francis Scott, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., was transferred to Trinidad as Commandant of the local forces of that Island.

GOLD COAST, 1898.

Captain G. Aplin, Inspector of the Constabulary, was transferred to Lagos on promotion to be Inspector General of the Constabulary of that Colony, and,

Mr. J. R. Holmes, a District Commissioner, was transferred to Cyprus on promotion to a Judgeship in that Island.

117. Now that the Colony is in a tranquil state the prospects of trade are most hopeful. As will be seen from returns in another part of this report the export of both oil and rubber has considerably increased, shipments of cocoa are also increasing, the disturbing influences which were prevalent in 1897, namely, Samory's hordes and the unrest in Ashanti, do not now exist, and the inhabitants of the interior have been able to continue their work in the rubber and palm forests. The consequence is that, during the year, there has been an increase in the amount of produce brought down to the coast, and there is a good prospect of an augmentation of trade.

The most important consideration in this question of increasing the trade zone is the provision at the earliest possible date of railways. Much of the good result of occupying the interior depends upon the rapidity with which internal transport can be carried out. An opportunity now occurs of founding a considerable market for British goods, but, unless the present means of transport be greatly improved, this opportunity will be lost, and it will be impossible to obtain the full benefit of the richness of the land.

118. The climate of the West Coast of Africa is not generally recognised as suitable for Europeans, but, given good physique and constitution, there is no reason why many Europeans should not preserve their health as well as they do in many other Colonies which are supposed to possess a healthier climate; but moderation in all things, especially as regards spirituous liquors, is absolutely essential.

119. The openings for white labour are few. The mines require miners and the mercantile firms need assistants, but all these men are sent out by appointment from England, and it is useless as well as hopeless for Europeans to come to this Colony on the prospect of obtaining employment.

120. The wages given to the labouring class are exceptionally high, when it is considered that the Government have to pay a carrier 1*s.* 3*d.* a day for transporting material weighing 40 lbs., and that that carrier can live well on 2*d.* a day or at most 3*d.* Two things are clearly shown, first, the carrier makes a large profit, and secondly, the Government are put to an enormous expense annually in connexion with transport, especially when it is considered that each ton of goods sent to Gambaga, the headquarters of the Northern Territories, costs £135 and the transport of each officer costs £108 annually.

121. During recent years the financial condition of the Colony has been disturbed by two events, both of which were unavoidable and both of which cost large sums of money. The first of these was the expedition to Kumasi and the occupation of Ashanti in 1896, and the second, the operations in the Northern Territories, rendered necessary by the raids committed upon tribes under our protection by Samory and his Sofas. Now that these two disturbing influences have been dealt with, the people are regaining confidence, towns and villages which had been destroyed are being rebuilt, and farms are being replanted. There is a demand for markets, and the importation of goods is steadily on the increase, and trade will push on to Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

122. The mining industry, which has been referred to elsewhere in this report, has considerably developed during the past year and has attracted an increased amount of capital to the Colony. There is every prospect of the trade of the Gold Coast increasing, and, as soon as the railways are constructed, the general condition of the Colony will improve. The possibilities of the Gold Coast as a market are not yet realised, nor its great produce capabilities. In addition to its great mineral wealth, there are forests of timber, all of which are capable of development if the necessary capital is forthcoming, and as soon as the country is opened up by railways and good roads.

G. B. HADDON SMITH,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Accra,

16th June 1899.

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1899.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 306.

GOLD COAST.

REPORT FOR 1899.

(For Report for 1898, *see* No. 271.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
November, 1900.

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COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following, among other, reports relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
284	Lagos	1898
285	Seychelles	"
286	Christmas and Cocos-Keeling Islands ...	1899
287	Straits Settlements	1898
288	Basutoland	1898-99
289	Niger Coast Protectorate	"
290	British Guiana	1897–98 & 1898–99
291	Falkland Islands	1899
292	British New Guinea	1898–99
293	Bermuda	1899
294	Barbados	"
295	Malta	"
296	Fiji	"
297	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
298	Bahamas	"
299	Sierra Leone	"
300	Gambia	"
301	Seychelles	"
302	Mauritius and Rodrigues	"
303	Trinidad and Tobago	"
304	Straits Settlements	"
305	Gibraltar	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast...	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada	Emigration.
5	Bahamas	Sisal Industry.
6	Hong Kong	Bubonic Plague.
7	Newfoundland	Mineral Resources.
8	Western Pacific	British Solomon Islands.
9	Dominica	Agriculture.
10	Virgin Islands	Condition during 1897.
11	Grenada	Agriculture in Carriacou.
12	Anguilla	Vital Statistics, 1898.
13	Cook Islands	Trade Report for 1899.
14	Bahamas	Fibre Industry.

No. 306.

GOLD COAST, 1899.

GOLD COAST.

(For Report for 1898, *see* No. 271.)

ACTING GOVERNOR LOW to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Government House, Accra,

6th October, 1900.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a report which has been prepared by Mr. C. H. Hunter, lately acting as Colonial Secretary, on the Blue Book for the year 1899.

I have, &c.,

WM. LOW,

Acting Governor.

8189r—125—2/1901 Wt 31512 D & S—5

GOLD COAST, 1899.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE GOLD COAST FOR 1899.

FINANCIAL.

The following table shows the heads of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1899 as compared with those of the preceding year:—

REVENUE.

HEAD.	1898.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	225,776	280,192	54,426	—
Light dues	1,111	1,303	192	—
Licences and material revenue not otherwise classified.	12,496	16,079	3,583	—
Fees of court or office payments for specific services, and reimbursements in aid.	15,852	21,009	5,157	—
Post Office	460	482	22	—
Rents of Government property ...	24	290	266	—
Interest	1,017	141	—	875
Miscellaneous	2,096	3,300	1,205	—
Grant in aid of Northern Territories	45,000	100,000	55,000	—
Total	303,822	422,796	119,851	875

2. The General Revenue during the year, exclusive of the grants in aid, amounted to £322,796, and was £73,260 in excess of the amount estimated, and showed an increase of £63,974 as compared with the preceding year.

3. The increase occurred principally under the heads of "Customs," "Licences and Internal Revenue," and "Fees of Court," &c. The raising of the duty on spirits from 3*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per gallon, and the general improvement in trade, will account for the very large increase under the head of "Customs."

4. It will be observed that there is an increase in every item of Revenue with the exception of Interest, which shows a decrease of £875, due to the sale of Investments in 1898.

5. A Parliamentary Grant of £100,000 was made in aid of the expenditure in the Northern Territories of this Colony.

6. EXPENDITURE.

Head.	1898.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Pensions and Gratuities	5,198	5,610	412	—
Governor and Legislature	4,446	5,291	845	—
Colonial Secretary's Office	4,307	4,501	194	—
Ashanti...	4,304	2,608	—	1,696
Northern Territories	121,022	54,875	—	66,147
Native Affairs	2,799	2,036	—	763
Treasury Department	4,913	5,143	230	—
Customs	12,273	13,094	821	—
Volta River Preventive Service ...	6,304	5,682	—	622
Printing Office...	1,639	1,539	—	100
Audit Department	1,448	1,487	39	—
Lighthouse and Signal Stations ...	605	613	8	—
District Commissioners	9,074	8,831	—	243
Supreme Court	5,640	5,359	—	281
Law Offices	1,566	1,626	60	—
Ecclesiastical and Cemeteries ...	1,024	1,015	—	9
Constabulary Department	35,666	40,583	4,917	—
Carried forward	222,228	159,893	7,526	69,861

6. EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Head.	1898.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	222,228	159,893	7,526	69,861
Police Department	12,864	13,784	920	—
Volunteers	760	708	—	52
Prisons Department	6,186	6,723	537	—
Medical and Sanitary	20,939	21,208	269	—
Education Department	6,317	6,523	—	294
Botanical Stations	1,016	1,154	138	—
Transport	14,780	17,192	2,412	—
Rent	1,550	1,225	—	325
Miscellaneous Services	9,849	11,484	1,635	—
Post Office	4,787	4,940	153	—
Telegraphs	5,785	6,560	775	—
Public Works	12,144	10,778	—	1,366
Public Works, Recurrent	14,261	13,146	—	1,115
Public Works, Extraordinary ...	40,290	27,183	—	13,107
Preventive Service, Western Frontier	—	3,224	3,224	—
Special Services	2,916	3,911	995	—
Ashanti Special Expenditure ...	603	20	—	583
Land and Houses purchased... ...	200	—	—	200
Totals	377,975	309,656	18,584	86,903

7. The foregoing statement shows a net decrease in the expenditure of the Colony for the year £68,319 as compared with the preceding year.

8. The decrease was principally due to arrears of expenditure in the Northern Territories for 1897 being brought to account in 1898, and to the completion of certain public works in 1898.

9. The following comparative table shows the Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1895	230,076	265,289
1896	237,460	282,278
1897	233,179	401,692
1898	303,822	377,976
1899	422,796	309,656

10. From the above table it will be noticed that the Expenditure exceeded the Revenue by very considerable sums during the years 1895 to 1898 inclusive. This was mainly due to the Ashanti Expedition of 1895-96, the cost of which was defrayed from the funds of the Colony, and to the general opening up and development of the Northern Territories. This continuous excess, however, was changed in 1899 into a substantial increase of Revenue over Expenditure, amounting to £113,138.

11. The Colony has no Public Debt, but there are various outstanding advances for which the Colony is responsible, amounting to £230,487. This includes advances made on account Sekundi Tarkwa Railway.

12. An Ordinance was passed in 1898 providing for the raising of a loan of £220,000 for railway construction. The loan has not yet been subscribed, but the construction of the railway from Sekundi to Tarkwa has been taken in hand, and the sum expended to 31st December amounted to £185,961.

TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

13. The total value of imports in 1899 was £1,152,478, and the value of exports £1,111,738, thus making the total value of the trade of the Colony for the year 1899 £2,264,216, an increase of £310,882 on the previous year.

GOLD COAST, 1899.

14. The following table shows the general classification of all imports:—

Articles.	Value in Sterling. Of imports in detail, excluding expenses.	Total Value, excluding expenses.
	£	£
I.—Live animals, food, drink, and narcotics.	—	210,673
II.—Raw materials :—		
(a) Metal	3,294	
(b) Other	1,897	5,191
III.—Manufactured articles :—		
(a) Textile	372,057	
(b) Metal	32,715	
(c) Other	233,422	688,194
IV.—Coin and bullion...	—	248,419
Total	—	£1,152,477

15. The Customs receipts during the year at the principal ports of the Colony were as follows:—

Port.	Imports, exclusive of Spirits, Gunpowder and Guns.	Spirits.	Gunpowder.	Guns.	Totals.
	£	£	£	£	£
Accra ...	16,504	34,198	1,746	311	52,759
Addah ...	5,145	13,123	146	32	18,446
Axim ...	9,042	15,302	452	117	24,913
Cape Coast ...	26,438	39,918	4,304	1,168	71,828
Quitta... ...	3,621	12,176	1,199	25	17,021
Secondi ...	2,202	8,948	139	34	11,323
Saltpond ...	8,554	25,762	3,183	493	37,992
Winneba ...	3,358	17,396	536	94	21,384
Other stations	3,215	19,920	241	15	23,391
Totals ...	78,079	186,743	11,946	2,289	279,057

16. The following comparative table shows that the greater proportion of the import trade is with the United Kingdom:—

Year.	From the United Kingdom.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Totals.
	£	£	£	£
1895 ...	539,718	81,897	173,366	794,981
1896 ...	569,828	28,520	179,661	768,009
1897 ...	526,411	60,787	196,990	784,188
1898 ...	726,197	43,101	191,038	960,336
1899 ...	858,721	54,079	239,678	1,152,478

17. The following table shows the general classification of all exports:—

Articles.	Value in Sterling.		
	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British and Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Totals.
	£	£	£
I. Live animals, food, drink, and narcotics	32	1,185	1,217
II. Raw materials:—			
(*a*) Textile	701	—	701
(*b*) Metal	51,870	—	51,870
(*c*) Other	1,021,543	—	1,021,543
III. Manufactured articles:—			
(*a*) Textile	—	3,938	3,938
(*b*) Metal	—	561	561
(*c*) Other	61	3,169	3,230
IV. Coin and bullion... ...	—	28,680	28,680
Totals	1,074,206	37,533	1,111,738

GOLD COAST, 1899.

18. The increase in the value of exports in 1899 over that of the preceding year amounted to £118,740.

19. The following table shows the trade in three important exports for the last three years:—

Year.	Palm Oil.		Palm Kernels.		Rubber.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
		£		£		£
1897 ...	2,021,716	107,737	10,836	69,818	4,957,016	419,913
1898 ...	2,145,138	114,288	9,732	66,378	5,984,984	551,667
1899 ...	3,323,919	183,204	12,664	106,156	5,572,554	555,731

20. The following statement shows the trade of the timber industry for the last five years:—

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Feet.	£
1895	3,587,337	28,245
1896	6,063,381	52,234
1897	15,236,216	90,569
1898	13,620,965	110,331
1899	11,990,832	87,076

21. The following comparative statement shows the quantity and value of rubber exported from the Colony to the undermentioned countries during 1898 and 1899:—

Countries.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	£
United Kingdom ...	5,380,755	5,249,541	495,502	522,854
Germany	600,800	322,414	55,910	32,836
Other countries ...	3,429	599	255	41
Totals ...	5,984,984	5,572,554	551,667	555,731

22. The following comparative table shows that the greater proportion of the export trade is with the United Kingdom:—

Year.	To the United Kingdom.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Totals.
	£	£	£	£
1895	586,415	38,211	253,177	877,803
1896	536,106	37,471	218,534	792,111
1897	581,904	35,667	240,222	857,793
1898	713,335	41,667	237,996	992,998
1899	767,575	70,762	273,401	1,111,738

23. The following table shows the state of the trade of the Colony for the last five years:—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	Total.
	Paying duty.	Admitted free.		
	£	£	£	£
1895	563,290	231,691	877,803	1,672,784
1896	552,968	225,041	792,111	1,570,120
1897	562,418	221,770	857,793	1,641,981
1898	599,508	360,828	992,998	1,953,334
1899	735,917	416,561	1,111,738	2,264,216

24. The condition of trade has been highly satisfactory throughout the year, the Customs net receipts showing an increase of £54,501.

25. The imports and exports both exceed £1,000,000 for the first time; the increases amounting to £192,142 and £118,740 respectively.

26. The most marked increases in Customs receipts appear under the following heads:—

General imports	£14,368
Spirits	37,253
Gunpowder	2,477

GOLD COAST, 1899.

The first may be attributed to the large amount of provisions imported for the Northern Territories and for the use of European miners, whilst the increase in the tariff on spirits from 3*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per gallon, which came into effect on the 1st January, is accountable for the greater revenue derived from that source. The value of spirits imported west of the Volta was actually £8,000 less than in 1898, and east of the Volta £4,000 more.

The decreases are trifling.

27. In imports the rise has been steady, but only in the case of cottons does the increase in value exceed £1,000, the actual amount here being £4,443.

Here again the decreases are but of little account.

28. Exports have largely increased, the most important increases being as follow:—

Cocoa	£6,447
Copra	1,773
Palm oil	68,916
Palm kernals	39,777
Kola nuts	21,231
Monkey skins	5,807
Rubber	4,063

29. The considerable increase in palm oil and palm kernals is due to a good season, greater attention to the trade, and better prices. The suitability of soil and climate, the greater demand for cocoa, and the increased attention which is being given to this most valuable product account for the larger export. Various districts were visited during the year for the purpose of arranging with the native kings and chiefs to clear large areas of land on which to form plantations of cocoa, rubber, and kola trees, which would be under the supervision of an officer of the Botanical Department, and this is certain to be attended with good results. Most of the kola nuts exported go to Lagos, and the increased export of these nuts is probably due to the development of the trade in this article from Lagos with its hinterland, and the cheapness of transport by water at Lagos as compared with that by land. With regard to rubber, the increase is in value only, the actual amount exported being half a million pounds less than in 1898.

30. A decrease of £23,254 is shown in the exports of native timber, but the figures with regard to this industry cannot be accepted as accurate because the measurement of timber is not thoroughly understood, and in many cases logs of inferior quality are shipped. Gold exports also show a further decrease

of £12,538, which is difficult to account for. The value of coffee exported is £114 less. This is doubtless due to the low prices prevailing in the European markets.

31. The increase of £4,000 in the value of spirits imported east of the Volta deserves attention. The duty charged on this import is only 9¾*d.* per gallon.

SHIPPING.

32. During the year 1899 as compared with 1898 steam vessels entered and cleared show increases of 58,313 tons and 68,439 tons respectively, while there is an increase in the sailing vessels of 1,652 tons.

33. The following table shows the comparative statement of total shipping entered and cleared for the last five years:—

Year.	Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1895	14	5,008	399	534,051
1896	16	6,874	400	553,794
1897	16	6,582	415	580,277
1898	9	3,173	390	572,811
1899	11	4,825	402	631,124

34. The mail service with England has been somewhat improved during the year by the establishment of a regular fortnightly service outwards and homewards, the voyages to and from Accra averaging about 18 days. These steamers sail from Liverpool on alternate Wednesdays and call at Plymouth on the homeward voyage.

LEGISLATION.

35. During the year under review there were 14 Ordinances passed. Of these the only ones of any importance are Nos. 4, 7, 10, and 13.

36. The "Sierra Leone Political Prisoners Detention Ordinance" (No. 10, of 1899, authorised the transfer to and detention at Accra of the leaders of the insurrection in the hinterland of Sierra Leone during the year 1898.

ESTATES OF AFRICANS ADMINISTRATION.

37. Estates of Africans Administration (No. 4, of 1899), is a re-enactment with variations of former legislation. For many years past it has been the practice for Gold Coast tradesmen and labourers to seek employment in the various British and Foreign West African Colonies, especially in the Congo Free State. Such employment is usually regulated by the Master and Servant Ordinance (No. 8, 1893), which affords protection to persons engaging in foreign contracts of service.

38. The Fires and Occurrences Inquiries Ordinance (No. 7, of 1899) has been passed mainly with a view to the protection of fire insurance companies. It provides that where fires occur causing injury to persons or property, or where there is ground to suspect crime, the District Commissioner may make due inquiry

39. The Corporal Punishment Ordinance (No. 13, of 1899) is a short enactment, limiting the number of strokes which may be given at any one flogging to 24. The enactment applies to all former Ordinances and to all rules and regulations thereunder.

EDUCATION.

PRIMARY.

40. Education in the Colony is principally conducted under the agency of the Basel, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic Missionary Societies. One hundred and twenty-two schools under these Missions were inspected and awarded grants for the year 1899. The Basal Mission operate in the Interior, their stations extending all over the eastern side of the Colony, with

a few in the Kumasi District. They have also schools at two or three towns on the Coast. The Roman Catholic Mission have 12 stations, all in the Coast towns. The management in the case of these Missions is European, about 60 Missionaries being employed in the former and 12 in the latter Society. The Wesleyan Mission has schools all along the Coast line, and has also recently opened a few in the Ashanti District. The management is mainly native, there being only three Europeans engaged in the work.

41. In addition to these assisted schools, there are three large Government schools at Accra, Cape Coast, and Insuaim; and also schools for the Hausa Constabulary and the Civil Police.

42. In addition to the foregoing, there are two or three Mahomedan schools, and the Bremen Mission has also established a few schools.

SECONDARY.

43. There are no Government secondary schools, nor is provision made for the training of teachers, if we except the Basel Mission Seminary at Akropong, which is attended for a time by most of the teachers employed by that Society. There are two small unassisted schools at Cape Coast, which attempt a higher grade curriculum, but the want of teachers has hitherto interfered with the success of their efforts.

INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL, AND AGRICULTURAL.

44. There are plantations attached to many of the schools in the interior, the most important being those at the larger stations of the Basel Mission, at Begoro and Abetifi. The difficulties of transport, however, prevent exportation from being remunerative, and as the natives rarely utilise any but the ordinary products of the country, which require little cultivation, the training received at these schools is not often put to practical purpose. Technical instruction in carpentry, smithwork, &c., is given at the Cape Coast Wesleyan School, and at some of the Roman Catholic schools. There is also attached to the Accra Government school, a technical department, under a European master, where the boys are taught carpentry on scientific principles.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

45. There are Government hospitals at the following places in the Colony:—Accra, Cape Coast, Elmina, Axim, Saltpond, Kwitta, and Kumasi, although only at the two first-mentioned stations is there suitable accommodation for Europeans. The Government bungalow at Connor's Hill, Cape Coast, has been converted into a hospital, and the appointment of a nursing sister for this hospital has been sanctioned.

46. The number of in-patients treated during the year at the various hospitals was 628, as against 959 in 1898, thus showing a decrease of 331; of these 50 were Europeans.

ASYLUM.

47. There is only one lunatic asylum in the Colony, and that is the Castle at Christiansborg, the residence of former Governors of this Colony.

48. There are no poorhouses nor reformatories in the Colony, and poverty in the strict sense of the word is practically unknown.

SAVINGS BANK.

49. The deposits for the year amounted to £3,827, the withdrawals to £3,965, or an excess of withdrawals over deposits of £138. As high interest is easily obtainable on small loans the Savings Bank is only used as a place for temporary deposits, and not for the legitimate purpose of inculcating thrift. The interest accrued and credited to the several depositors accounts at 31st December amounted to £108. The interest on investments received during the year amounted to £141, the net profit on the working of the Bank being £33. As compared with the previous year there is a considerable falling off in the deposits and a slight decrease in the withdrawals.

50. The following tables show the amount of deposits and withdrawals at the principal stations in the Colony for the last two years.

I.

51. Comparative statement of deposits, 1898 and 1899:—

Station.	1898.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Accra	1,364 8 4	988 14 3	—	375 14 1
Adda	206 4 0	158 9 8	—	47 14 4
Axim	256 3 11	710 5 2	454 1 3	—
Cape Coast ...	2,072 15 8	1,010 19 4	—	1,061 16 4
Chama	22 7 3	118 3 8	95 16 5	—
Elmina	78 5 1	61 3 9	—	17 1 4
Kwitta	12 13 10	242 12 6	229 18 8	—
Saltpond	92 12 7	82 6 10	—	10 5 9
Tarkwa	75 5 0	223 7 7	148 2 7	—
Winneba	737 8 6	339 17 8	—	397 10 10
Total	4,918 4 2	3,936 0 5	927 18 11	1,910 2 8

II.

52. Comparative statement of withdrawals, 1898 and 1899:—

Branch.	1898.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Accra	1,534 11 11	1,558 4 6	23 12 7	—
Adda	237 16 1	0 7 0	—	237 9 1
Axim	114 9 4	521 15 4	407 6 0	—
Cape Coast ...	976 6 0	1,206 18 9	230 12 9	—
Chama	16 1 0	103 0 0	86 19 0	—
Elmina	86 8 2	55 19 3	—	30 8 9
Kwitta	23 0 7	55 16 0	32 15 5	—
Saltpond	53 9 1	51 7 1	—	4 2 0
Tarkwa	60 14 8	—	—	60 14 8
Winneba	619 15 0	420 3 4	—	199 11 8
Total	3,722 11 10	3,973 11 3	781 5 9	532 6 2

GOLD COAST, 1899.

53. The following table shows the synopsis of deposits, from which it will be seen that the total number of depositors is less than it was in 1898:—

III.

Synopsis of Deposits.

Year.	No. of Accounts under £5.	From £5 and under £10.	From £10 and under £20.	From £20 and under £50.	From £50 and under £100.	From £100 and under £200.	Over £200.	Total.
1897 ...	324	27	32	15	11	6	3	418
1898 ...	360	26	34	27	8	8	6	469
1899 ...	335	33	31	31	16	8	4	458

54 The Savings Bank was established in 1888 and has therefore been in existence for 12 years. Below is a comparative statement of the transactions of the Bank during that period.

V.

55. Comparative statement for 12 years of depositors and amounts at their credit at the end of each year 1888 to 1899:—

Year.	Balance.	Deposits.	Interest Due on Deposits.	Total.	Amounts Withdrawn.	Interest Paid on Withdrawals.	Total.	Balance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1888	—	993 19 0	7 4 4	1,001 3 4	51 13 0	—	51 13 0	949 10 4
1889	949 10 4	2,663 10 0	40 14 2	3,653 14 6	439 9 0	1 2 7	440 11 7	3,213 2 11
1890	3,213 2 11	1,665 6 8	45 19 11	4,924 9 6	2,705 6 6	3 13 3	2,708 19 9	2,215 9 9
1891	2,215 9 9	3,212 11 2	64 1 7	5,492 2 6	2,331 7 8	9 2 3	2,340 9 11	3,151 12 7
1892	3,151 12 7	3,144 2 8	88 3 0	6,383 18 3	2,865 4 2	9 6 0	2,874 10 2	3,509 8 1
1893	3,509 8 1	3,112 5 6	83 10 9	6,705 4 4	2,776 11 0	4 5 10	2,780 16 10	3,924 7 6
1894	3,924 7 6	5,999 19 7	104 6 11	10,028 14 0	4,860 5 4	6 6 10	4,866 12 2	5,162 1 10
1895	5,162 1 10	4,564 11 9	110 13 1	9,837 6 8	4,251 18 11	6 14 9	4,258 13 8	5,578 13 0
1896	5,578 13 0	7,249 13 9	127 7 0	12,955 13 9	7,277 3 0	9 13 3	7,286 16 3	5,668 17 6
1897	5,668 17 6	3,674 1 1	106 8 9	9,449 7 4	5,613 4 10	23 19 1	5,637 3 11	3,812 3 5
1898	3,812 3 5	4,812 5 4	105 18 10	8,730 7 7	3,716 11 1	5 19 9	3,722 11 10	5,007 15 9
1899	5,007 15 9	3,827 0 7	108 9 10	8,943 6 2	3,964 15 5	8 15 10	3,973 11 3	4,969 14 11

POLICE.

56. The strength of the Police Force on the 31st December, 1899, was 416 of all ranks; 161 recruits were enlisted at Accra, but of these 40 were subsequently rejected as unsuitable.

57. The force is armed with Martini-Henri carbines, and the men at Accra are put through a modified course of musketry.

PRISONS.

58. There are 12 prisons in the Colony, including Kumasi and Attabubu. The majority of these buildings are unsuitable for prisons, but until the question of a central prison is definitely decided they have to serve as such.

59. Various trades, such as carpentering, tailoring, bootmaking, coopering, &c., are carried on in the Accra and Elmina prisons, and very good results are obtained. The prisoners at the other stations are employed as labourers on the roads and as scavengers.

60. There were 22 escapes during the year, as against 17 in 1898. Six of these prisoners were recaptured.

61. The number of prisoners who received corporal punishment during the year was 18, as compared with 10 and 15 in 1898 and 1897 respectively. The number of executions was six.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

62. The criminal returns for 1899 show a decrease in general crime, the total number of crimes reported being 4,075, as against 4,713 in the previous year.

63. The following will show the total number of convictions for the last five years:—

Year.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Totals.
1895	1,859	101	46	2,006
1896	2,044	273	38	2,355
1897	1,879	220	51	2,150
1898	1,850	189	34	2,073
1899	1,711	135	28	1,874

64. The following are the statistics of crime for the last five years :—

	Apprehensions.					Convictions.				
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
I. Offences against the person	961	1187	986	1089		556	667	601	593	
II. Offences against property	782	730	744	846		427	411	416	492	
III. Other offences	4612	5263	4073	4165		3504	4274	3469	3136	
Totals	6355	7180	5803	6100		4487	5352	4486	4221	
I. Murder, including infanticide, manslaughter, cutting and wounding, common assault.	34	78	47	38		25	45	21	21	
II. Burglary and housebreaking	70	56	11	46		34	21	6	22	
III. Arson	11	6	8	5		11	2	4	3	
Totals	115	140	66	89		70	68	31	46	

VITAL STATISTICS.

65. The general health of the Colony during the past year was comparatively good. Out of 166 European officials there were only nine deaths and 23 cases of invaliding, and out of an estimated number of 400 non-official Europeans there were 18 deaths and 52 cases of invaliding. The following table gives the death and invaliding rate per thousand among the Europeans:—

Class.	No.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Death rate per 1,000.	Invaliding rate per 1,000.
Official ...	166	9	23	54·2	138·9
Non-official ...	400	18	52	45·0	130·0
Total ...	566	27	75	47·7	132·5

66. No death rate can be calculated for natives, owing to the difficulties of obtaining reliable information. Every effort has been made to decrease the rate of mortality and sickness by providing hospitals, good food, and good nursing, and by improving the sanitary conditions of the towns. But the large majority still resort to the "Native Medicine Man."

67. The general health of the officers in the Northern Territories does not appear to have been so good during the past year.

68. The experiment of bringing out European nurses for the Gold Coast has been a great success, and an additional nurse has recently been obtained, so that one may be permanently stationed at Cape Coast.

69. A Pathological Laboratory has now been established at Accra, and it is hoped will be found a useful institution for original research into the cause and nature of the various fevers and diseases found in the Colony.

70. The sanitary condition of the various towns has been improved, but in most of them there is still considerable room for further improvement. The sanitary work of Accra is now in the hands of the Town Council, who have their own Medical Officer of Health.

71. The following table gives the rainfall month by month at Accra and Aburi for the years 1898 and 1899 respectively:—

Month.	Accra.		Aburi.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
January	—	—	2·61	·50
February	—	·62	0·62	4·74
March	1·72	1·99	3·28	6·18
April	5·66	·64	6·85	3·08
May	2·53	4·16	4·83	3·98
June	4·88	4·03	7·78	5·94
July	2·74	·11	5·26	5·35
August	1·56	4·12	3·72	5·45
September	4·69	·56	6·16	1·15
October	3·41	2·47	8·52	6·16
November	—	—	6·16	5·54
December	1·33	·94	2·33	1·05
Totals... ...	28·52	19·64	58·12	49·12

From the above table it will be seen that the rainfall for the year 1890 at both places was considerably less than in the previous year.

POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

72. Hitherto the two branches of the office have been separate departments, under the Postmaster-General and the Director of Telegraphs respectively, but from the 1st October, 1899, the whole administration has been in the hands of the Postmaster-General.

GOLD COAST, 1899.

73. The following comparative table will show the working of the Postal Department during 1899 as compared with the previous year:—

Year.	No. of Letters, Cards, &c. Posted.	No. of Registered Articles Posted.	Total amount of Money Order Transactions.	Total amount of Postal Order Transactions.	No. of Parcels.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1898 ...	662,978	23,995	12,843 17 9	2,761 0 6	3,863
1899 ...	633,909	41,878	16,878 18 1	2,387 4 6	5,744
Increase	—	17,883	4,035 0 4	—	1,881
Decrease	29,069	—	—	373 16 0	—

74. The money orders show a considerable increase over the number issued in the previous year. This is partly accounted for by the development in the gold industry, but is mainly owing to the numerous remittances on the part of the natives for goods advertised in various papers. This is also borne out by the increased number of parcels received by parcels post.

TELEGRAPHS.

75. The returns for the year show a steady increase in the revenue collected, as well as in the total number of messages transmitted. No new sections have been constructed during 1899, but a new office was opened at Bole, which is the furthest point the telegraph extension to the Northern Territories has reached.

76. The total number of telegrams transmitted during the year was 128,026, as compared with 119,242 in the previous year, showing an increase of 8,784.

77. The number of messages sent through the Government offices for transmission by the African Direct Telegraph Company amounted to 2,268, as compared with 1,954 in 1898. There is an increase in the number of messages transmitted over our lines from Togoland to Europe and *vice versâ*. The paid messages to and from Togoland show a slight falling off, probably due to the interruption of the Volta cable.

TELEPHONES.

78. There is a Telephone Exchange at Accra, connecting with all the Government offices.

MILITARY FORCES AND EXPENDITURE.

79. There are no Imperial or Militia troops in the Colony. There is, however, a Volunteer Force, which was raised in 1892, the strength of which on the 31st December, 1899, was as follows:—

Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Signallers.	Band.	Total.
12	1	17	19	139	10	43	241

80. The force, which is put through an annual musketry course, is recruited principally from the Government and mercantile offices.

81. The authorised strength of the Constabulary or Hausa Force is 1,676 of all ranks. The re-organisation of the force has been undertaken, and the force will in future be known as the Gold Coast Battalion of the West African Frontier Force. The force is armed with Martini-Metford carbines and has a supply of Maxim, Nordenfeldt, and 7 pr. guns. The total expenditure in connection with the force amounted to £40,583 during the year under review.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

82. It was contemplated, for administrative purposes, to place the Northern Territories under an administrator, and the late Lieutenant-Colonel Northcott, C.B., was appointed to that post. Unfortunately for the Colony his death in South Africa prevented the scheme from being carried into effect.

83. Affairs in Ashanti were on the whole satisfactory. The issue of licences to prospect for gold and other mineral products was introduced in the latter part of the year, and 25 licences were taken out. The gold-mining industry steadily increased during the year, although, as stated elsewhere, the exports of gold showed a considerable and at the same time unaccountable falling off.

84. The difficulty of transport is still a serious obstacle in the way of gold mining, and, indeed, to the general progress and development of the Colony, and this serious drawback must continue until railways are an accomplished fact and the heavy machinery and other necessary appliances for the successful working of the gold mines and other industries can be economically and expeditiously conveyed from place to place.

85. The work on the Sekundi Tarkwa Railway has not been so rapid as was anticipated, and no part of the line was opened for traffic during the year. The scarcity of labour has considerably retarded progress.

86. Emigration from the Colony is practically confined to labourers for the Congo railway, who are indentured for periods of one or more years.

87. Investigations for a water supply for Accra have been proceeding in the neighbourhood of Aburi and Cape Coast, and it is hoped a definite scheme may soon be formulated.

C. H. HUNTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 344.

GOLD COAST.

REPORT FOR 1900.

(For Report for 1899, *see* No. 306.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
December, 1901.

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ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
321	Lagos	1900
322	Bermuda	"
323	St. Helena	"
324	Sierra Leone	"
325	Gambia	"
326	Barbados	"
327	Bahamas	"
328	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
329	Malta	"
330	Straits Settlements	"
331	Fiji	"
332	St. Lucia	"
333	Seychelles	"
334	Falkland Islands	"
335	Mauritius and Rodriguez	"
336	British New Guinea	1899–1900
337	Leeward Islands	1900
338	Trinidad and Tobago	"
339	British Honduras	"
340	Hong Kong	"
341	Ceylon	"
342	Gibraltar	"
343	Basutoland	1900–1901

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada	Emigration.
5	Bahamas	Sisal Industry.
6	Hong Kong	Bubonic Plague.
7	Newfoundland	Mineral Resources.
8	Western Pacific	British Solomon Islands.
9	Dominica	Agriculture.
10	Virgin Islands	Condition during 1897.
11	Grenada...	Agriculture in Carriacou.
12	Anguilla...	Vital Statistics, 1898.
13	Cook Islands	Trade, 1899.
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15	Canada	Legal Status of British North American Indians.
16	Miscellaneous Colonies ...	Medical Reports.
17	Gilbert and Ellice Islands ...	Report for 1896–1900.
18	Hong Kong	Operations in New Territory during 1900.

No. 344.

GOLD COAST, 1900

GOLD COAST.

GOVERNOR MAJOR NATHAN TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Government House, Accra,

5th November, 1901.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward a Report by Mr. C. H. Hunter, Acting Colonial Secretary, on the Blue Book of the Gold Coast for the year 1900.

2. I regret the delay which has occurred in the preparation of this document, due to the great amount of work that has been in the Secretariat this year, and to the staff of that office having been unavoidably below strength.

I have, &c.,

M. NATHAN,

Governor.

e10362—875—11/1901 Wt 25152 D & S—6

GOLD COAST, 1900.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE GOLD COAST FOR 1900.

FINANCIAL.

1. The table below shows the Revenue for the year 1900 compared with that of the preceding year:—

HEAD.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	280,192	282,652	2,460	—
Light dues	1,303	1,495	192	—
Licences and internal revenue not otherwise classified.	16,079	13,476	—	2,603
Fees of court or office, payments for specific services and reimbursements in aid.	21,009	19,618	—	1,391
Post Office	482	584	102	—
Rents of Government property ...	290	42	—	248
Interest	141	450	309	—
Miscellaneous	3,300	3,824	524	—
Ashanti	—	3,406	3,406	—
Northern Territories	—	7,736	7,736	—
Grant in aid of expenditure in the Northern Territories.	100,000	50,000	—	50,000
Total	422,796	383,283	14,729	54,242

2. The General Revenue for the year, exclusive of grants in aid, amounted to £333,283, being £24,397 less than the amount estimated, but £10,487 more than that collected in the preceding year. It was the highest Revenue ever raised in the Colony.

3. The increase was entirely due to the fact that Revenue was derived from Ashanti and the Northern Territories for the first time.

4. A Parliamentary Grant of £50,000 was made in aid of the Expenditure in the Northern Territories.

5. The table below shows the Expenditure for the year 1900 compared with that of the preceding year:—

Head.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Pensions and Gratuities	5,610	6,293	683	—
Governor and Legislature	5,291	5,303	12	—
Colonial Secretary's Office	4,501	4,249	—	252
Ashanti...	2,608	2,578	—	30
Northern Territories	54,875	37,441	—	17,434
Native Affairs	2,036	1,382	—	654
Treasury	5,143	4,758	—	385
Customs	13,094	14,719	1,625	—
Preventive Services	8,906	14,438	5,532	—
Printing Office...	1,539	1,502	—	37
Audit	1,487	1,375	—	112
Lighthouses and Signal Stations ...	613	566	—	47
District Commissioners	8,831	8,896	65	—
Supreme Court	5,359	5,994	635	—
Law Officers	1,626	1,608	—	18
Ecclesiastical and Cemeteries ...	1,015	973	—	42
Constabulary	40,583	19,634	—	20,949
Police	13,784	12,514	—	1,270
Volunteers	708	516	—	192
Prisons	6,723	7,471	748	—
Medical and Sanitary	21,208	17,754	—	3,454
Education	6,523	7,038	515	—
Botanical Stations	1,154	1,650	496	—
Carried forward	213,217	178,652	10,311	44,876

5. EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Head.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	213,217	178,652	10,311	44,876
Transport	17,192	17,038	—	154
Rent	1,225	1,190	—	35
Miscellaneous Services	11,484	18,974	7,490	—
Post Office	4,940	11,916	416	—
Telegraphs	6,560			
Public Works Department	10,778	10,457	—	321
Public Works, Recurrent	13,146	14,162	1,016	—
Public Works, Extraordinary ...	27,183	19,814	—	7,369
Special Services	3,911	—	—	3,911
Ashanti Special Expedition	20	—	—	20
Totals	309,656	272,203	19,233	56,686

6. The foregoing statement shows a net decrease of £37,453 as compared with the Expenditure of the preceding year. This decrease was due to a general saving in nearly all the Departments, while £43,451 less than estimated was expended in the Northern Territories.

7. The table does not take into account a Grant-in-aid of £202,300 in respect of the Ashanti disturbances.

8. The table below shows a comparative statement of the Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1896	237,460	282,272
1897	233,179	401,692
1898	303,822	377,976
1899	422,796	309,656
1900	383,283	272,203

9. It will be observed that during the years 1896 to 1898 the Expenditure very considerably exceeded the Revenue. This was mainly due to the cost of the Ashanti expedition of 1895-96, which was defrayed from the funds of the Colony, and to the opening up and development of the Northern Territories. For the past two years the General Revenue has largely exceeded the Expenditure.

10. The Colony has no Public Debt, but is responsible for advances to the extent of £435,448. This includes advances made on account of the Seccondee-Tarquah Railway.

11. An Ordinance was passed in 1900 providing for the raising of a loan of £676,000 for railway construction, &c., in addition to the £220,000 authorised in 1898 by the Railway Ordinance of that year. Neither loan has yet been subscribed, but the sum expended on railways up to the end of 1900 amounted to £389,869.

TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

Imports and Exports.

12. The total value of Imports in 1900 was £1,294,963, and the value of Exports £885,445, giving a total value for the trade of the Colony for the year of £2,180,408, a decrease of £83,808 on the previous year.

13. The table below shows the value of the trade of the Colony for the last five years:—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	Total.
	Paying duty.	Admitted free.		
	£	£	£	£
1896	552,968	225,041	792,111	1,570,120
1897	562,418	221,770	857,793	1,641,981
1898	599,508	360,828	992,998	1,953,334
1899	735,917	416,561	1,111,738	2,264,216
1900	849,022	445,941	885,446	2,180,409

GOLD COAST, 1900.

14. The table below gives a general classification of all Imports:—

Articles.	Value in Sterling.	
	Of imports in detail, excluding expenses.	Total Value, excluding expenses.
	£	£
I.—Live animals, food, drink, and narcotics.	—	311,258
II.—Raw materials :—		
(a) Metal	1,209	
(b) Other	17,131	
		18,341
III.—Manufactured articles :—		
(a) Textile	370,752	
(b) Metal	93,255	
(c) Other	305,435	
		769,442
IV.—Coin and bullion...	—	195,922
Total	—	£1,294,963

15. The following is a comparative table of the value of Imports, showing that the greater portion of the Import trade is with the United Kingdom, and that while the Imports from the United Kingdom and British Colonies together increased 67 per cent. in the last five years, those from Foreign Countries increased 60 per cent. in the same period:—

Year.	From the United Kingdom.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Totals.
	£	£	£	£
1896 ...	569,828	28,520	179,661	768,009
1897 ...	526,411	60,787	196,990	784,188
1898 ...	726,197	43,101	191,038	960,336
1899 ...	858,721	54,079	239,678	1,152,478
1900 ...	920,279	78,042	296,642	1,294,963

16. The table below gives a general classification of all Exports:—

Articles.	Value in Sterling.		
	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British and Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Totals.
	£	£	£
I. Live animals, food, drink, and narcotics	—	849	849
II. Raw materials:—			
(a) Metal	38,208	68	38,276
(b) Other	813,472	14	813,486
III. Manufactured articles:—			
(a) Textile	—	6,650	6,650
(b) Metal	—	413	413
(c) Other	737	3,913	4,650
IV. Coin and bullion... ...	—	21,121	21,121
Totals	842,417	33,028	885,445

17. The following is a comparative table of the value of Exports, showing that the greater portion of the Export trade is with the United Kingdom. Comparing it with the table in paragraph 15, it will be seen that the proportion of the total Exports going to Foreign Countries is far higher than that of the total Imports coming from them:—

Year.	To the United Kingdom.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Totals.
	£	£	£	£
1896	536,106	37,471	218,534	792,111
1897	581,904	35,667	240,222	857,793
1898	713,335	41,667	237,996	992,998
1899	767,575	70,762	273,401	1,111,738
1900	509,779	49,988	325,678	885,445

GOLD COAST, 1900

18. There was a decrease in the value of Exports for the year 1900 compared with that of 1899 amounting to £226,393, which is attributed to the Ashanti rebellion and consequent stagnation of trade, and also to the fact that rubber no longer goes to the Gold Coast ports from the neighbouring French Colony, as was formerly the case.

The following are the most important items of decrease:—

Rubber	£227,575
Lumber	19,329
Kola Nuts	13,888
Gold and gold dust	13,293

The increases are trifling, except in the following articles:—

Palm oil	£55,608
Cocoa	11,216

19. The following table shows the quantity and value of kola nuts and cocoa exported during the last five years:—

Year.	Kola Nuts.					Cocoa.				
	Packages.	Value.				Lbs.	Value.			
		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	
1896	3,156	33.278	0	4		86,854	2,275	13	3	
1897	4,278	37,869	16	4		156,672	3,195	14	7	
1898	3,092	35,789	3	7		414,201	9,616	4	0	
1899	2,671	57,020	16	11		714,929	16,063	19	5	
1900	1,907	43,132	13	7		1,200,794	27,280	9	7	

20. The following table gives quantities and values of palm oil and palm kernels exported in the last three years, and shows the trade in these to have been maintained:—

Year.	Palm Oil.		Palm Kernels.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		£		£
1898	2,145,138	114,288	9,732	66,378
1899	3,323,919	183,204	12,664	106,156
1900	4,238,685	238,812	12,811	96,936

21. The following table gives quantities and values of timber exported in the last five years, and shows a decline in this trade since 1897:—

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Feet.	£
1896	6,036,381	52,234
1897	15,236,216	90,569
1898	13,620,965	110,331
1899	11,990,832	87,076
1900	7,443,987	67,747

22. The comparative table below shows the quantities and values of rubber exported from the Colony to the countries mentioned during the last three years, and shows a large falling off in 1900, partly due to the disturbances in Ashanti:—

Countries.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	£	£
United Kingdom.	5,380,755	5,249,541	3,063,657	495,502	522,854	292,257
Germany ...	600,000	322,414	322,009	55,910	32,836	32,445
Other Countries.	3,429	599	56,774	255	41	3,454
Totals...	5,984,984	5,572,554	3,452,440	551,667	555,731	328,156

23. The following table gives quantities and values of gold exported in the last five years, and shows a steady decline,

GOLD COAST, 1900.

due, it is believed, to new systems of development being introduced and old mines being closed down:—

Years.	Gold and Gold Dust.					
	Ozs.	Ack.*	Tek.*	Value.		
				£	s.	d.
1896	23,940	10	$2\frac{4}{5}$	86,186	7	2
1897	23,554	13	$3\frac{4}{5}$	84,797	9	1
1898	17,732	11	—	63,837	13	6
1899	14,249	14	$2\frac{2}{3}$	51,299	13	0
1900	10,557	6	$1\frac{2}{3}$	38,006	12	3

* Colonial Office Note. In weighing gold dust the natives of the Gold Coast employ only two denominations, viz., the Teku and the Ackie. The Teku is $\frac{1}{5}$th of an Ackie, and is equal to 9*d.* in value. The Ackie is $\frac{1}{16}$th part of an ounce (Troy), and is equivalent to 4*s.* 6*d.* in value. The ounce (Troy) of gold dust is fixed by Ordinance No. 2 of 1880 at £3 12*s.* 0*d.* in value.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

24. The following were the Customs receipts during the year at the principal ports of the Colony:—

Port.	Imports, exclusive of Spirits, Gunpowder and Guns.	Spirits.	Gunpowder.	Guns.	Totals.
	£	£	£	£	£
Accra ...	16,665	39,423	709	109	56,906
Adda ...	6,125	15,572	103	42	21,842
Axim ...	7,460	17,538	544	122	25,664
Cape Coast ...	23,217	40,513	721	417	64,868
Kwitta ...	4,048	8,741	806	50	13,645
Saltpond ...	7,290	24,756	231	76	32,353
Sekondi ...	2,821	11,789	47	22	14,679
Winneba ...	3,308	20,884	312	11	24,515
Other stations	3,876	22,796	169	31	26,872
Totals ...	74,810	202,012	3,642	880	281,344

The Customs receipts show a net increase of £2,460 over those of the preceding year.

25. The principal increase in Customs receipts is that on spirits, which, compared with the receipts of last year, show an increase of £15,269. This is entirely due to the large importation of American rum to the detriment of the trade in gin; the duties on rum showing an increase of £18,065, whilst the gin duties show a decrease of £2,920. The most marked decreases are those under the following heads:—

General Imports	£3,270
Gunpowder	8,305
Guns	1,408

The decreases in receipts from General Imports can only be attributed to the Ashanti disturbances, and from Gunpowder and Guns to the Proclamation of April 12th, 1900, prohibiting dealing in these articles.

SHIPPING.

26. The following table is a comparative statement of the total shipping entered and cleared for the last five years:—

Year.	Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1896	16	6,784	400	553,794
1897	16	6,582	415	580,277
1898	9	3,173	390	572,811
1899	11	4,825	402	631,124
1900	12	4,858	433	708,742

27. The increase in tonnage of steamers entered and cleared over those of 1899 amounts to 77,618 tons. This is due to larger steamers being placed on the West African service.

28. There is a regular fortnightly English mail service between the ports of Axim, Sekondi, Cape Coast, and Accra, and the United Kingdom, performing the voyage in 16 to 18 days, and a regular monthly German mail service from Accra and Cape Coast to Plymouth. These latter boats now call at Southampton on their outward passage.

LEGISLATION.

29. During the year 1900 21 Ordinances were passed. Of these Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 12, and 14 are of importance.

30. "The Patents Ordinance" (No. 1 of 1900) provides for the protection of inventions by Letters Patent.

31. "The Trade Marks Ordinance" (No. 2 of 1900) provides for the registration of trade marks, giving to the proprietors of registered trade marks the right of exclusive use of such trade marks.

32. "The Shipping Casualties, Wrecks, and Salvage Ordinance" (No. 6 of 1900) gives authority for inquiry to be made respecting shipping casualties, and in the case of salvage directs that Receivers and Assessors shall be appointed by the Governor.

33. "The Imperial Loans Ordinance" (No. 7 of 1900) makes provision for the borrowing of the sum of £676,000 for certain public works from the Imperial Treasury and for the due repayment of the same.

34. "The Kwitta Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance" (No. 12 of 1900) provides a new customs tariff for goods imported at Kwitta, and repeals Ordinance No. 8 of 1900.

35. "The Concessions Ordinance" (No. 14 of 1900) was passed to regulate the concession of rights with respect to lands by natives, and provides for enquiries into concessions, issue of certificates of validity, issue of licences to prospect, payment of duties on profits, and for other matters affecting the mining interests in the Colony.

EDUCATION.

PRIMARY.

36. The schools in the Colony are divided into two classes—Government and Assisted. The former, seven in number, have been established and are exclusively maintained by Government funds. The latter, of which there are 131, are schools established by the different Mission Societies and receiving annual Grants-in-aid from the State towards their support. There are, in addition, a number of schools connected with the Missions which not being sufficiently large (*i.e.*, not having an average daily attendance of 20) do not receive any support from the Government. The principal Missions at present represented in the Colony are the Wesleyan Methodist, the Basel (German Protestant), and the Roman Catholic (French).

37. There is no system of local management as that term is generally understood; indeed, in the majority of villages where schools have been established the only person in any way capable of taking a share in the management of the schools is the master himself. The sphere of each Mission is divided into districts, and an ordained member, either European or native, of the Society represented is appointed to overlook all the schools in his particular district. These managers appoint and dismiss teachers, fix salaries, &c., without any reference to the central authority. That this system is far from satisfactory is at once evident from the fact that a journey of two to three weeks is in some cases necessary to enable a manager to make one short visit to each of the schools for which he is responsible; but, unsatisfactory as the arrangement is, it is under present circumstances, and will be for some considerable time, the only one possible.

38. The total number of children returned as attending school in 1900 was 11,996, about 14 per cent. of whom were girls. The average daily attendance was 8,911, and the number actually presented for examination was 10,329. There are in addition about 2,000 children in attendance at the smaller or unassisted schools. The number of children attending school is thus barely one per cent. of the estimated population of the Colony.

In 1886 the number of children on the rolls was 3,513, and the average daily attendance 2,629.

39. The following table gives the returns for the past ten years:—

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

Year.	Government.	Assisted.	Total.	No. on Roll.	Average Attendance.	Grant-in-aid.		
						£	s.	d.
1890–1	5	49	54	5,076	3,541	1,761	5	0
1891–2	5	69	74	6,636	—	1,678	4	0
1892–3	6	66	72	7,350	5,195	2,170	17	6
1893–4	5	70	75	8,174	6,684	2,394	14	0
1894–5	7	93	100	9,954	7,570	3,179	6	0
1895–6	6	109	115	11,205	8,558	3,400	11	0
1897	7	111	118	—	8,478	3,646	13	8
1898	7	112	119	11,181	8,369	3,432	13	1
1899	7	123	130	12,240	9,239	4,129	11	5
1900	7	131	138	11,996	8,911	3,679	11	1

40. In the two principal Government schools at Accra and Cape Coast a fee of sixpence per month is charged for scholars in the standards, and children in the infant classes are charged threepence per month. In the majority of "Assisted" schools instruction is free, but in a few cases a fee, varying from one shilling to ten shillings per quarter is paid.

The following table shows the amount of fees paid during 1899 and 1900:—

Year.	Government Schools.	Assisted Schools.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1899	207 14 0	627 9 5	835 3 5
1900	210 12 3	536 10 8	747 2 11

The average annual payment of each child attending school during 1900 was thus one shilling and twopence.

41. In 1900 the Government expenditure on education was approximately £7,000. Of this amount £3,679 11*s.* 1*d.* was awarded as Grants-in-aid to the Mission Societies, the remainder representing the cost of maintaining the purely Government schools and the executive branch of the Department. The cost to the Missions of maintaining the aided schools was, as returned by them, about 75 per cent. of the amount expended by the Government.

Voluntary subscriptions, amounting to a little over £200, were received by the various missionary bodies.

SECONDARY.

42. Of higher or secondary education there is none. The training seminaries of the Basel Mission at Akropong and Abetifi may be said to be the only attempts at an education other than merely elementary. The standard from which the candidates for training are taken is not at present sufficiently high to enable the work done at these institutions to be of a very advanced order.

TECHNICAL.

43. In 1899 a school for instruction in carpentry was opened by a qualified European master in connection with the Government School, Accra. Attendance at these classes is not confined to scholars from the Government school, children from the higher standards in the local mission school having the privilege of entry. A School on similar lines is shortly to be opened at Cape Coast, where, in connection with the Wesleyan Mission,

classes for instruction in smith-work have for some time been held.

Most of the schools in the interior have small plantations attached where the scholars receive useful instruction in the cultivation of cocoa, coffee, sisal hemp, cassada, &c.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

44. There are Government hospitals at the following places in the Colony:—Accra, Cape Coast, Elmina, Axim, Saltpond, Kwitta, and Kumasi. Of these, there is accommodation for Europeans at the two first named stations. A nursing sister has now been appointed to the hospital at Cape Coast.

45. The number of in-patients treated during the year at the various hospitals was 1,185 compared with 628 in 1899.

ASYLUM.

46. There is only one lunatic asylum in the Colony, and that is at the Castle at Christiansborg, the residence of former Governors of this Colony.

47. There are no poor-houses nor reformatories in the Colony, and poverty, in the strict sense of the word, is practically unknown.

SAVINGS BANK.

48. The deposits for the year amounted to £3,553, and the withdrawals to £4,067, making an excess of withdrawals over deposits of £514. The number of depositors fell to nearly half that of the previous year. The reason that the transactions have decreased is stated to be mainly due to the establishment of branches of the Bank of British West Africa at Accra and Cape Coast. These branches, by giving 5 per cent. instead of 2½ per cent. interest, have taken away from the Savings Bank the larger and more permanent of the deposits. The small depositors, mainly subordinate officials and traders' clerks, still continue to make use of the Savings Bank chiefly as a means for safely keeping their money. They deposit their monthly pay as soon as received and draw it out again in instalments as they require it for use. The vast bulk of the natives who have money make no use of any Bank, preferring to obtain usurious rates of interest for its loan, though this is, of course, attended by risk. The Savings Bank on the Gold Coast with its 271 depositors cannot on the whole be looked upon as a thriving institution, though I am informed that it is appreciated by the small number of people that make use of it.

49. Comparative table showing deposits for 1899 and 1900:—

Station.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Accra	988 14 3	985 17 1	—	2 17 2
Adda	158 9 8	160 15 0	2 5 4	—
Axim	710 5 2	313 1 1	—	397 4 1
Cape Coast ...	1,010 19 4	904 10 9	—	106 8 7
Elmina	61 3 9	77 5 2	16 1 5	—
Kwitta	242 12 6	562 12 0	319 19 6	—
Saltpond	82 6 10	152 3 2	69 16 4	—
Sekondi	118 3 8	0 6 6	—	117 17 2
Tarkwa	223 7 7	42 13 0	—	180 14 7
Winneba	339 17 8	354 1 6	14 3 10	—
Total	3,936 0 5	3,553 5 3	422 6 5	805 1 7

50. Comparative table showing withdrawals for 1899 and 1900:—

Station.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Accra	1,558 4 6	1,268 6 8	—	289 17 10
Adda	0 7 0	213 12 3	213 5 3	—
Axim	521 15 4	487 8 3	—	34 7 1
Cape Coast ...	1,206 18 9	1,327 13 7	120 14 10	—
Elmina	55 19 3	63 0 1	7 0 10	—
Kwitta	55 16 0	74 2 4	18 6 4	—
Saltpond	51 7 1	206 14 5	155 7 4	—
Sekondi	103 0 0	4 4 0	—	98 16 0
Tarkwa	—	44 8 9	44 8 9	—
Winneba	420 3 4	377 1 6	—	43 1 10
Total	3,973 11 3	4,066 11 10	559 3 4	466 2 9

51. The table below shows the synopsis of deposits, from which it will be seen that the number of depositors is considerably less than it was in 1899:—

Synopsis of Deposits.

Year.	No. of Accounts under £5.	Between £5 and £10.	Between £10 and £20.	Between £20 and £50.	Between £50 and £100.	Between £100 and £200.	Over £200.	Total.
1898 ...	360	26	34	27	8	8	6	469
1899 ...	335	33	31	31	16	8	4	458
1900 ...	172	26	24	29	8	8	4	271

52. Below is a comparative statement showing the transactions of the Savings Bank since it was established in 1888:—

52. Comparative statement for 13 years of depositors and amounts at their credit at the end of each year 1888 to 1900:—

Year.	Balance.	Deposits.	Interest Due on Deposits.	Total.	Amounts Withdrawn.	Interest Paid on Withdrawals.	Total.	Balance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1888	—	993 19 0	7 4 4	1,001 3 4	51 13 0	—	51 13 0	949 10 4
1889	949 10 4	2,663 10 0	40 14 2	3,653 14 6	439 9 0	1 2 7	440 11 7	3,213 2 11
1890	3,213 2 11	1,665 6 8	45 19 11	4,924 9 6	2,705 6 6	3 13 3	2,708 19 9	2,215 9 9
1891	2,215 9 9	3,212 11 2	64 1 7	5,492 2 6	2,331 7 8	9 2 3	2,340 9 11	3,151 12 7
1892	3,151 12 7	3,144 2 8	88 3 0	6,383 18 3	2,865 4 2	9 6 0	2,874 10 2	3,509 8 1
1893	3,509 8 1	3,112 5 6	83 10 9	6,705 4 4	2,776 11 0	4 5 10	2,780 16 10	3,924 7 6
1894	3,924 7 6	5,999 19 7	104 6 11	10,028 14 0	4,860 5 4	6 6 10	4,866 12 2	5,162 1 10
1895	5,162 1 10	4,564 11 9	110 13 1	9,837 6 8	4,251 18 11	6 14 9	4,258 13 8	5,578 13 0
1896	5,578 13 0	7,249 13 9	127 7 0	12,955 13 9	7,277 3 0	9 13 3	7,286 16 3	5,668 17 6
1897	5,668 17 6	3,674 1 1	106 8 9	9,449 7 4	5,613 4 10	23 19 1	5,637 3 11	3,812 3 5
1898	3,812 3 5	4,812 5 4	105 18 10	8,730 7 7	3,716 11 1	5 19 9	3,722 11 10	5,007 15 9
1899	5,007 15 9	3,827 0 7	108 9 10	8,943 6 2	3,964 15 5	8 15 10	3,973 11 3	4,969 14 11
1900	4,969 14 11	3,447 3 3	106 2 0	8,523 0 2	4,048 2 3	18 9 7	4,066 11 10	4,456 8 4

POLICE.

53. The strength of the Police Force on the 31st December, 1900, was 410 of all ranks; 149 recruits were enlisted at Accra, but of these 10 were afterwards rejected as unsuitable. Police duties among their people are very distasteful to the natives of the Gold Coast, and for that reason it is with great difficulty recruits can be induced to enlist in the Police Force.

PRISONS.

54. There are 15 prisons in the Colony, including Coomassie and Attabubu.

55. Carpentering, tailoring, boot-making, and other trades are carried on at the Accra and Elmina prisons. The prisoners at other stations are employed as labourers and scavengers.

56. During the year there were 13 escapes as compared with 22 in 1899. Of these, 3 were recaptured. Corporal punishment was administered to 3 prisoners, as compared with 18 and 10 in 1899 and 1898 respectively. The number of executions was 7.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The following are the statistics of crime for the last five years :—

	Apprehensions.					Convictions.				
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
I. Offences against the person	1,187	986	1,089	891	967	667	601	593	496	475
II. Offences against property	730	744	846	788	831	411	416	492	416	441
III. Other offences	5,263	4,073	4,165	2,362	1,563	4,274	3,469	3,136	1,481	1,186
Totals	7,180	5,803	6,100	4,041	3,361	5,352	4,486	4,221	2,393	2,102

From this table it will be seen that both the number of apprehensions and convictions have considerably decreased during the past five years.

VITAL STATISTICS.

58. The general health of the Colony during the year 1900 was good. Both the official and non-official European population increased very largely since 1899. The number of officials has increased from 166 to 468 and that of non-officials from 400 to 1,512. The very large increase in the latter is due to the great number of miners and others who are continually coming out in connection with the mining industry. Both the death and invalid rates per 1,000 are less than the corresponding rates for the preceding year.

59. The following table shows the death and invaliding rate per 1,000 among the Europeans:—

Class.	No.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Death rate per 1,000.	Invaliding rate per 1,000.
Official ...	468	10	29	21·36	61·96
Non-official ...	1,512	34	99	22·48	65·47
Total ...	1,980	44	128	22·22	64·64

60. No death-rate can be calculated for the natives owing to the impossibility of obtaining reliable information. It is, however, satisfactory to note that advantage is being taken of the hospitals provided, the number of in-patients treated during the year being nearly double of that for 1899.

61. The Pathological Laboratory which was established at Accra in the preceding year made little or no progress in 1900, owing to the absence at Coomassie of the Medical Officer in charge of it.

62. Each year shows some improvement in the sanitary condition of Accra, as well as most of the coast towns, but the habits of the people are dirty, and much of the sickness in the Colony, especially at Cape Coast, is attributable to this.

63. The following table shows the monthly rainfall at Accra and Aburi for the years 1899 and 1900:—

Month.	Accra.		Aburi.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
January	—	·62	·50	1·51
February	·62	·8	4·74	2·30
March	1·99	1·27	6·18	2·72
April	·64	4·89	3·08	4·88
May	4·16	3·98	3·98	3·14
June	4·03	3·55	5·94	5·72
July	·11	·90	5·35	2·48
August	4·12	·30	5·45	1·49
September... ...	·56	·20	1·15	2·29
October	2·47	5·35	6·16	5·90
November... ...	—	2·20	5·54	2·53
December... ...	·94	—	1·05	2·69
Totals... ...	19·64	23·34	49·12	37·65

From this table it will be seen that the rainfall at Aburi is considerably less, and at Accra rather more, than in the previous year.

POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

64. From the 1st of October, 1899, the two branches of the office were put under the administration of the Postmaster-General.

POST.

65. The table below shows some part of the business of the Postal Department during 1900 as compared with the previous year:—

Year.	No. of Registered Articles Posted.	Total amount of Money Order Transactions.	Total amount of Postal Order Transactions.	No. of Parcels.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1899	41,878	16,878 4 6	2,387 4 6	5,744
1900	48,760	21,821 17 9	2,324 9 6	7,995
Increase	6,882	4,942 19 8	—	2,251
Decrease	—	—	62 15 0	—

The money orders show a large increase on those of the previous year.

TELEGRAPHS.

66. The increase in telegrams sent in 1899 was steadily maintained during the year, the total number of telegrams transmitted during the year being 140,315, as compared with 128,026 in the previous year; and the Revenue collected being about £400 in excess of that of 1899. Temporary offices were opened at a number of places during the Ashanti disturbances. The telegraph line for the greater part of the distance between Prahsu and Coomassie, and for many miles north of Coomassie, was destroyed by the Ashantis, but the greater part of it was restored before the end of the year.

67. The number of messages sent through the Government Offices for transmission by the African Direct Telegraph Company, amounted to 2,563, as compared with 2,268 in 1899.

TELEPHONES.

68. There is a telephone exchange at Accra connected with all the Government Offices. It was intended to establish an exchange at Cape Coast during the year but the disturbances in Ashanti prevented it being completed. Communication was established between Cape Coast Castle, the Base Commandant's Office, and the Hospital.

MILITARY FORCES AND EXPENDITURE.

69. There are no Imperial or militia forces in the Colony.

70. The establishment of the Gold Coast Constabulary in 1900 was 1,521 of all ranks. The strength of the force on 31st December was much below this establishment, owing to a large number having been killed during the disturbances in Ashanti and the cessation of all recruiting for the force for the time being. The total expenditure during the year in connection with the force amounted to £19,634. A complete reorganization of the force is proposed.

71. The Gold Coast Rifle Volunteers, which was raised in 1892, have gradually increased, the nominal strength of the force on the 31st December, 1900, being 283, or 42 in excess of the strength at the end of the previous year:—

Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Signallers.	Band.	Total
9	1	19	31	198	—	25	283

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

72. At the commencement of April the Coomassie chiefs and their followers in Ashanti, together with the Offinsus, Atchimas, and Egisus, rose against the Government, and were afterwards joined by part of the Kokofus, the Adansis, Ahafus, Wankis, Bechims, and Inkwantas. The Governor was besieged at Coomassie till the 23rd June, when he made his way to the coast, leaving a small garrison in the Residency. A force of West and Central African troops under Colonel Sir James Willcocks relieved the Residency on the 15th July, and inflicted several defeats on the Ashantis, the operations lasting till the end of the year.

73. Trade with the interior, except with the eastern part of the Colony, ceased during the rising and military operations.

74. Towards the end of the year, a large number of Europeans arrived on the Gold Coast with a view to the prospecting and development of mining properties.

75. The difficulties of transport which have always been an obstacle to the general progress of the Colony were greatly

increased by the necessity of providing for the movement of a large number of troops with their stores and ammunition to and from Ashanti.

76. Scarcity of labour again showed itself to be a very serious impediment to the opening up of the Colony generally; the price of labour is high and the supply most uncertain.

77. Railhead on the Seccondee-Tarquah Railway was at 25¼ miles from Seccondee, or 14 miles short of Tarquah, at the end of the year, the formation level being complete for four miles beyond. The scarcity of labour had very seriously retarded the progress of the work.

78. The investigations for a water supply for Accra progressed, but no definite scheme has yet been determined on.

79. His Excellency, Major Nathan, C.M.G., R.E., was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony in succession to Sir F. M. Hodgson, K.C.M.G., and arrived at Accra on the 17th December.

C. H. HUNTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 375.

GOLD COAST.

REPORT FOR 1901.

(For Report for 1900, *see* No. 344.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
December, 1902.

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20	Wei Hai Wei	General Report.
21	Dominica	Report on Caribs.

No. 375.

GOLD COAST.

(For Report for 1900, *see* No. 344.)

ACTING GOVERNOR ARTHUR to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Government House,
Accra,
25th October, 1902.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a Report on the Blue Book of the Gold Coast for the year 1901, prepared by Mr. G. Attrill, Acting Colonial Secretary.

2. I regret that, owing to the pressure of work that has fallen upon the Secretariat, the staff of that Department having been below strength for a considerable portion of the year, it has not been possible to complete the Report earlier.

I have, &c.,
L. R. ARTHUR,
Acting Governor.

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REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE GOLD COAST FOR THE YEAR 1901.

FINANCIAL.

1. The table below shows the Revenue for the year 1901 compared with that for 1900:—

Heads of Revenue.	Collected in 1900.	Collected in 1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Customs	282,652 10 5	350,916 16 4	68,264 5 11	—
2. Light dues	1,495 10 0	1,476 2 0	—	19 8 0
3. Licenses, Excise, &c....	13,475 13 4	20,033 11 2	6,557 17 10	—
4. Fees of Court or office, &c.	19,617 16 9	58,510 15 3	38,892 18 6	—
5. Post office	583 12 7	754 10 5	170 17 10	—
6. Rents of Government property.	42 2 0	45 5 0	3 3 0	—
7. Interest...	449 15 6	717 1 6	267 6 0	—
8. Miscellaneous	3,824 5 1	12,395 18 3	8,571 13 2	—
9. Revenue from Ashanti	3,405 14 0	18,838 0 9	15,432 6 9	—
10. Revenue from Northern Territories.	7,736 7 9	7,324 12 4	—	411 15 5
	333,283 7 5	471,012 13 0	138,160 9 0	431 3 5
Land sales	—	180 10 0	180 10 0	—
	333,283 7 5	471,193 3 0	138,340 19 0	431 3 5
Imperial Grants:—				
(*a.*) Northern Territories	50,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	—	25,000 0 0
(*b.*) Ashanti disturbances	202,300 0 0	197,700 0 0	—	4,600 0 0
	585,583 7 5	693,893 3 0	138,340 19 0	30,031 3 5

2. The net increase in the general Revenue for the year, exclusive of grants-in-aid, was higher than that of 1900, which was higher than that of any previous year by £137,909 15*s.* 7*d.*, and it was £122,998 3*s.* in excess of the original estimates.

3. The increase in Customs Receipts was due to the expansion of the general import trade of the Colony, the imports for the year being valued at £1,801,027, as against £1,258,963 for 1900, and £1,152,478 in 1899.

4. During the year a large number of spirit licenses were issued, more especially in the Sekondi and Tarkwa Districts, resulting in an increased receipt from this item of Revenue as compared with 1900 of £4,170.

5. The increase appearing under Fees of Court was almost entirely due to Stamp Duties, which amounted to £54,354 14*s.* 7*d.*, as against £17,347 6*s.* 7*d.* received in 1900, The greater portion of the above sum was received for Stamp Duties on concession documents, a large number of which were registered during the year.

6. The increases in the other items of Revenue do not call for special remark. The general improvement of trade, and the large amount of money put into circulation by the railway

works and the mining industry have no doubt been the cause of the all-round increase in the Revenue of the Colony.

7. The increase in "Miscellaneous" is due to Royalties due for 1900 having been paid in 1901, and the increase in "Revenue from Ashanti" to the collection of interest tax.

8. The Imperial Grant for the Northern Territories was £25,000 less than in 1900, when it was £50,000, and included a loan of £25,000 for the extension of the telegraph line, whilst the Revenue derived from those territories was £411 15*s.* 5*d.* less.

9. The falling off in the Revenue of the Northern Territories was due to the stoppage of the caravan trade with Ashanti and to the non-sale of trade goods, the year's supply not having been obtained owing to the Ashanti rebellion.

10. The Imperial Grant on account of Ashanti disturbances was £197,700, being the balance of the Imperial Loan of £400,000, of which £202,300 was granted in 1900.

11. The total receipts therefore carried to the general account of the Colony at 31st December amounted to £693,893 3*s.*

12. The table below shows the Expenditure for the year 1901 compared with that of the preceding year:—

Heads of Expenditure.	Expended, 1900.	Expended, 1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
1. Charges on account of public debt.	—	15,178 18 8	15,178 18 8	—
2. Pensions and gratuities	6,292 16 4	6,666 9 1	373 12 9	—
3. Governor and Legislature.	5,303 2 5	5,553 11 2	250 8 9	—
4. Colonial Secretary's Office.	4,249 8 9	4,761 0 10	511 12 1	—
5. Ashanti	2,577 10 7	11,035 4 1	8,457 13 6	—
6. Northern Territories ..	—	—	—	—
7. Native affairs	1,382 9 0	2,891 14 8	1,509 5 8	—
8. Treasury Department	4,758 7 10	5,631 0 11	872 13 1	—
9. Customs	14,718 16 4	15,662 12 4	943 16 0	—
9*a*. Preventive services ...	14,438 8 10	14,097 14 7	—	340 14 3
10. Printing office ...	1,502 5 3	1,725 9 9	223 4 6	—
11. Audit	1,375 1 11	1,354 2 9	—	20 19 2
12. Lighthouses and signal stations.	565 11 11	671 10 8	105 18 9	—
13. District Commissioners	8,896 0 3	8,570 3 4	—	325 16 11
14. Supreme Court ...	5,994 5 1	6,725 9 6	731 4 5	—
15. Law Officers	1,608 5 7	1,653 0 6	44 14 11	—
16. Ecclesiastical	602 13 8	756 13 11	154 0 3	—
17. West African Frontier Force.	19,634 4 2	73,437 5 7	53,803 1 5	—
18. Police	12,514 2 3	16,830 8 3	4,316 6 0	—
19. Volunteers	515 11 7	867 15 6	352 3 11	—
20. Prisons...	7,470 11 7	8,436 7 3	965 15 8	—
21. Medical	15,108 16 4	22,009 19 11	6,901 3 7	—
22. Sanitary	2,645 1 5	3,274 12 0	629 10 7	—
23. Public cemeteries ...	370 0 10	423 12 3	53 11 5	—
24. Education	7,038 5 9	6,543 0 11	—	495 4 10
25. Botanical stations ...	1,649 11 1	2,215 12 0	566 0 11	—
26. Transport	17,037 15 2	24,218 15 7	7,181 0 5	—
Carried forward ...	158,249 3 11	261,192 6 0	104,125 17 3	1,182 15 2

Expenditure—cont.

Heads of Expenditure.	Expended, 1900.	Expended, 1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ...	158,249 3 11	261,192 6 0	104,125 17 3	1,182 15 2
Rent	1,190 3 0	—	—	1,190 3 0
27. Miscellaneous	18,973 15 10	11,072 4 11	—	7,901 10 11
28. Post and telegraphs ...	11,915 18 2	16,061 19 1	4,146 0 11	—
29. Public works	10,457 6 9	11,771 19 7	1,314 12 10	—
30. Public works recurrent.	14,161 17 8	15,422 15 6	1,260 17 10	—
	214,948 5 4	315,521 5 1	110,847 8 10	10,274 9 1
Public works extraordinary:— From general revenue ...	19,814 1 11	13,953 17 6	—	5,860 4 5
	234,762 7 3	329,475 2 7	110,847 8 10	16,134 13 6
Services provided by Imperial grants:—				
(*a.*) Northern Territories	37,441 2 9	15,592 1 4	—	21,849 1 5
(*b.*) Ashanti disturbances	243,453 9 2	124,392 5 2	—	119,061 4 0
	515,656 19 2	469,459 9 1	110,847 8 10	157,044 18 11

13. An Expenditure amounting to £19,062 10*s.* 6*d.* was incurred under certain heads in excess of the amount estimated; but on the other hand a saving of £43,250 1*s.* 4*d.* was effected under other heads of Expenditure, together with a sum of £15,565 18*s.* 8*d*, under the Vote for Northern Territories. The actual Expenditure, therefore, was £39,753 9*s.* 6*d.* less than the sum provided for by the Estimates.

14. The comparative Statement of Expenditure, 1900 and 1901, exhibits an increased expenditure in 1901, inclusive of the Northern Territories, of £110,847 8*s.* 10*d.*—£37,983 14*s.* 11*d.* = £72,863 13*s.* 11*d.* Of this amount, £53,803 was due to the establishment of the West African Frontier Force; £15,178 to interest charges on advances obtained by the Crown Agents pending the raising of the Railway Loan; and the balance to the reorganization of almost every department of the Service.

15. The Expenditure on the Ashanti disturbances brought to account during the year amounted to £124,392 5*s.* 2*d.*, which together with the amount expended in 1900, viz., £243,453 9*s.* 2*d.*, gave a total expenditure of £367,845 14*s.* 4*d.* at 31st December, 1901.

16. The above expenditure has been met out of a loan of £400,000 from the Imperial Government, £202,300 of which was received in 1900, and the balance, £197,700, in 1901, as already stated.

17. A comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the ten years 1892 to 1901 follows, showing the rapid strides which this Colony has made within the last ten years, the Revenue for 1901, exclusive of grants-in-aid, being £471,193 3*s.*, as against £183,074 11*s.* 1*d.* in 1892:—

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure.

Revenue.					Expenditure.				
Years.	Amount.			Remarks.	Years.	Amount.			Remarks.
	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	
1892	183,074	11	1		1892	158,103	16	9	
1893	201,782	17	2		1893	178,934	11	5	
1894	218,261	5	7		1894	226,931	19	4	
1895	230,075	12	10		1895	265,289	5	11	
1896	237,460	6	7		1896	282,277	15	8	
1897	233,179	1	6		1897	401,691	10	1	
1898	303,821	12	4	Includes Imperial Grant-in-aid of £45,000 on account, Northern Territories.	1898	377,975	17	1	
					1899	309,657	15	3	
1899	422,795	15	10	Includes Imperial Grant-in-aid of £100,000 on account, Northern Territories.	1900	515,656	19	2	Includes £243,453 9*s.* 2*d.* expended on account of Ashanti Disturbances.
1900	585,583	7	5	Includes £50,000 Grant-in-aid of Northern Territories and £202,300 on account of Ashanti Disturbances.	1901	469,459	9	1	Includes £124,392 5*s.* 2*d.* on account of Ashanti Disturbances.
1901	693,893	3	0	Includes £25,000 Grant-in-aid of Northern Territories and £197,700 on account of Ashanti Disturbances.					

Assets and Liabilities.

18. The Statement of Assets and Liabilities at 31st December, 1900, showed a surplus of £139,985 17*s.* 10*d.*

19. The excess of Assets over Liabilities at 31st December, 1901, amounted to £364,419 11*s.* 9*d.* The financial transactions for the year under review, therefore, resulted in an increased surplus of £224,433 13*s.* 11*d.*, being the excess of General Revenue over Expenditure during the year, as shown by the following figures:—

	£	s.	d.
Revenue	693,893	3	0
Expenditure	469,459	9	1
	£224,433	13	11

and which, added to the surplus at 31st December, 1900, agreed with the surplus at 31st December, 1901, viz., £364,419 11*s.* 9*d.*

20. This surplus, however, included sums amounting to £32,929 3*s.* 5*d.*, which cannot be taken as *bonâ fide* assets, for the reason that they represented expenditure incurred and awaiting adjustment.

21. The following figures give a more correct view of the financial position of the Colony at 31st December:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash on deposit in Bank of British West Africa.	20,000	0	0			
Cash in the hands of the Crown Agents, being balance of the Ashanti loan, £400,000.	140,500	0	0			
Investment on account of Savings Bank Funds.	4,099	14	0			
Investment on account of Public Officers' Guarantee Funds.	1,900	0	0			
Investment on account of Imperial Loan for erection of telegraph lines (not expended).	25,867	4	8			
Securities held on account of the Bank of British West Africa.	10,000	0	0			
Total cash and investments				202,366	18	8
Value of gold ornaments in the Crown Agents' hands.				299	4	1
Carried forward ...				£202,666	2	9

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				202,666	2	9
Advances repayable:—						
Sekondi--Kumasi Railway	142,001	11	1			
Government of the Gambia	17	13	0			
Government of Lagos ...	651	2	6			
Government of Sierra Leone.	446	3	4			
Government of Southern Nigeria.	2,711	17	8			
Government of Northern Nigeria.	9,677	5	2			
Anglo-French Boundary Commission.	1,368	12	11			
Anglo-German Boundary Commission.	1,637	8	7			
Mines Survey	6,005	18	9			
Constabulary Reward Fund.	84	18	1			
Transport Agency ...	152	8	3			
General Post Office, London	902	7	11			
Sundry authorized advances.	5,340	17	4			
Total advances repayable				170,998	4	7
Total *bonâ fide* assets				373,664	8	2
Less Liabilities amounting to				42,173	19	10
Net surplus ...				£331,490	8	4

as against the surplus £364,419 11*s.* 9*d.*, or a difference of £32,929 3*s.* 5*d.*, which represented unadjusted Expenditure, as explained.

22. The investment of £25,867 4*s.* 8*d.* on account of the loan for the erection of telegraph lines to Gambaga has since been realised and repaid to the Imperial Government.

23. The Expenditure on the railway at 31st December amounted to £767,501 11*s.* 1*d.*, as against £625,500 borrowed by the Crown Agents, and £142,001 11*s.* 1*d.* advanced by the Colony.

24. The advances outstanding at 31st December have since been gone into and the majority of them refunded and adjusted.

Liabilities.

25. The liabilities of the Colony at 31st December amounted to £42,173 19*s.* 10*d.*, and were made up as under:—

	£	s.	d.
Government of British Guiana	1	6	0
Government of Seychelles ...	610	4	11
Government of Gambia	2	14	7
Government of Lagos	3,616	16	1
Government of Sierra Leone ...	589	14	2
Government of Southern Nigeria	1,041	13	7
Government of Northern Nigeria	1,164	0	8
Prisoners' property	132	3	1
Transport Agency	836	11	3
Police Reward Fund	562	0	1
Bank of British West Africa ...	10,000	0	0
Official Administrator	1,580	13	3
Chief Registrar	1,241	16	1
Transport Officer	484	0	8
Customs Deposits (Sight Entries)	760	8	11
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund	2,606	2	3
Money Order Commission Account.	78	10	4
Inland Money Order Account ...	95	7	7
Savings Bank Account	4,460	2	3
General Post Office, London (for Imperial Money Orders).	1,168	13	3
Paymaster, West African Frontier Force.	1,130	4	9
Queen Victoria Memorial Fund	7	6	11
Accra Town Council	76	1	10
Drafts between Stations ...	1,980	15	6
Postal Orders	143	11	5
Drafts and Remittances ...	1,298	3	4
General Imprest Account ...	1,582	3	3
Sundry Deposits and Unclaimed Estates.	4,922	13	10
Total liabilities ...	£42,173	19	10

26. The liabilities on account of the Savings Bank, Public Officers' Guarantee Fund, and the Bank of British West Africa are secured by investments as shown:—

	£	s.	d.
On account of Savings Bank ...	4,099	14	0
On account of Public Officers' Guarantee Fund.	1,900	0	0
On account of Bank of British West Africa.	10,000	0	0

27. Deposits such as Money Order Commission and Postal Orders represent Revenue awaiting adjustment.

Public Debt.

28. The Colony was indebted at 31st December as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Imperial Government—			
(1) Ashanti Expedition, 1896 ...	98,075	8	6
(2) West India Regiment (expenses 1897-1898).	10,051	15	2
(3) Loan for erection of telegraph line to Gambaga.	25,000	0	0
(4) Loan for erection of telegraph lines Northern Territories.	29,441	10	8
(5) Loan for Ashanti War, 1900	400,000	0	0
Total loans due to the Imperial Government.	£562,568	14	4

29. As pointed out, the Crown Agents had lent at interest the loan (£25,000) for the erection of the telegraph lines to Gambaga, and which has since been called in and repaid to the Imperial Government.

30. The Crown Agents at 31st December had obtained advances amounting to £625,500, in anticipation of the raising of the authorised loan of £1,035,000 for the construction of the Tarkwa-Kumasi Railway; in addition to this the Colony had advanced from General Revenue Funds the sum of £142,001 11*s.* 1*d.*, so that the total Loan Debt of the Colony at that date was £562,568 14*s.* 4*d.* + £625,500 + £142,001 11*s.* 1*d.* = £1,330,070 5*s.* 5*d.*

COMMERCE.

31. The total value of the Imports in 1901 amounted to £1,801,027, and that of the Exports to £559,733, giving a general total of £2,360,760, as compared with £2,180,409 for 1900, being an increase over that year of £180,351.

32. Table 1 shows the value of the trade of the Colony for the last five years:—

TABLE 1.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1897	910,540	857,793	1,768,333
1898	1,101,546	992,998	2,094,544
1899	1,323,218	1,111,738	2,434,956
1900	1,294,963	885,446	2,180,409
1901	1,801,027	559,733	2,360,760

33. From the above table it will be seen that with the exception of 1899 the general total for 1901 is the highest figure that has been reached. There is, however, one noticeable point, which is that whereas in the four previous years the values of the imports and exports bore a more or less equal proportion to one another, the large total for 1901 is entirely due to the large figure given to the imports, for the exports on the other hand have shown a marked increase.

34. Table 2 gives a general classification of all the imports:—

TABLE 2.

Articles.	Value in Sterling. Of Imports in detail: Expenses.	Total Value: Expenses.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I.—Live animals, food, drink, and narcotics.	—	467,474 3 3
II.—Raw materials:—		
(a) Textile	—	
(b) Metal	71 13 10	
(c) Other	44,946 1 11	45,017 15 9
III.—Manufactured articles:—		
(a) Textile	421,714 5 2	
(b) Metal	200,766 13 4	
(c) Other	460,391 12 2	1,082,872 10 8
IV.—Coin and bullion...	—	205,662 18 4
Total	—	1,801,027 8 0

35. The next table shows the value and the countries of origin for the years 1900 and 1901:—

TABLE 3.

Country of Origin.	1900.			1901.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
United Kingdom	920,279	8	2	1,324,808	16	8
Lagos	58,994	4	10	67,541	0	7
Sierra Leone	19,047	13	0	16,588	18	1
African Ports	15,398	0	0	28,194	9	3
America, United States	50,843	15	7	103,127	14	3
Belgium	363	17	2	—		
France	16,638	12	7	19,741	18	7
Germany...	172,861	9	3	192,270	15	6
Holland	37,880	13	4	43,946	6	3
Italy	3	9	0	1,896	13	1
Portuguese Colony	1,022	19	4	2,910	15	9
Spanish Colony	1,629	4	9	—		
Total	1,294,963	7	0	1,801,027	8	0

36. The United Kingdom has for the two years had the bulk of the import trade with the Colony with 71 per cent. in 1900, which was increased to 73½ per cent. in 1901. Germany was second in 1900 with 13 per cent., and also in 1901; but still her trade fell off slightly to 10½ per cent. Lagos and Sierra Leone together provided 6 per cent. in 1900, which fell to 4½ in 1901; and in 1900 the United States is credited with 4 per cent., which rose to 5¾ per cent. for 1901; Holland had 2½ per cent. in 1900, and 2¼ in 1901.

37. The total value of all imports, viz., £1,801,027, during 1901 shows an increase of £506,064, or 39 per cent. over the figure of 1900. The value of the imports paying specific duties was £214,874, as compared with £158,166 for 1900; and that of imports paying *ad valorem* duties was £1,005,041, as compared with £690,856 in 1900.

38. The value of imports free of duty was £581,114, as compared with £445,941 in 1900. These values include freight, insurance and other expenses.

39. The principal articles of import with their values for the years 1900 and 1901 are shown in Table 4:—

TABLE 4.

Article.	Value. 1900.	Value. 1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Ale, Beer and Porter ...	4,219	6,577	2,358	—
Firearms	6,748	5,043	—	1,705
Gunpowder	3,110	205	—	2,905
Gin	25,161	47,274	22,113	—
Rum	64,452	84,945	20,493	—
Other Spirits	10,138	17,936	7,798	—
Tobacco, Manufactured ...	4,282	8,531	4,249	—
„ Unmanufactured...	20,859	25,486	4,627	—
Wines	10,122	19,740	9,618	—
Beads...	23,546	28,453	4,907	—
Brassware	3,054	4,805	1,751	—
Bread and Biscuits	9,277	10,583	1,306	—
Building Materials	22,592	25,989	3,397	—
Cordage	15,216	16,706	1,490	—
Cotton Goods	285,566	342,881	57,315	—
Earthenware...	6,222	8,759	2,537	—
Hardware	33,305	48,548	15,243	—
Lumber	16,811	20,915	4,104	—
Machinery	29,197	81,337	52,140	—
Perfumery	15,955	22,803	6,848	—
Provisions	96,471	177,564	81,093	—
Salt	4,156	6,716	2,560	—
Silk Goods	25,840	39,260	13,420	—
Soap	10,876	16,953	6,077	—
Specie...	195,922	205,663	9,741	—
Sugar...	12,117	16,658	4,541	—
Wearing Apparel	37,488	52,479	14,991	—
Woollen Goods	15,605	16,701	1,096	—
Other Articles	286,656	441,517	154,861	—
	1,294,963	1,801,027	510,674	4,610

40. The total value of all exports from the Colony for 1901 was £559,713, a decrease of £325,713 on the previous year, and is the lowest figure reached since 1889.

41. Table 5 gives the general classification of all exports:—

TABLE 5.

Articles.	Value in Sterling.								
	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.			British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I. Live animals, food, drink, and narcotics.	87	2	6	711	19	5	799	1	11
II. Raw materials :—									
(a) Textile ...	33	8	0	—			33	8	0
(b) Metal	—			61	2	6	61	2	6
(c) Other	510,804	19	10	114	17	6	510,919	17	4
III. Manufactured articles :—									
(a) Textile ...	—			8,508	0	8	8,508	0	8
(b) Metal	—			669	3	6	669	3	6
(c) Other	1,311	12	2	4,423	17	6	5,735	9	8
IV. Coin and bullion ...	22,186	15	2	10,820	0	1	33,006	15	3
Totals	534,423	17	8	25,309	1	2	559,732	18	10

42. Table 6 gives the general values of the exports for 1900 and 1901, together with the countries to which they were shipped:—

TABLE 6.

Country.	1900.			1901.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
United Kingdom	509,779	7	5	254,129	9	2
Lagos	49,805	19	0	35,256	1	0
Sierra Leone	182	4	6	93	17	0
African Ports	17,661	12	0	13,211	10	3
America, United States	19,371	18	9	22,707	13	5
Belgium	3,454	11	11	—		
France	136,308	1	8	89,526	1	5
Germany...	148,277	3	11	144,808	6	7
Holland	604	3	2	—		
Portuguese Colony	0	10	0	—		
Totals	885,445	12	4	559,732	18	10

43. These figures show not only a decrease in the value of the exports to all the countries, with the exception of the United States, but also a large falling off in the proportion taken by

the United Kingdom, from 57½ per cent. for 1900 to only 45 per cent. in 1901. Germany on the other hand received 17 per cent. of the total amount in 1900, and is credited with 26 per cent. in 1901. France also slightly increased her trade from 15 to 16 per cent., and the United States, although only taking a very small proportion, doubled it from 2 to 4 per cent.

44. Table 7 shows the values of the principal articles of export for 1900 and 1901 with the respective increases and decreases under the various headings:—

TABLE 7.

Articles.	Value		Increase.	Decrease.
	1900.	1901.		
	£	£	£	£
Cola nuts	43,133	35,024	—	8,109
Cocoa	27,280	42,837	15,557	—
Ginger	8	8	—	—
Gold dust	38,007	22,187	—	15,820
Guinea grains	2,032	782	—	1,250
Gum copal	1,087	325	—	762
Ivory	1,508	827	—	681
Lumber	67,747	55,299	—	12,448
Monkey skins	552	59	—	493
Palm kernels	96,936	89,794	—	7,142
Palm oil	238,812	178,174	—	60,638
Rubber	328,156	104,030	—	224,126
Other articles	7,110	5,080	—	2,030
British, foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	11,957	14,468	2,511	—
Specie...	21,121	10,839	—	10,282
Total	885,446	559,733	18,068	343,781
				18,068
Net decrease				325,713

45. The article of export which shows the greatest decrease is rubber, and which also in 1900 showed a falling off in the value exported of £227,575, as compared with the preceding year. Two causes to which this may be attributed are the low prices on the European markets and to a number of the trees and vines having been killed off by people extracting the rubber through ignorance or wishing merely to obtain all the value out of the trees in the shortest time. No doubt, too, considerable difficulty has been experienced the last two years in obtaining labour to collect the rubber and to carry it down to the shipping ports, as large numbers of the natives have

deserted their usual occupations and pursuits, having been attracted to the mines or the railway by the prospect of higher wages; there is, therefore, every hope that with care and attention the rubber trade of the Colony may revive and the values and quantities regain the figures that have been shown in former years. It is almost entirely due to the falling off in the export of rubber that the total values against the United Kingdom in Table 6 show a decrease of £255,649 18*s*. 3*d*., and that the proportion of the whole export trade fell 12½ per cent.

46. The other two staple articles of export, viz., palm oil and palm kernels, show a decrease of £60,638 and £7,142 as compared with 1900, although in the latter case, the quantity exported, 12,844 tons, was actually a slight increase on the preceding year.

47. A comparative statement of the quantities and values of palm kernels, palm oil, and rubber exported since 1897 is shown in Table 8:—

TABLE 8.

Year.	Palm Kernels.		Palm Oil.		Rubber.	
	Tons.	£	Gallons.	£	lbs.	£
1897 ...	10,836	69,818	2,021,716	107,738	4,957,016	419,813
1898 ...	9,732	66,378	2,145,138	114,288	5,984,984	551,667
1899 ...	12,663	106,156	3,323,919	183,204	5,572,554	555,731
1900 ...	12,811	96,936	4,238,685	238,812	3,542,440	328,156
1901 ...	12,844	89,794	3,146,390	178,174	1,520,009	104,030

48. The trade in kola-nuts still shows signs of having been severely affected by the Ashanti rebellion in 1900, as there is a further decrease on the figures of that year of £8,109, but considerable quantities, for which the returns are not available, are exported over the Eastern frontier of the Colony from Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

49. Cocoa is the sole article of export which shows any increase for 1901, and that was considerable, being 994,777 lbs. in weight, and amounting to £15,537 in value. A further increase is expected for the current year, and there is every reason to hope that this satisfactory state of things will continue year by year, since in the Colony the natives are planting more trees and the trade in England is on the increase, the consumption for last year being estimated at 30,000,000 lbs., which was twice as much as in 1895. Accra is the chief port for the shipment of cocoa, as the greater part of it is grown in the districts immediately to the north of the capital of the Colony, and with which there are good means of communication.

Customs Receipts.

50. The total amount received during 1901 was £351,104 12*s.* 7*d.*, being an increase of £69,759 16*s.* 6*d.* over the total receipts of the preceding year, and greatly in excess of the receipts of any previous year.

The receipts were made up as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
General imports	105,414	5	8
Spirits	245,415	6	11
Gunpowder	166	16	0
Guns	108	4	0
	£351,104	12	7

and which figure practically represents 75 per cent. of the total ordinary revenue of the Colony (£471,193 3*s.*) for last year.

51. Table 1 shows how this amount was collected month by month and also gives a monthly comparison with 1900:—

Table 1.

Month.	1900.			1901.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
January ...	24,613	3	10	29,290	18	3	4,677	14	11	—		
February ...	23,954	14	10	26,569	6	8	2,614	11	10	—		
March... ...	31,543	14	7	30,879	0	9	—			664	13	10
April	21,955	7	2	26,946	10	7	4,991	3	5	—		
May	21,049	15	5	26,208	18	7	5,159	3	2	—		
June	18,413	7	10	25,967	18	7	7,554	10	9	—		
July	28,109	19	1	31,107	1	1	2,997	2	0	—		
August ...	24,598	6	6	34,724	1	3	10,125	14	9	—		
September ...	22,124	1	1	29,335	11	9	7,211	10	8	—		
October ...	19,375	2	1	29,451	18	11	10,076	16	10	—		
November ...	23,008	9	6	28,653	1	1	5,644	11	7	—		
December ...	22,598	14	2	31,970	4	7	9,371	10	5	—		
Total ...	281,344	16	1	351,104	12	7	70,424	10	4	664	13	10
Decrease							664	13	10			
Net increase							69,759	16	6			

52. The amounts collected on articles which come under specific duties, as compared with those from articles charged with *ad valorem* duties, is shown in Table 2:—

TABLE 2.

Year.	Specific.			Ad valorem.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1900	226,689	1	9	24,655	14	4	281,344	16	1
1901	268,910	6	2	82,194	6	5	351,104	12	7

53. There are [illegible] additional items of Revenue to be added to the above amount of £351,104 12*s.* 7*d.*, consisting of—

	£	s.	d.
King's warehouse rent	642	2	7
Warehouse rent	45	4	4
„ fees	0	7	6
Light dues	1,476	2	0
	£2,163	16	5

which makes the total amount received by the Customs Department £353,268 9*s.* 0*d.*, nett increase in gross receipts over 1900 of £72,259 15*s.* 8*d.*

54. There was an increase of £27,539 in 1901 over 1900 from *ad valorem* duties which is satisfactory as being proof that the improvement is not entirely due to an abnormal importation of spirits; the amount collected on spirits and strong waters of all kinds was £245,415, giving an increase of £43,403 on the preceding year.

55. The receipts on guns and gunpowder, which have always been an important item, show a large decrease from £4,522 for 1900 to £275 only in 1901, this being due to the restrictions imposed on the sale of these goods since April, 1900.

56. Table 3 shows the Customs receipts at the principal ports of the Colony during 1900 and 1901:—

TABLE 3.

Places.	Imports exclusive of Spirits, Gunpowder and Guns.		Spirits		Gunpowder.		Guns.	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Accra	16,665 2 9	18,043 9 2	39,423 5 0	40,431 3 0	709 6 6	0 5 0	109 6 0	11 10 0
Ada	6,125 0 9	7,396 17 7	15,571 13 0	20,928 19 2	102 19 0	—	42 0 0	1 0 0
Axim	7,459 12 10	10,956 3 3	17,537 12 8	20,044 10 0	543 15 0	—	122 8 0	20 0 0
Cape Coast	23,217 10 3	34,736 9 7	40,512 16 0	37,526 4 0	721 3 0	51 10 0	416 14 0	38 2 0
Kwitta	4,047 15 1	3,712 8 9	8,741 3 9	23,098 16 6	805 16 0	115 0 0	50 6 0	10 14 0
Saltpond	7,289 11 3	7,650 12 10	24,755 13 0	25,929 9 3	230 12 6	—	76 2 0	1 2 0
Sekondi	2,820 18 7	12,375 4 7	11,789 7 9	25,235 11 0	47 10 6	—	22 4 0	20 16 0
Winneba	3,308 6 0	4,055 19 2	20,884 1 0	25,744 0 6	312 5 0	0 1 0	10 8 0	1 4 0
Other Stations ...	3,876 9 8	6,487 0 9	22,796 11 9	26,476 13 6	168 11 6	—	30 18 0	3 16 0
Total	74,810 4 2	105,414 5 8	202,012 3 11	245,415 6 11	3,641 19 0	166 16 0	880 6 0	108 4 0

GOLD.

57. Gold is widely diffused throughout the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories, in quartz formation and alluvial deposits, whilst in Wassau there is good conglomerate (banket). The lack of good roads and means of transporting heavy machinery has proved an obstacle to successful mining on a large scale in the past, but the energy latterly displayed in mining enterprise is resulting in widespread improvement to the road system, and the Sekondi-Kumasi Railway in course of construction overcomes the difficulty of transport to the Wassau District. The following table shows the amount of gold exported in 1901 and in each of the four previous years:—

Years.	Gold and Gold Dust.			
	Ozs.	Ack.	Tek.	Value.
				£
1897	23,544	13	3	84,797
1898	17,732	11	—	63,838
1899	14,249	14	$3\frac{3}{5}$	51,300
1900	10,557	6	$1\frac{3}{5}$	38,007
1901	6,162	15	—	22,187

During the year 2,825 concessions were filed in the Colony, 41 orders for survey were issued, and 2 certificates of validity. 32 prospecting licenses were issued and 5 prospecting licenses were converted into mining licenses. The number of surveyors' licenses issued was 44.

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES AND BOTANICAL STATIONS.

58. There cannot be said to be any agricultural industries. The staple products are palm oil, palm kernels, and rubber. Cocoa is cultivated in certain districts, however, and it will no doubt increase as an industry.

59. At the Botanical Station at Aburi, which is situated at an elevation of 1,400 feet above the sea, a Curator from the Royal Gardens, Kew, endeavours to teach the natives the most approved methods of planting and developing the agricultural resources of the Colony. 44 acres are planted with cocoa, coffee, cotton, tobacco, jute, &c. The cultivation of cocoa owes much of its success to this Station, from whence plants were

first supplied at nominal prices to native planters, who were then instructed and advised with regard to their cultivation and the preparation of the cocoa.

60. The Government during the year also established cocoa-nut plantations on suitable lands near Accra with a view to encouraging the growth of the nut for the production of copra oil and coir.

SHIPPING.

61. The two following tables show (I.) the number, &c., of steam vessels which have visited the Colony during the past three years, and (II.) the number, &c., of sailing vessels.

TABLE I.

Steam Vessels Visiting the Colony, 1899—1900—1901.

Nationality.	1899.			1900.			1901.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Crews.	No.	Tonnage.	Crews.	No.	Tonnage.	Crews.
British	253	416,385	10,402	292	492,914	12,355	284	477,066	12,794
German	91	119,974	3,121	84	115,599	2,915	108	159,936	3,961
French	40	50,653	2,021	34	39,187	1,662	33	42,059	1,516
Belgian	15	41,732	1,003	22	60,660	1,482	9	24,059	635
Spanish	3	2,380	145	1	382	34	—	—	—
Total	402	631,124	16,692	433	708,742	18,448	434	703,120	18,906

TABLE II.

Sailing Vessels Visiting the Colony, 1899—1900—1901.

Nationality.	1899.			1900.			1901.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Crews.	No.	Tonnage.	Crews.	No.	Tonnage.	Crews.
America, United States	11	[illegible]	95	12	4,858	98	22	7,518	178

62. The increase of the number of steamers in 1901 over 1899 was 32 (71,996 tons); there was scarcely any difference in numbers when compared with 1900 (434 steamers against 433, but with a decrease in tonnage of 5,622 tons).

63. The services for mails and passengers have shown considerable improvement. There is a weekly British service between the principal ports, viz., Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi, and Axim and the United Kingdom, the voyage occupying from 16 to 18 days, the vessels sailing from Liverpool direct to Canary Isles or Madeira, but calling at Plymouth homeward. The German mail service is every fifteen days and, like the Belgian steamers which leave Antwerp every three weeks for the Congo Free State, call at Southampton both outward and homeward for mails and passengers.

64. A large increase is shown in the number of sailing vessels, which are almost exclusively employed in carrying rum, tobacco, oil and lumber from the United States.

65. Two wrecks occurred during 1901 in the waters of the Colony, but on neither occasion was there any loss of life. The first was the stranding of the French steamer "Uruguay" in the month of March a few miles west of Sekondi; the second being the stranding of the British schooner "Walleda" a few miles to the east of Accra. In each case most of the cargo was salved.

LEGISLATION.

66. During the year 21 Ordinances were passed.

No. 4 confers upon the Governor the necessary powers for the detention and deportation of the Ashanti political prisoners.

Nos. 5 and 6 provide for the allowance of a drawback on goods exported from the Colony on which duties have been paid.

No. 10 constitutes and regulates the Gold Coast Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

No. 17 facilitates the investment of trust and other funds in the United Kingdom in Gold Coast Government securities.

The Concessions Amendment Ordinance, 1901 (No. 20 of 1901), was passed to remedy certain defects which had during the year been discovered in the working of the principal Ordinance.

The definition of the term "concession" was narrowed so as not to include the assignment of a concession, and prospecting was for the first time defined.

By a ruling of the full Court it had been held that no opposition to a claim could be lodged after the expiration of three months from the date of the filing of the claim. In view of the fact that it was often impossible for landowners to know within that period whether rights had been encroached upon, power was given by Section 7, subject to rules of Court, to lodge notice of opposition at any time prior to the granting of a certificate of validity.

By Section 8, large powers are given to the Court to modify concessions and to impose conditions on concessionaires.

Section 11 increases the powers of the Court with regard to surveys of lands, the subject of concessions, by authorising the Court to require that a survey shall be certified as sufficient by a Government surveyor and to further require that each such survey shall be linked to the general survey of the Colony.

Section 16 prescribes the mode for the recovery of rent due to a native on a concession.

Section 17 reduces the cost of a prospecting license from £30 to £5; the new license does not limit the prospector to a particular area. This section also subjects a mining license to a duty of £30.

The other sections of the Ordinance deal with minor amendments not calling for special notice.

EDUCATION.

Primary.

67. There are two classes of schools in the Colony, Government and Assisted, numbering 7 and 128, respectively. The former are established and maintained by the Government, the latter by the different Mission Societies, &c., and receive annual grants-in-aid from the State towards their support.

They are as follows:—

Denomination.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Basel Mission	60	61	61
Wesleyan	50	55	49
Roman Catholic	12	12	12
Government	7	7	7
Mohammedan	1	2	3
Bremen Mission	—	—	3
African Mission Zion	—	1	—
Totals	130	138	135

68. In addition to the schools on the Assisted List there are about 120 small schools which, not having an annual average attendance of 20, are ineligible under the rules for grant.

69. There is no system of local management, as that term is generally understood; indeed, in the majority of villages where schools have been established the only person in any way capable of taking a share in the management of the schools is the master himself. The sphere of each Mission is divided into districts, and an ordained member, either European or native, of the Society represented is appointed to overlook all the schools in his particular district. These managers appoint and dismiss teachers, fix salaries, &c., without any reference to the central authority. That this system is far from satisfactory is at once evident from the fact that a journey of two to three weeks is in some cases necessary to enable a manager to make one short visit to each of the schools for which he is responsible; but, unsatisfactory as the arrangement is, it is under present circumstances, and will be for some considerable time, the only one possible.

70. The following table shows the average attendance and grants-in-aid earned during the last 10 years:—

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

Year.	Government.	Assisted.	Total.	No. on Roll.	Average Attendance.	Grant-in-aid.		
						£	s.	d.
1891–2	5	69	74	6,666	—	1,678	4	0
1892–3	6	66	72	7,350	5,195	2,170	17	6
1893–4	5	70	75	8,174	6,684	2,394	14	0
1894–5	7	93	100	9,954	7,570	3,179	6	0
1895–6	6	109	115	11,205	8,558	3,400	11	0
1897	7	111	118	—	8,478	3,646	13	8
1898	7	112	119	11,181	8,369	3,432	13	1
1899	7	123	130	12,240	9,239	4,129	11	5
1900	7	131	138	11,996	8,911	3,679	13	1
1901	7	128	135	12,018	8,616	3,706	2	7

71. There is a slight decrease in average attendance compared with 1900, which may be attributed to the following causes:—

1. The demand for labour consequent on the great impulse given to the mining industry, and the ease with which boys able to read and write obtained situations.

2. The increase in the number of native clerks employed by merchants.

3. The temporary closing of schools owing to the recent Ashanti rebellion.

The decrease may be taken as temporary.

72. There is no uniformity as yet in the scale of fees at the different Mission schools. At the Government schools, with the exception of Insuaim, which is free, 3*d.* a month is charged for infant and sub-standard classes, and 6*d.* a month for the standards. Fees are charged in the majority of the Wesleyan schools, the amount usually varying with the standing of the scholar from 5*s.* to 1*s.* a quarter.

73. Most of the Basel Mission schools are free; their upper standard schools, which are always boarding, charge about 10*s.* per annum, which includes lodging. No fees are charged at the Bremen Mission schools, nor at six of the 12 schools under the Roman Catholic Mission.

74. The total amounts returned as paid for 1900 and 1901 are as follows:—

School Fees.

Schools.	1900.			1901.			Increase.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Government	210	12	3	212	17	9	—		
Wesleyan Mission	407	0	11	450	6	8	—		
Basel Mission	93	19	3	115	19	9	—		
Roman Catholic Mission ...	25	0	6	222	11	2	—		
Mohammedan	10	10	0	—			—		
Total	747	2	11	1,001	15	4	254	12	5

SECONDARY.

75. There is no provision for higher or secondary education, but the Basel Mission have schools at Akropong and Abetifi, at which something better than merely elementary education is taught, and which are attended for a time by most of the teachers employed by that Society.

INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL AND AGRICULTURAL.

76. In 1899 a school for instruction in carpentry was opened by a qualified European master in connection with the Government School, Accra. Attendance at these classes is not confined to scholars from the Government School, children from the higher standards in the local Mission school having the privilege of entry.

77. Most of the schools in the interior have small plantations attached where the scholars receive useful instruction in the cultivation of cocoa, coffee, sisal hemp, cassada, &c.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals.

78. There are Government hospitals at the following places in the Colony:—Accra, Cape Coast, Axim, Elmina, Saltpond, Kwitta, and Kumasi. There is special accommodation for Europeans at the first three, and European nursing sisters at the first two.

79. The number of in-patients treated during the year at the various hospitals was 2,019 compared with 1,185 in 1900.

Asylum.

80. There is one lunatic asylum in the Colony. This, in August of 1901, was removed from Christiansborg Castle, to which it had been transferred in June, 1899, and taken back to the Colonial Hospital Asylum, Accra. 63 cases were treated during the year.

81. There are no poor-houses or reformatories in the Colony, and poverty in the strict sense of the word is unknown.

Savings Bank.

82. The deposits during the year, including interest, amounted to £3,626 1*s.* 8*d.*, and were in excess of the deposits in 1900 (£3,553 5*s.* 3*d.*) by £72 16*s.* 5*d.*

83. The withdrawals for the same period amounted to £3,622 7*s.* 9*d.*, and were less than the deposits in the sum of £3 13*s.* 11*d.*, and as compared with the withdrawals in 1900 (£4,066 11*s.* 10*d.*) showed a decrease of £444 4*s.* 1*d.*

84. The business done by the Bank during the year under review was, with the exception of last year's transactions, the lowest on record since 1893, and the deposits in place of increasing are steadily decreasing from year to year.

85. The interest accrued on deposits during the year amounted to £101 18*s.* 8*d.*, and was met out of the amount voted from the General Revenue of the Colony, but as the interest received on the bank's investments (£139 1*s.* 2*d.*) was carried to the credit of the General Revenue, the profit to the Colony on the bank's transactions was £37 2*s.* 6*d.* This, however, does not include cost of supervision, stationery, &c., for which no charge was made.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
The balance due to depositors on 1st January, 1901, was	4,456	8	4
The deposits during the year amounted to	3,524	3	0
The interest accrued at 31st December was	101	18	8
	£8,082	10	0

	£	s.	d.
The withdrawals, inclusive of interest, during the same period amounted to	3,622	7	9
Leaving a balance due to depositors at 31st December of	4,460	2	3

Of the above sum, £4,099 14*s.* was held by the Crown Agents in securities, while the balance of £360 8*s.* 3*d.* was in the hands of the Treasurer at that date.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

POLICE.

86. The total strength of the Police Force at the end of 1901 was 534 of all ranks, or 77 short of the allowed strength, 611.

291 men were recruited during the year, and the dismissals, desertions, discharges, and deaths, &c., during the same period amounted to 244.

PRISONS.

87. Exclusive of Ashanti and the Northern Territories there are 12 gaols in the Colony. During the year 1901 the total number of persons committed was 2,190, the daily average number in prison was 449, the number of deaths was 11, and of executions, 6.

88. The amount realised from sale of prison manufactures, *i.e.*, carpentering, shoemaking, coopering, tailoring, matmaking, &c., was £502 15*s.* 3*d.* The gross estimated value of the labour of the prisoners was £5,525 2*s.* 9½*d.*; the cost of the Department, £8,436 7*s.* 3*d.*

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

89. The following are the statistics of crime for the last five years:—

	Apprehensions.					Convictions.				
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Offences against the person	986	1,089	891	967	1,385	601	593	496	475	944
Offences against property	744	846	788	831	1,038	416	492	416	441	724
Other offences	4,073	4,165	2,362	1,563	2,042	3,469	3,136	1,481	1,186	1,612
Totals	5,803	6,100	4,041	3,361	4,465	4,486	4,221	2,393	2,102	3,280

VITAL STATISTICS.

90. The population of the Colony and Ashanti taken during the year was found to be 1,486,433, exclusive of the Northern Territories. At the previous Census, very roughly taken in 1891, it was estimated to be 1,473,559. The public health for the year was bad both in the European and native communities.

91. Fifteen officials died during the year in a total strength of 188, and 18 were invalided. The following list shows the causes of death:—

Remittent fever	8
Bilious remittent fever	1
Sunstroke	2
Blackwater fever	2
Acute meningitis	1
Abscess of liver	1

Thirty-eight non-officials died and 59 were, it is estimated, invalided. It is difficult to be accurate as to the number invalided as correct records cannot be obtained.

92. The following shows the death and invaliding rate per 1,000 among the European officials:—

No.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Death rate per 1,000.	Invaliding rate per 1,000.
188	15	18	80	95

The number of European non-officials who visited the Colony during the year is not known.

93. The health of the natives during the year was very bad owing to a severe outbreak of small-pox at Accra and Axim and in many villages throughout the Colony. No infection of Europeans occurred.

94. No death-rate can be calculated for the natives owing to the impossibility of obtaining reliable statistics.

95. The progress made in 1901 included—

1. A new hospital at Axim.

2. A new contagious diseases hospital, Accra.

3. General sanitary improvements.

CLIMATE.

96. The following table shows the temperature and rainfall experienced during the year at Accra:—

—	Temperature.						Rainfall.
	Solar Maximum.	Minimum. on Grass	Shade Maximum.	Shade Minimum.	Range.	Mean.	Amount in Inches.
January ...	150·06	68·09	80·70	75·12	11·70	77·91	2·35
February ...	150·75	70·64	86·92	75·78	11·14	81·35	4·80
March ...	149·87	67·22	84·54	78·35	10·35	81·44	1·60
April ...	147 66	67·36	89·6	75·0	14·4	82·3	4·60
May ...	146·61	65·35	89·25	72·32	16·95	80·78	4·71
June ...	141·6	63·53	86·46	71·23	15·23	78·84	3·43
July ...	134·09	63·03	84·63	69·80	14·61	77·21	1·73
August ...	128·93	64·64	83·67	67·35	13·00	75·51	1·24
September	130·00	71·13	82·1	71·6	10·5	76·85	5·17
October ...	130·09	71·89	82·12	70·29	12·00	76·20	2·85
November	130·06	71·5	89·1	69·7	19·4	79·4	1·77
December...	129·74	70·96	88·58	71·45	16·90	80·01	1·50
Total for year.	1,668·92	814·87	1,018·95	866·82	156·01	947·17	35·75
Monthly average.	139·07	69·90	84·91	72·23	13·00	78·93	2·97

In 1900 the temperature averaged 78·78 and the rainfall amounted to 23·34.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

97. There is no Department in the Government of the Colony which has had to contend with such a large increase of business during the past year as the posts and telegraphs. The two following tables give comparative statements between 1900 and 1901 of the gross receipts and expenses and show how considerable this increase has been:—

TABLE 1.

Comparative Table of Gross Receipts.

Head.	Receipts. 1900.	Receipts. 1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sale of postage stamps for postal purposes	5,094 6 6½	24,040 16 11½	18,946 10 5	—
Sale of stamps for philatelic purposes	302 14 10	176 12 3	—	126 2 7
Sale of stamps for telegraphic purposes	8,171 17 1	20,633 2 8½	12,461 5 7½	—
Sale of judicial stamps...	6,533 10 0	13,829 7 8	7,295 17 8	—
Sale of post cards	19 0 7½	19 15 7	0 14 11½	—
Sale of registered envelopes	57 10 5½	61 17 10	4 7 4½	—
Sale of embossed envelopes	10 14 8	8 7 8	—	2 7 0
Letter-box rents	59 6 0	102 7 6	43 1 6	—
Unpaid letter taxes	37 16 7	30 7 4	—	7 9 3
Commission on money orders...	308 0 6	440 0 7	132 0 1	—
Poundages on postal orders	74 8 4	85 15 7	11 7 3	—
Forfeited money orders	19 6 0	6 16 3	—	12 9 9
Postage on parcels	276 9 8	320 8 6	43 18 10	—
Postal publications	—	13 7 0	13 7 0	—
Duties on parcels	—	800 8 6	800 8 6	—
Other receipts...	0 4 11	—	—	0 4 11
Totals	20,965 6 2½	60,569 11 11	39,752 19 2½	148 13 6
			148 13 6	
Net Increase			39,604 5 8½	

TABLE 2.

Comparative Table of Gross Expenses.

Head	Expenses. 1900.	Expenses. 1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries, including overtime fees	6,369 13 0	8,454 6 9	2,084 13 9	—
Contingent expenses	29 16 5	64 2 8	34 6 3	—
Imperial share of foreign postage	508 10 2	994 15 0	486 4 10	—
Bureau International	—	—	—	—
Postal equipment and clothing	177 19 2	154 6 3	—	23 12 11
Conveyance of mails	1,407 18 0	1,594 10 11	186 12 11	—
Stamps—vendors' commission	260 12 0	8 11 9	—	252 0 3
Postage for all departments	21 1 11	21 18 1	0 16 2	—
Manufacture of postage stamps, postal cards, &c.	139 11 10	493 11 6	353 19 8	—
Temporary clerks	95 5 9	122 17 4	27 11 7	—
Maintenance of telegraphs	2,546 13 1	4,079 8 10	1,532 15 9	—
Totals	11,557 1 4	15,988 9 1	4,707 0 11	275 13 2
			275 13 2	
Total Increase			4,431 7 9	

98. The estimated number of letters, post cards, newspapers, books, sample packets, and circulars received and despatched during the year was 8,611,518, as compared with 2,782,776 for 1900, showing an increase of nearly 400 per cent.

99. The total number of telegrams dealt with was 199,424, containing 2,880,025 words, as compared with 140,315 messages of 2,565,807 words in 1900, an increase of 59,109 and 314,218 messages and words, respectively.

100. The total number of cablegrams handed in at offices in this Colony for the United Kingdom and other parts of the world amounted to 6,911, to the value of £16,277 8*s.* 5*d.*, the Government proportion of this amount being £695 11*s.*, while £15,581 17*s.* 5*d.* was paid to the African Direct Telegraph Company. The African Direct Telegraph Company handed over to the Post Office 6,400 messages for transmission, upon which the Colony's share amounted to £644 12*s.* 1*d.* There is an increase in the total number of cablegrams received and forwarded during the year of 125 per cent. over the previous year.

101. There is a telephone exchange at Accra connected with all the Government offices and some of the leading business houses.

MILITARY FORCES AND EXPENDITURE.

102. By Ordinance 10 of 1901 the defensive force of the Colony was completely reorganised, and the Gold Coast Constabulary became the Gold Coast Regiment of the West African Frontier Force, consisting of two battalions, each battalion comprising such number of companies of infantry and batteries of artillery as the Governor may from time to time direct.

103. The 1st Battalion of the regiment has its headquarters at Kumasi, and the 2nd Battalion at Gambaga in the Northern Territories.

104. At the end of the year the total strength of the 1st Battalion was 30 officers, 2 European non-commissioned officers and 1,370 native non-commissioned officers and privates; of the 2nd Battalion, 17 officers and 572 native non-commissioned officers and privates.

105. The total expenditure on this Force for the year was £73,437 5*s.* 7*d.*

106. The Gold Coast Rifle Volunteers which were raised in 1892 had a total strength at the end of the year of 268 officers, non-commissioned officers and men. The Volunteer Force of

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the Colony was strengthened by the formation of machine-gun sections at Accra and Cape Coast, recruited from Europeans.

107. The members are armed with ·303m. Martini-Enfield carbines, and the guns in use are ·303m. Maxim machine guns on tripod mountings.

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GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

108. The operations against the Ashantis which were carried on from the previous year were brought to an end and a general amnesty and pardon was proclaimed on the 10th June. The pardon did not extend, however, to the persons in custody at the time, nor to certain other persons wanted by the Government.

109. Progress was made with the Sekondi-Tarkwa-Kumasi Railway, 30 miles being completed during the year, the railhead being 15 miles beyond Tarkwa on 31st December, 1901.*

110. The cost of living continued to increase. The large influx of Europeans consequent upon the mining boom greatly raised the price of domestic labour, and a proportionate increase in the price of food followed. Labour was never more difficult to obtain, nor was money ever more plentiful among the native community.

111. It is very unwise for any European to come to the Colony on the *chance* of obtaining employment. During the year several cases of Europeans being in a destitute condition were brought to notice. There is no system or means of relief for paupers in the Colony.

GEO. ATTRILL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

25th October, 1902.

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* On the 4th December, 1902, the railhead had reached a point 114 miles from Sekondi.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

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No. 397.

GOLD COAST.

REPORT FOR 1902.

(For Report for 1901, *see* No. 375.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
September, 1903.

P. Brit. Colonial Office

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376	Grenada	"
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379	Mauritius	1901
380	Basutoland	1901–1902
381	Southern Nigeria	1901
382	Trinidad and Tobago	1901–1902
383	Bermuda	1902
384	St. Lucia	1901
385	St. Vincent	"
386	Falkland Islands	1902
387	Gibraltar	"
388	Weihaiwei	"
389	Sierra Leone	"
390	British Honduras	"
391	Gambia	"
392	St. Helena	"
393	Hong Kong	"
394	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
395	Seychelles	"
396	Ceylon	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada	Emigration.
5	Bahamas	Sisal Industry.
6	Hong Kong	Bubonic Plague
7	Newfoundland	Mineral Resources.
8	Western Pacific	British Solomon Islands.
9	Dominica	Agriculture.
10	Virgin Islands	Condition during 1897.
11	Grenada	Agriculture in Carriacou.
12	Anguilla	Vital Statistics, 1898.
13	Cook Islands	Trade, 1899.
14	Bahamas	Fibre Industry.
15	Canada	Legal Status of British North American Indians.
16	Miscellaneous Colonies ...	Medical Reports.
17	Gilbert and Ellice Islands ...	Report for 1896–1900.
18	Hong Kong	Operations in New Territory during 1900.
19	Miscellaneous Colonies ...	Medical Reports.
20	Weihaiwei	General Report.
21	Dominica	Report on Caribs.
22	Seychelles	Report on Para Rubber.
23	Dominica	Roads and Land Settlement.

No. 397.

GOLD COAST.

(For Report for 1901, *see* No. 375.)

GOVERNOR SIR M. NATHAN to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Christiansborg Castle,

17th August, 1903.

(Extract.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a Report on the Blue Book for the Gold Coast for the year 1902.

In the absence of the Colonial Secretary and of the Chief Assistant Colonial Secretary, both on sick leave, and of the senior of the two Assistant Colonial Secretaries on leave, the report has been prepared under my supervision by Captain C. H. Armitage, Commissioner of the Southern District of Ashanti, whom I stopped here on his way from England for this purpose as well as to assist in the general work of the Secretariat.

The report is based as much on the 19 Departmental Reports, of which the last was sent to you in my despatch dated the 25th July, 1903, as on the Blue Book itself, which is now in the press. As you have approved of these reports being placed on sale to the public, detailed information on the various matters briefly treated in the Report on the Blue Book will be available to the large and increasing number of persons in England who desire to inform themselves on questions relating to this Colony.

Referring to the third paragraph of your despatch of the 24th April, 1903, in which you enquire whether there is any insuperable difficulty in the way of getting the Blue Book completed during the first quarter of the year succeeding that to which it relates, I regret to have to inform you that I can hold out no prospect of this being done. No. 268 of the Rules

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and Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service lays down that the various returns comprised in the Blue Book must be filled up with the greatest possible accuracy and that the statistical tables must be full and complete. This would obviously be impossible with regard to the most important item of finance if the Book were prepared before the accounts of the Colony were finally closed for the year. For this final closing it is necessary to await the accounts from Ashanti and the Northern Territories where there are stations many days' journey from the respective headquarters, with which communication is sometimes difficult and always slow. I am satisfied that even if no occasion arises for references back to these outstations from headquarters it is not possible to get the December accounts of Ashanti at Accra till early in March, and of the Northern Territories till well on in April. This year the last instalments of the accounts for 1902 were not received from Ashanti and the Northern Territories until the 8th of April, and the 16th of May, respectively. When the accounts are received there is much work to be done in checking the numerous vouchers, and in abstracting the charges to the various votes and subheads of the Estimates before the books can be closed for the year, balanced, and the annual statement of accounts made up.

I have considered the suggestion that was made some time ago of having separate Blue Books for Ashanti and the Northern Territories, which would involve separate systems of accounts for that Colony and that Protectorate. I do not think, however, that this would result in such earlier transmission of the Blue Book for the Gold Coast proper as would justify the considerable additional staff that would be required. I fear that until communications improve, as they will do in time with the development of the territories under this administration, the responsibility of the Colonial Secretary under No. 289 of the Rules and Regulations is one that it is impossible for him to discharge.

With regard to paragraph 4 of your despatch above quoted, it would be possible if approximate figures with reference to the financial position of the Colony only were given for the Report on the Blue Book to appear one or two months before the actual Blue Book. But I should be fearful, if this were done, of there being grave discrepancies between the financial statements appearing in the two, discrepancies which would certainly receive ample public recognition.

Something may be done at any rate in the way of expediting those Departmental Reports and those parts of the Report on the Blue Book which do not depend on annual statistics in the direction suggested in the fifth paragraph of your despatch by the making of notes from time to time during the year, and I will take steps to give effect to this suggestion. As the Blue

Book consists mainly of statistics for the whole year and the report on it largely on deductions from these statistics, I fear, however, that the notes of the officers made during the year will not be of much value to them, or in their absence at the end of the year to the officers acting for them, in compiling their reports when the time comes for submitting them. In this connection it must be borne in mind that the conditions in this Colony are subject to considerable and somewhat rapid changes with the state of the West African mining market, and that it is in the last three months of the year, corresponding to the first part of the dry or best working season, that these changes generally occur.

On the whole I recommend that the preparation of the Blue Book and Report on it be allowed to wait as at present the closing of the Treasury books at the end of the financial year.

* * * * * *

I trust that the report for 1902 now submitted, to which Captain Armitage has given much care and work, will meet with your approval. It possibly contains more detailed figures than are essential, but represents on the whole an accurate, fairly complete, and fair, history of the Gold Coast, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories, for the year to which it relates.

I have, &c.,

M. NATHAN,

Governor.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE GOLD COAST FOR THE YEAR 1902.

I.—FINANCIAL.

(A.) General Revenue and Expenditure.

1. The following table shows the Revenue of the Colony for 1902, compared with that for 1901:—

Heads of Revenue.	Collected in 1901.	Collected in 1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Customs	350,916 16 4	382,510 19 7	31,594 3 3	—
2. Light dues	1,476 2 0	1,832 10 0	356 8 0	—
3. Licenses, Excise, &c. ...	20,033 11 2	20,084 6 6	50 15 4	—
4. Fees of Court or office, &c.	58,510 15 3	47,747 16 11	—	10,762 18 4
5. Post office	754 10 5	816 9 7	61 19 2	—
6. Rents of Government property.	45 5 0	634 17 6	598 12 6	—
7. Interest...	717 1 6	4,388 4 0	3,671 2 6	—
8. Miscellaneous	12,395 18 3	6,141 19 0	—	6,253 19 3
9. Revenue from Ashanti	18,838 0 9	15,591 8 11	—	3,246 11 10
10. Revenue from Northern Territories.	7,324 12 4	9,327 17 6	2,003 5 2	—
	471,012 13 0	489,085 9 6	38,336 5 11	20,263 19 5
Land sales	180 10 0	2,669 0 0	2,488 10 0	—
	471,193 3 0	491,754 9 6	40,824 15 11	20,263 19 5
Imperial Grants:—				
(*a.*) Northern Territories	25,000 0 0	19,748 6 3	—	5,251 13 9
(*b.*) Ashanti disturbances	197,700 0 0	—	—	197,700 0 0
	693,893 3 0	511,502 15 9	40,824 15 11	223,215 3 2

2. The General Revenue for the year, exclusive of Grants-in-aid, amounted to £491,754 9*s.* 6*d.*, exceeding the original estimate of £447,950 by £43,804 9*s.* 6*d.* The Revenue of 1901, which was higher than that of any previous year, was exceeded by £20,561 6*s.* 6*d.*

3. The increase in 1902, as in 1901, was principally due to "Customs" receipts, the expansion of the general import trade having been well maintained.

4. The decrease under the heading Fees of Court is attributable to the fact that in 1901 the greater portion of the sums received under this head was for stamp duties on concession documents, of which a very much larger number were registered than in 1902.

5. The Receipts under the heading Miscellaneous were, in 1901, enlarged by the royalties due in 1900 having been then paid in, and this accounts for the decrease in 1902.

6. The increase in the Revenue from the Northern Territories is mainly due to larger receipts from caravan taxes,

and the decrease in that of Ashanti to the Interest Tax, paid by the Kings and Chiefs of Districts in 1901, having been reduced by one-half in 1902.

7. Below are the detailed receipts of Revenue from Ashanti and the Northern Territories:—

Ashanti.	£	s.	d.	Northern Territories.	£	s.	d.
Sale of Provisions...	571	5	3	Taxes on Caravans...	6,163	18	0
Interest Tax ...	6,626	18	3	Sale of Live Stock ...	729	13	6
Forfeitures, Fines and Fees.	1,086	6	8	Trade Tax	98	10	0
Trade Tax	4,504	3	0	Prospecting Licences	268	5	0
Prospecting Licences	275	0	0	Sale of Trade Goods	810	14	0
Liquor Licences ...	2,449	14	0	Fines and Fees ...	416	0	0
Miscellaneous ...	78	1	9	Sale of Provisions ...	376	17	2
				Slaughter House Fees	305	18	0
				Sale of Land ...	62	10	0
				Miscellaneous ...	95	11	10
Total	15,591	8	11	Total	9,327	17	6

8. The Imperial Government contributes half the cost of the upkeep and administration of the Northern Territories. On the 31st March, 1902 (the end of the Imperial financial year), the sum of £9,194 10*s.* 11*d.* was due by the Colony to the Imperial Government on account of sums received. The Expenditure from that date to the end of the year amounted to £37,885 14*s.* 4*d.* After deducting from half this amount the above-mentioned sum owed by the Colony, the sum of £9,748 6*s.* 3*d.* has been credited to the Colony in the accounts for 1902.

9. The loan of £25,000 received from the Imperial Government for the extension of the telegraph line to Gambaga was repaid, as the work had not been undertaken.

10. The table below shows the Expenditure in the year 1902, as compared with that in 1901:—

Heads of Expenditure.	Expended, 1901.			Expended, 1902.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. The Governor and Legislature.	5,553	11	2	4,875	2	8	—			678	8	6
2. Supreme Court ...	6,725	9	6	9,887	1	3	3,161	11	9	—		
3. Law Officers	1,653	0	6	1,798	16	11	145	16	5	—		
4. Colonial Secretary's Office.	4,761	0	10	5,018	19	9	257	18	11	—		
5. Printing Office ...	1,725	9	9	1,948	2	7	222	12	10	—		
6. District and Travelling Commissioners.	11,461	18	0	11,865	13	7	403	15	7	—		
7. Ashanti	11,035	4	1	7,473	14	4	—			3,561	9	9
Carried forward ...	261,192	6	0	158,249	3	11	104,125	17	3	1 182	15	2

Expenditure—cont.

Heads of Expenditure.	Expended, 1901.	Expended, 1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ...	231,192 6 0	258,249 3 11	101,125 17 3	1,182 15 2
3. Northern Territories ..	15,592 1 4	8,191 5 6	—	7,400 15 10
9. Treasury Department	5,631 0 11	7,673 8 0	2,042 7 1	—
10. Customs	15,662 12 4	18,008 14 9	2,346 2 5	—
10*a*. Preventive Services ...	14,097 14 7	12,531 11 8	—	1,536 2 11
11. Lighthouses and Signal Stations.	671 10 8	1,006 1 8	334 11 0	—
12. Transport Department	—	1,969 2 4	1,969 2 4	—
12*a*. Transport	24,218 15 7	66,120 6 9	41,901 11 2	—
13. Post and Telegraphs Deparment.	16,031 19 1	22,000 4 8	5,938 5 7	—
13*a*. Post and Telegraph Extraordinary.	—	2,602 15 5	2,602 15	—
14. Public Works	11,771 19 7	12,624 19 10	853 0 3	—
14*a*. Public Works Recurrent.	15,422 15 6	21,585 19 10	6,163 4 4	—
15. Mines Surveys ...	—	21,905 9 11	21,905 9 11	—
16. Botanical and Forestry	2,215 12 0	3,924 9 0	1,708 17 0	—
17. Medical	22,009 19 11	22,865 5 6	855 5 7	—
18. Sanitary	3,274 12 0	4,849 13 6	1,575 1 6	—
19. Education Department	6,543 0 11	7,043 10 1	500 9 2	—
20. Ecclesiastical	756 13 11	821 14 5	65 0 6	—
21. Public Cemeteries ...	423 12 3	616 7 7	192 15 4	—
22. West African Frontier Force (Gold Coast).	—	58,942 7 6	} 7,804 0 2	—
22*a*. West African Frontier Force (Northern Territories).	73,437 5 7	22,298 18 3		
23. Volunteers	867 15 6	1,369 3 6	501 8 0	—
24. Police	16,830 8 3	21,704 9 11	4,874 1 8	—
25. Prisons...	8,436 7 3	10,209 12 7	1,773 5 4	—
26. Audit	1,354 2 9	1,633 18 4	279 15 7	—
27. Miscellaneous Services	11,072 4 11	13,525 11 4	2,453 6 5	—
28. Pensions and Gratuities	6,666 9 1	6,684 5 7	17 16 6	—
29. Charge on account of the Public Debt.	15,178 18 8	28,828 5 0	13,649 6 4	—
Repayment of Loan	—	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	—
	331,113 6 5	469,405 3 6	151,498 14 1	13,206 17 0
Public Works Extraordinary:— From General Revenue	13,953 17 6	43,467 18 8	29,514 1 2	—
	345,067 3 11	512,873 2 2	181,012 15 3	13,206 17 0
Services provided by Imperial Grants:— Ashanti Disturbances ...	214,392 5 2	34,734 10 10	—	89,657 14 4
	469,459 9 1	547,607 13 0	181,012 15 3	102,864 11 4

11. Exclusive of £32,154 5*s.* 8*d.*, on account of Ashanti Disturbances, covered by the original grant of £400,000, for which credit was taken in 1900 and 1901, and exclusive of the repayment of the loan of £25,000, the Expenditure of the Colony amounted to £490,453 7*s.* 4*d.*, or £18,108 18*s.* 8*d.* in excess of the original estimate. The excesses occurred chiefly in Transport, Mines Surveys, and Miscellaneous Services.

12. The Expenditure in 1902 was £145,386 3*s.* 5*d.* more than in 1901, the increase being due mainly to Transport which, in

1901, was still largely charged to Ashanti Disturbances, to the Mines Survey, a new and temporary service from which revenue is being derived in 1903, to more Public Works having been undertaken, to the strength of the West African Frontier Force and of some departments of Government having been brought up to establishments which in some instances have been increased to meet larger demands on them, and to a sum of £2,580 5*s.* 2*d.* having been expended on Ashanti Disturbances in excess of the original grant of £400,000.

13. The details of Expenditure in Ashanti and in the Northern Territories, under all headings of the Estimates under which such Expenditure was incurred, are given below:—

Ashanti.	£	s.	d.	Northern Territories.	£	s.	d.
Ashanti (Head 7 of Estimates).	7,473	14	4	Northern Territories including survey of Black Volta (Head 8 of Estimates).	8 191	5	6
Treasury	5,572	18	1				
Transport Department.	45	16	8				
Transport	29,333	8	2	Treasury	459	2	1
Post and Telegraphs	1,385	10	3	Transport	17,813	9	6
Post and Telegraphs Extraordinary.	329	18	10	Post and Telegraphs	330	8	0
				Public Works ...	137	10	0
Public Works ...	529	1	7	Public Works Recurrent.	4	13	0
Public Works Recurrent.	50	17	6				
Public Works Extraordinary.	13,126	9	8	Public Works Extraordinary.	366	5	11
				Medical	1,170	1	4
Medical	1,836	3	0	Sanitary	17	0	0
Sanitary	112	0	0				
West African Frontier Force.	58,942	7	6	West African Frontier Force (2nd Battalion Gold Coast Regiment).	22,298	18	3
Police	77	13	8				
Prisons	697	5	7				
				Prisons	192	6	2
Total	114,353	4	10	Total	50,980	19	9

14. The Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years, given below, would show that for the year 1902 the Revenue of the Colony (exclusive of Grants-in-aid) was within £25,889 of being double that for 1898; while the Expenditure (exclusive of Ashanti Disturbances and repayment of loan) was £109 897 more than that for 1898:—

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure.

Revenue.			Expenditure.		
Years.	Amount.	Remarks.	Years.	Amount.	Remarks.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
1898	303,821 12 4	Includes Imperial Grant-in-aid of £45,000 on account of Northern Territories.	1898	377,975 17 1	
			1899	309,657 15 3	
1899	422,795 15 10	Includes Imperial Grant-in-aid of £100,000 on account of Northern Territories.	1900	515,656 19 2	Includes £243,453 9*s.* 2*d.* on account of Ashanti Disturbances.
1900	585,583 7 5	Includes £50,000 Grant-in-aid of Northern Territories and £202,300 on account of Ashanti Disturbances.	1901	469,459 9 1	Includes £124,392 5*s.* 2*d.* on account of Ashanti Disturbances.
1901	693,893 3 0	Includes £25,000 Grant-in-aid of Northern Territories and £197,700 on account of Ashanti Disturbances.	1902	547,607 13 0	Includes £34,734 10*s.* 10*d.* on account of Ashanti Disturbances, and £25,000 Repayment of Loan.
1902	511,502 15 9	Includes £19,748 6*s.* 3*d.* half cost of Upkeep and Administration of Northern Territories up to 31st December, 1902.			

(B.) Taxation.

1. With the exception of taxes levied on caravans entering or leaving the Northern Territories, there is no direct taxation. Prior to British occupation, a toll, at all times heavy, and frequently oppressive, was, in accordance with native custom, exacted from caravans when passing through any district in these Territories, where the local Chief felt himself powerful enough to demand it. It was nominally for protection, which, however, was often not given. This power of levying a toll on caravans has been taken out of the Chiefs' hands and vested in the Administration, which ensures the safety of the roads.

2. The following scale of charges, which has been practically in force for some time, was, in 1902, regularized by rules approved by the Governor:—

	s.	d.
For each horse	5	0
For each head of cattle except calves ...	3	0
For each calf	1	6
For each sheep or goat	0	6
For each lamb or kid...	0	3
For each donkey	2	0
For each carrier's load of trade goods or country produce not being grain or kola	2	0
For each donkey load of similar goods ...	4	0
For each carrier load of kola	3	0
For each donkey load of kola	3	0

3. Tolls in accordance with this scale are collected at Attabubu, Mampon, and Sikassiko, in Ashanti, and at Wa, Bole, Kintampo, Gambaga, Walewale, and Tumu, in the Northern Territories.

(C.) Assets and Liabilities.

1. The statement of Assets and Liabilities at 31st December, 1902, shows an excess of Assets of £328,314 14*s.* 6*d.*, as against £364,419 11*s.* 9*d.* on 1st January, 1901. It would appear at first sight that there is a reduction of £36,104 17*s.* 3*d.*, but the figures of 1st January, 1901, are misleading, as they included sums amounting to £57,154 5*s.* 8*d.* which were in reality liabilities awaiting adjustment, and the followng deductions should be made:—

	£	s.	d.
Un-expended balance of the Grant-in-aid of Ashanti Disturbances	32,154	5	8
Loan received from Imperial Government for extension of line to Gambaga, and repaid in 1902	25,000	0	0
Total	£57,154	5	8

The surplus Revenue at 31st December, 1901, was therefore £307,265 6*s.* 1*d.*

2. The sum of £57,154 5*s.* 8*d.* should be deducted from the General Expenditure of the Colony during 1902, which leaves an actual Expenditure charged against the General Revenue proper (exclusive of all grants) of £490,453 7*s.* 4*d.*, giving a balance of £21,049 8*s.* 5*d.* of Revenue over Expenditure.

3. This sum added to the actual surplus at 31st December, 1901—£307,265 6*s.* 1*d.*—gives a total of £328,314 14*s.* 6*d.*, which agrees with the statement of Assets at 31st December, 1902. Of this excess the greater part, viz.:—£292,149 3*s.* 11*d.* has been advanced for the construction of the Sekondi-Kumasi Railway.

4. A Statement of Assets and Liabilities on December 31st, 1902, follows:—

Assets.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Investments:—						
On Account of Savings Bank	4,099	14	0			
On Account of Public Officers Guarantee Fund.	2,400	0	0			
On Account of Bank of British West Africa Ltd.	10,000	0	0			
				16,499	14	0
Gold Ornaments with Crown Agents ...				57	18	2
Other Assets:—						
Inter-Colonial Accounts due to the Colony	5,376	4	8			
Imperial Government 1st Battalion Central Africa Regiment.	996	4	1			
Imperial Government 2nd Battalion Central Africa Regiment.	5,696	10	9			
Imperial Government West India Regiment.	13,236	10	10			
Imperial Government West African Regiment Mutiny.	937	1	7			
Anglo French Boundary Commission ...	2,718	10	5			
Anglo-German Boundary Commission ...	4,460	2	7			
Base Commandant	559	0	7			
Mines Survey	8,190	11	5			
West African Frontier Force Reward Fund.	204	8	9			
Transport Agency	821	2	1			
Paymaster, West African Frontier Force 1st Battalion Gold Coast Regiment.	918	11	7			
Paymaster, West African Frontier Force 2nd Battalion Gold Coast Regiment.	808	14	11			
General Post Office, London	902	7	11			
Sekondi-Kumasi Railway...	292,149	3	11			
Sundry authorised advances	12,449	8	7			
Imperial Government (Northern Territories).	9,748	6	3			
				360,175	1	11
General Imprest Account...				9,131	17	9
Total				385,864	11	10

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Intercolonial Accounts due by the Colony...	6,414	2	4			
Prisoners Property	138	9	5			
Transport Agency	417	2	9			
Police Reward Fund...	648	13	1			
Bank of British West Africa Ltd.... ...	10,000	0	0			
Official Administrator	1,180	4	9			
Chief Registrar	1,315	10	0			
Transport Office	484	0	8			
Customs Duties	1,017	10	11			
Public Officers Guarantee Fund	3,111	9	11			
Money Order Commission	213	2	0			
Inland Money Orders	155	9	7			
Savings Bank...	5,320	1	4			
General Post Office, London	1,496	0	9			
Paymaster West African Frontier Force 1st Battalion Gold Coast Regiment.	791	2	0			
Queen Victoria Memorial Fund	344	3	11			
Drafts between Stations	1,256	0	0			
Sheriff	246	17	11			
Postal Orders...	282	1	5			
Sundry small Deposits	6,066	12	11			
				40,898	15	8
Drafts and Remittances				16,651	1	8
Surplus and Deficit Accounts net excess of Assets over Liabilities.				328,314	14	6
Total				385,864	11	10

5. Of the sum of £40,898 15*s.* 8*d.*, appearing as Liabilities, investments amounting to £16,499 14*s.* appear as Assets, so that the net Liabilities amounted to £24,399 1*s.* 8*d.*, to which must be added the Drafts and Remittances outstanding at 31st December, viz.:—£16,651 1*s.* 8*d.*, making £41,050 3*s.* 4*d.* Against these Liabilities must be placed the sum of £369,463 17*s.* 10*d.*, made up by the value of gold ornaments with the Crown Agents, the General Imprest Account, and General Assets, thus giving a sum of £328,413 14*s.* 6*d.*, Surplus Assets over Liabilities at 31st December, 1902 .

6. The following is a statement of the Railway Accounts on the 31st December, 1902:—

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	*Cr.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Realized on issue of loan £1,035,000 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock.	915,481 7 7		Issued by the Colony for Railway Expenditure:—		
Advances obtained through the Crown Agents in anticipation of the issue of the loan of £665,000.	218,001 0 0		Sekondi Tarkwa and Extension to Kumasi.	—	1,422,559 16 10
			Railway Surveys:—		
			Reconnaissance—Accra to Kpong, Flying.	2,147 17 1	
		1,133,481 7 7	Survey—Tarkwa to Kumasi ...	922 17 7	
Advanced by the Colony (shown in the statement of Assets and Liabilities).	—	292,149 3 11			3,070 14 8
Total	—	1,425,630 11 6	Total	—	1,425,630 11 6

(D.) Public Debt.

1. The Public Debt of the Colony at 31st December was as follows:—

Due to Imperial Government:—

	£	s.	d.
(1) Ashanti Expedition, 1896	98,075	8	6
(2) West India Regiment (expenses 1897-1898)	10,051	15	2
(3) Loan for erection of telegraph lines in Northern Territories	29,441	10	8
(4) Loan for Ashanti War, 1900 ...	400,000	0	0
Total loans due to Imperial Government	537,568	14	4

Due to Stockholders:—

On account of Gold Coast Government 3 per cent. Stock (for the construction of Sekondi-Kumasi Railway) ...	1,035,000	0	0
Total Public Debt, 1902	£1,572,568	14	4

To this should be added:—

Advances obtained by Crown Agents in anticipation of the further loan of £665,000 for Railway purposes ...	218,000	0	0
Advanced from General Revenue ...	292,149	3	11
Total Loan Account, 1902 ...	£2,082,717	18	3

2. The Loan raised by the issue of 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock is secured on the General Revenues and Assets of the Government, by a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum. The principal will be repayable at par on the 1st March, 1952, the Government having the option of redemption at par on or after the 1st March, 1927, on giving six calendar months' notice.

3. The amount due to the Imperial Government is repayable when the financial condition of the Colony will permit.

(E.) Currency.

1. British gold and silver coins have almost entirely superseded the use by the natives of gold dust in Ashanti and cowries in the Northern Territories. Bronze coins, although legal tender, are little used, and are greatly disliked by the natives who, in most places, will not accept them. A few Bank of England notes are in circulation.

2. The following coins, fixed by the Demonetization Ordinance, No. 2 of 1880, are legal tender:—

—	Nominal Value.	Legal Value.
French—	Francs	£ s. d.
Napoleons	20	0 15 10
Spanish and South American States—	Dollars	
Doubloon	16	3 4 0
Half Doubloon	8	1 12 0
United States—		
Double Eagle	20	4 2 0
Eagle	10	2 1 0
Half Eagle	5	1 0 6
Quarter Eagle...	2½	0 10 3

3. Cowries are reckoned by "strings" of 40 cowries. Fifty strings equal a "head," which is equal to one shilling. They are now only used in the market-place.

4. The following statement shows the amount of gold, silver, and bronze coinage imported into the Gold Coast Colony during the last five years:—

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Bronze.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1898 ...	7,137 10 0	230,481 16 6	1 2 4	237,620 8 10
1899 ...	12,654 0 0	235,445 0 4	320 0 10	248,419 1 2
1900 ...	18,683 0 0	171,558 16 6	60 0 6	190,301 17 0
1901 ...	23,827 10 0	175,900 4 7	95 0 9	199,822 15 4
1902 ...	38,072 10 0	249,392 10 6	110 15 0	287,575 15 6

5. The following table shows the amount of specie exported during the last five years:—

Years.	Total.		
	£	s.	d.
1898	27,187	11	10
1899	28,680	2	0
1900	21,120	16	7
1901	10,820	0	1
1902	46,630	12	8

(F.) Municipal Bodies.

1. The Accra Town Council is the only municipal body on the Gold Coast. Town Committees were instituted during the year at Cape Coast and Sekondi, but are at present only consultative bodies, without power to raise or spend money. It is intended to confer such power on them later. The following is a comparative statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Accra Town Council for the five years, 1898 to 1902:—

Revenue.					Expenditure.			
Years.	Amount.			Remarks.	Years.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
1898	2,566	19	0		1898	1,893	1	8
1899	3,031	9	5		1899	2,894	8	4
1900	3,235	6	2		1900	3,021	2	6
1901	4,114	8	4	Includes grant-in-aid of £1,500 by the Colonial Government.	1901	3,522	5	1
					1902	3,200	2	9
1902	3,515	4	3					
	16,463	7	2			14,531	0	4

2. The Accra Town Council has no debt.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

(A.) Imports and Exports.

Imports.

1. The total value of all Imports for 1902 was £2,125,464, an increase of £324,437 over that of the previous year. The value of Imports paying specific duties was £209,786, and of Imports paying ad valorem, £1,151,853, as compared with £214,874, and £1,005,041 respectively in 1901.

2. The value of Imports free of duty was £763,825, as against £581,113 in 1901, these values including freight, insurance, and other expenses.

3. The following table shows the value in sterling of the Imports of the Colony, and their countries of origin, for the years 1901 and 1902:—

Country of Origin.	1901.			1902.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
United Kingdom	1,324,808	16	8	1,553,654	12	3
British Colonies:—						
Cape Colony	—			383	11	10
Lagos	67,541	0	7	69,041	4	3
Northern Nigeria	—			8	18	6
Sierra Leone	16,588	18	1	31,601	18	10
Southern Nigeria	—			37	8	4
Total	84,129	18	8	101,073	1	9
Foreign Countries:—						
African Ports	28,194	9	3	40,165	14	0
America, United States	103,127	14	3	77,677	12	10
France	19,741	18	7	19,144	10	0
Germany...	192,270	15	6	282,346	9	8
Holland	43,946	6	3	45,926	3	5
Italy	1,896	13	1	61	6	1
Portuguese Colonies...	2,910	15	9	1,255	5	5
Spanish Colonies	—			4,159	6	4
Total	392,088	12	8	470,736	7	9
Value of Total Imports	1,801,027	8	0	2,125,464	1	9

4. The United Kingdom continues to hold the bulk of the Import trade with the Colony with 73 $\frac{1}{16}$ per cent. Germany is second, with 13 per cent., as in 1901. The United States, which

was credited with 5¾ per cent. in 1901, dropped to 3⅔ during the year.

5. The following table gives a return of the principal articles imported during the years 1901 and 1902, with their respective values:—

Articles.	Value.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1901.	1902.		
	£	£	£	£
Ale, Beer and Porter ...	6,577	8,893	2,316	—
Firearms	5,043	4,796	—	247
Gunpowder	205	331	126	—
Gin	47,274	49,451	2,177	—
Rum	84,945	70,857	—	14,088
Other Spirits	17,936	15,304	—	2,632
Tobacco, Manufactured ...	8,531	11,067	2,536	—
„ Unmanufactured...	25,486	30,860	5,374	—
Wines	19,740	21,476	1,736	—
Beads...	28,453	25,450	—	3,003
Brass and Copperware ...	4,805	8,721	3,916	—
Bread and Biscuits	10,583	16,576	5,993	—
Building Materials	25,989	42,483	16,494	—
Cordage	16,706	17,326	620	—
Cotton Goods	342,881	379,276	36,395	—
Earthenware...	8,759	8,937	178	—
Hardware	48,548	54,958	6,410	—
Lumber	20,915	24,845	3,930	—
Machinery	81,337	160,999	79,662	—
Perfumery	22,803	22,542	—	261
Provisions	177,564	222,178	44,614	—
Salt	6,716	9,414	2,698	—
Silk Goods	39,260	38,678	—	582
Soap	16,953	15,563	—	1,390
Specie...	205,663	292,607	86,944	—
Sugar...	16,658	18,193	1,535	—
Wearing Apparel	52,479	75,106	22,627	—
Woollen Goods	16,701	19,988	3,287	—
Other Articles	441,517	458,589	17,072	—
	1,801,027	2,125,464	346,640	22,203
Total Decrease			22,203	
Nett Increase			324,437	

6. The large increase in the importation of machinery shows the energy which is being displayed in the development of some of the mining properties. The increases under the headings of "Ale, Beer, and Porter," "Wines," and "Manufactured Tobacco," are mainly due to the larger number of Europeans now resident in the Colony, and the increase under "Unmanufactured Tobacco" to native demands.

7. The increases under the headings of "Bread and Biscuits" and "Provisions" are partly due to increased native, but mainly to European, consumption.

8. Under the heading of "Wearing Apparel," the increase is due to European and native demands, and under "Cotton Goods" and "Other Articles," almost entirely to the native, and would show that the increased employment of labour has provided him with ready money to spend, which he did not before possess.

9. The above naturally points to a large increase under the head of "Specie Imported."

10. The one decrease in the Imports which calls for remark is that under the heading of "Rum," and it is to be noted that there is no corresponding increase in the importation of gin or other spirits, and that the falling off in the importation under these three heads amounts to over £15,000. The duties that were paid on spirits of all classes amounted, however, to £262,899, representing 53·46 per cent. of the total ordinary revenue of the Colony for the year, viz:—£491,754. The value of those spirits on which duty was paid was £134,373, which added to the duty gives an amount of £397,272 paid in the Colony for them. This divided by the population as given by the 1901 Census, less that of the Northern Territories, viz., by 1,379,001, gives 5*s*. 9*d*. as the expenditure per head on drink. This consumption, however, is by no means uniform in the different parts of the Colony and Ashanti.

EXPORTS.

11. The total value of all Exports from the Colony during the year was £774,186, as compared with £559,733 in 1901. The fall in the export trade of the Colony, which had been continuous since the year 1899, was arrested. This was due partly to the gold mining, which had in previous years taken labour from other industries, beginning to be itself productive, partly to the rapid growth of the cocoa industry, and partly to the year having been a very good one for palm oil and palm kernels. The export, however, of timber and rubber further declined.

12. The following tables give the values of the produce and manufacture of the Colony, and British, Foreign and other

Colonial Produce and Manufacture, for the years 1901 and 1902, and the Countries to which they were shipped:—

Countries.	1901—Exports thereto.		
	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
United Kingdom	248,617 6 1	5,512 3 1	254,129 9 2
British Colonies:—			
Lagos	34,955 11 3	300 9 9	35,256 1 0
Northern Nigeria ...	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	60 14 6	33 2 6	93 17 0
Southern Nigeria ...	—	—	—
Total	35,016 5 9	333 12 3	35,349 18 0
Foreign Countries:—			
African Ports	881 6 6	12,330 3 9	13,211 10 3
America, United States	22,678 5 1	29 8 4	22,707 13 5
France	89,516 12 5	9 9 0	89,526 1 5
Germany	137,714 1 10	7,094 4 9	144,808 6 7
Holland	—	—	—
Portuguese Colonies ...	—	—	—
Spanish Colonies ...	—	—	—
Total	250,790 5 10	19,463 5 10	270,253 11 8
Total	534,423 17 8	25,309 1 2	559,732 18 10

Countries.	1902—Exports thereto.		
	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
United Kingdom	309,805 12 3	29,657 15 4	339,463 1 7
British Colonies:—			
Lagos	37,377 0 7	11,525 12 5	48,902 13 0
Northern Nigeria ...	146 18 9	723 6 5	870 5 2
Sierra Leone	78 8 7	3,568 4 7	3,646 13 2
Southern Nigeria ...	32 3 3	89 19 9	122 3 0
Total	37,634 11 2	15,907 3 2	53,541 14 4

Exports—cont.

Countries.	1902—Exports thereto.								
	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.			British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Foreign Countries :—									
African Ports	236	15	4	11,209	10	8	11,446	6	0
America, United States	28,300	2	0	—			28,300	2	0
France	126,270	0	11	17	5	0	126,287	5	11
Germany	213,168	8	0	738	9	9	213,906	17	9
Holland	136	8	10	—			136	8	10
Portuguese Colonies ...	—			1,098	15	6	1,098	15	6
Spanish Colonies ...	—			5	0	0	5	0	0
Total	368,111	15	1	13,069	0	11	381,180	16	0
Total	715,551	12	6	58,633	19	5	774,185	11	11

13. There is a general increase in the value of the exports to all countries during 1902, as compared with the previous year, but a falling off in the proportion taken by the United Kingdom from 45 to 43$\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. Germany slightly increased, and France and the United States slightly decreased their per centages, as compared with 1901.

14. The following table shows the Principal Articles of Export for the years 1901 and 1902:—

Principal Articles of Export.

Articles.	Value.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1901.	1902.		
	£	£	£	£
Kola nuts	35,024	37,475	2,451	—
Cocoa	42,837	94,944	52,107	—
Ginger	8	70	62	—
Gold	22,187	96,880	74,693	—
Guinea grains	782	1,859	1,077	—
Gum copal	325	881	556	—
Ivory	827	1,001	174	—
Lumber	55,299	21,896	—	33,403
Monkey skins	59	15	—	44
Palm kernels	89,794	132,059	42,265	—

Principal Articles of Export—cont.

Article.	Value.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1901.	1902.		
	£	£	£	£
Palm oil	178,174	235,211	57,037	—
Rubber	104,030	88,602	—	15,428
Other articles	5,080	4,659	—	421
British, foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	14,468	12,003	—	2,465
	548,894	727,555	230,422	51,761
Specie...	10,839	46,631	35,792	—
Total	559,733	774,186	266,214	—
Decrease			51,761	
Nett increase			214,453	

15. The trade in kola nuts, which suffered severely during the Ashanti disturbances, has revived, and in addition to those exported from the coast, large quantities of the nut, for which returns are not at present available, are carried north from Ashanti, mainly to the Hausa States.

16. The value of cocoa exported during the year shows an increase of about 121 per cent. over that for 1901. This industry was founded in 1879 by a native of Accra, who brought some cocoa plants and pods from Fernando Po, made a small plantation and, four years later, sold the cocoa pods in the neighbouring villages. The first consignment of 121 lbs. of cocoa was shipped to England in 1895, and realized £6 1*s*. No more cocoa was shipped until 1901, since when the industry, fostered by the Government, which distributed large quantities of cocoa seeds from the Botanical Station at Aburi and, at one period, shipped crops to England for the native growers, and also by the Basel Mission Stations, has advanced with rapid strides, fully 6,000,000 plants having been planted in one district alone. The chief port of shipment is Accra, which is now connected with market towns in the districts in which the greater portion of the cocoa exported is grown, by excellent roads.

17. The year 1902 proved a good one for palm oil and kernels, the increased exportation of which is also to be attributed to the improved road communication between the coast and the tracts of country where the oil palm (Elæis guineensis) flourishes.

18. The large increase in the export of gold is mainly due to the renewal of active mining operations following the pacification of Ashanti.

19. The decrease in lumber as an article of export is due to the low price obtainable in England for mahogany, in conjunction with the high cost of transport of logs to the ports of shipment, now that the forest in the vicinity of rivers capable of floating them down has been cleared of the large trees. A better price and improved transport facilities will give a fresh impetus to this trade.

20. Although 5 per cent. more rubber was exported than in 1901, 15 per cent. less value was realised. The wholesale destruction of trees and vines by the natives, due to the unskilful methods employed by them in the extraction of the latex, and the low prices now realised in Europe, are the factors which have conduced to the decline of this once staple product. An effort is being made to teach the native how to tap the trees and vines without injuring their vitality or growth.

21. The followng table shows the quantities and values of the principal articles of export for the last five years:—

Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Export.

Years.	Kola Nuts.				Cocoa.				Gold.						Lumber (Native).			
	Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.			Value.			Quantity.	Value.		
	Packages.	£	s.	d.	lbs.	£	s.	d.	Ozs.	Ack.	Tak.	£	s.	d.	ft.	£	s.	d.
1898	3,092	35,789	3	7	414,201	9,616	4	0	17,732	11	0	63,837	13	6	13,620,965	110,330	12	11
1899	2,671	57,020	16	11	714,929	16,063	19	5	14,294	14	2¾	51,299	13	0	11,990,832	87,075	13	8
1900	1,907	43,132	13	7	1,200,791	27,280	9	7	10,557	6	1⅓	38,006	12	3	7,443,987	67,747	3	9
1901	1,979	35,024	4	7	2,195,571	42,836	19	4	6,162	15	4⅚	22,186	15	2	6,886,065	55,298	11	0
1902	1,923	37,474	17	1	5,367,405	94,944	2	0	26,911	2	2½	96,880	2	9	2,228,618	21,895	12	8

Years.	Palm Kernels.				Palm Oil.				Rubber.			
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.		
	Tons.	cwt.	£	s.	d.	Gallons.	£	s.	d.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
1898	9,732	3	66,378	6	5	2,145,138	114,287	10	1	5,984,984	551,667	6	3
1899	12,663	11	106,155	13	1	3,323,919	183,204	2	9	5,572,554	555,731	1	0
1900	12,811	1	96,935	11	0	4,238,685	238,811	12	1	3,452,440	328,156	5	0
1901	12,844	2	89,794	11	8	3,146,390	178,174	8	1	1,520,009	104,030	3	8
1902	16,977	7	132,058	18	0	4,227,655	235,211	3	1	1,599,974	88,602	7	1

22. The total values of Imports and Exports of the Colony for the last five years are shown below:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1898	1,101,546	992,998	2,094,544
1899	1,323,218	1,111,738	2,434,956
1900	1,294,963	885,446	2,180,409
1901	1,801,027	559,733	2,360,760
1902	2,125,464	774,186	2,899,650

23. The following table shows the trade of the principal and minor ports of the Colony during the years 1901 and 1902:—

Trade of the Principal and Minor Ports of the Colony.

Ports.	Imports exclusive of Spirits, Gunpowder and Guns.		Spirits.		Gunpowder.		Guns.	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Accra	18,043 9 2	20,030 7 4	40,431 3 0	44,453 14 0	0 5 0	0 1 0	11 10 0	8 6 0
Adda	7,396 17 7	8,529 19 5	20,928 19 2	27,927 7 6	—	—	1 0 0	2 8 0
Axim	10,956 3 3	12,813 12 1	20,044 10 0	20,087 16 6	—	—	20 0 0	10 18 0
Cape Coast	34,736 9 7	35,880 7 1	37,526 4 0	36,433 15 11	51 10 0	0 1 6	38 2 0	17 6 0
Kwitta	3,712 8 9	3,933 7 4	23,098 16 6	25,728 12 10	115 0 0	—	10 14 0	1 0 0
Salt Pond	7,650 12 10	10,213 3 7	25,929 9 3	26,144 0 8	—	—	1 2 0	0 18 0
Sekondi	12,375 4 7	19,144 5 6	25,235 11 0	25,009 1 4	—	—	20 16 0	14 18 0
Winneba	4,055 19 2	4,102 17 6	25,744 0 6	26,745 11 0	0 1 0	—	1 4 0	0 18 0
	98,927 4 11	114,647 19 10	218,938 13 5	232,529 19 9	166 16 0	0 2 6	104 8 0	56 12 0
Minor Ports ...	6,487 0 9	5,872 14 10	26,476 13 6	30,369 9 5	—	—	3 16 0	0 16 0
Total	105,414 5 8	120,520 14 8	245,415 6 11	262,899 9 2	166 16 0	0 2 6	108 4 0	57 8 0

(B.) Mines, Manufactures, and Fisheries.

1. Since its discovery by Europeans in the fifteenth century the Gold Coast has continuously exported gold to Europe. The available records, prior to 1850, of this exportation are intermittent and meagre, and from that year till 1880, there are wide gaps in them, the values of exportations during the period fluctuating between £24,000 and £175,000. These figures refer, however, only to British Settlements, and it should be borne in mind that up to the year 1872 shipments of gold must have also been made from the Danish and Dutch Settlements on the Gold Coast, and that there is evidence of a large quantity of gold dust having been exported from Ashanti to Yendi and Kong, and, viâ Timbuctoo, to the countries on the Mediterranean seaboard. The industry was practically in the hands of the natives, and it was not till 1874 (with the exception of old Portuguese and Dutch enterprises, traces of which still exist, and which it is said ended in the annihilation of the whitemen by the natives) that the first European Company was formed for gold mining in West Africa. It apparently did little beyond exploration, but the foundation of a second Company in 1879 resulted in some mining operations in the neighbourhood of Tarkwa, and the records of 1880 to the present time, which are continuous, cover the period in which the exportation of gold dust, the produce of native mining, was replaced by that of gold bars the result of European operations.

2. The export of gold increased from a value of £32,865 12*s.* 9*d.* in 1880, to one of £89,981 4*s.* 2*d.* in 1885. From that year to 1897 it fluctuated between values of about £77,000 and £103,000, the lowest return being that of 1894, the highest that of 1889. The year 1901 witnessed a remarkable development in the mining industry of the Gold Coast. A "boom" occurred in the West African mining market. The Colony was over-run by prospectors, and during the year no less than 2,825 concessions were taken up and filed in the Colony. Many of these were, however, abandoned on the collapse of the "boom," towards the end of that year, while the bulk of the mines engaged in serious mining operations confined themselves to development work pending the arrival near their properties of the Sekondi-Kumasi Railway.

3. The whole export of gold for 1902 was due to the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation and to its offshoot the Ashanti Sansu Mine, with the exception of a shipment of £2,000 in value, made in the last month of the year, which was the first of the "Bibiani Goldfields," a Company working in Sefwhi, and except £35 11*s.* 3*d.* worth of gold dust received in trade with natives. The value of total shipments was £96,810 7*s.* 2*d.*, which was higher than those of any year since 1850, of which figures are recorded, except 1889 and 1892.

4. The following table shows the amount of gold exported since 1880:—

Years.	Weight.			Value in Pounds Sterling.		
	Ozs.	Ackie.	Takoo.	£	s.	d.
1880	9,129	5	3	32,865	12	9
1881	12,567	1	2	45,240	10	0
1882	17,097	13	$4\frac{1}{2}$	61,552	5	9
1883	14,565	6	$2\frac{1}{2}$	52,435	8	9
1884	18,385	12	—	66.188	13	11
1885	24,994	12	$2\frac{8}{10}$	89.981	4	2
1886	20,799	1	—	74,878	12	6
1887	22,546	12	$4\frac{2}{3}$	81,168	9	6
1888	24,030	10	$\frac{1}{3}$	86,510	5	3
1889	28,666	12	$5\frac{1}{6}$	103,200	9	10
1890	25,460	4	$3\frac{3}{4}$	91,657	0	$9\frac{3}{4}$
1891	24,475	9	3	88,112	2	9
1892	27,446	1	1	98,805	17	3
1893	21,972	1	—	79,099	8	6
1894	21,332	2	$5\frac{7}{12}$	76,795	17	4
1895	25,415	14	5	91,497	6	9
1896	23,940	10	$2\frac{4}{5}$	86,186	7	2
1897	23,554	13	$3\frac{4}{5}$	84,797	9	1
1898	17,732	11	—	63,837	13	6
1899	14,249	14	$2\frac{2}{3}$	51,299	13	0
1900	10,557	6	$1\frac{2}{5}$	38,006	12	3
1901	6,162	15	$\frac{4}{6}$	22,186	15	2
1902	26,891	12	$2\frac{1}{3}$	96,810	7	9

NOTE.—An ounce is reckoned at 72*s.*, an ackie at 4*s.* 6*d.*, and a takoo at 9*d.* There are 16 ackies in an ounce and 6 takoos in an ackie.

5. Gold is generally diffused throughout the Colony, Ashanti, and a small part of the Northern Territories, and appears in quartz formation and alluvial deposits, and in the Wassaw District there is a conglomerate, or "banket," formation. The rivers of the Colony are said to be rich in alluvial deposits.

6. From reports at present available, the only mining operations being carried on in the Sefwhi District are those of the Bibiani Goldfields.

Actual mining operations are being conducted on the following out of 71 mining properties in the Wassaw District:—

Wassaw West Amalgamated Mines, Limited,

Effuenta (Wassaw) Mines, Limited,

Taquah and Abosso Gold Mining Company (1900), Limited,

Mantraim (Wassaw), Limited,

Abbontiakoon (Wassaw) Mine, Limited,

Abosso Gold Mining Company, Limited,
Wassaw (Gold Coast) Mining Company, Limited,
Cinnamon Bippo Company, Limited,
Chida (Wassaw) Mines, Limited,
Prestea Mines, Limited,
Appantoo Mines, Limited,
And eight properties are being prospected.

In the Dixcove District there are 21 mining properties, in none of which actual mining operations are proceeding.

In the Axim District there are 14 properties, on two of which prospectors are working.

The Goldfields of Eastern Akim are engaged in transporting machinery to five properties in Eastern Akim, and general prospecting work is being carried on in connection with them and with the properties of one or two other Companies.

Twelve reports on properties in the Central and Southern Districts of Ashanti for the year 1902 were received by the Chief Commissioner from the Manager of Mines in that Colony. Those of the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation and the Ashanti Sansu Mine recorded active mining operations; the former with 65 stamps having crushed 16,348 tons of ore, yielding 16,407$\frac{7}{10}$ ozs. of gold, the latter, with 20 stamps, 8,223 tons, yielding 9.948$\frac{3}{4}$ ozs. of gold. Pending the completion of the Tarkwa-Kumasi extension of the Government Railway, other mining Companies in Ashanti have confined themselves to development work.

Only prospecting work has been carried on in connection with concessions taken up in the Black Volta District of the Protectorate of the Northern Territories.

7. During the year 788 concessions were filed in the Colony, 400 Orders for Survey were issued, and 10 Certificates of Validity. 61 Prospecting and 37 Surveyors' Licences were issued.

8. Native cloths are manufactured in various places in the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories. On the coast, and in the forest belt, English spun yarn is used in their manufacture, while in the north and in Krepi, thread is made from the indigenous cotton plant. Strips of cloth of from 3 to 7 inches broad are woven by means of a rough hand loom, and when sewn together, form the toga-like robe which is the native costume. Pottery is made by hand in many places for domestic purposes.

9. The Census returns for the year 1901 showed that 5,930 of the inhabitants of the ten principal coast towns were fishermen. The entire coast-line is, however, studded with small fishing villages. Sun-dried fish is a staple article of food in the

Colony, while a certain proportion is taken up country for sale in the forest villages of Ashanti.

Agricultural Industries and Botanical Stations.

1. Agricultural industries, if the cultivation of cocoa be excepted, cannot properly be said to exist, as the native has not yet been prevailed upon to make a sustained effort to bring any considerable area of ground under regular cultivation. The staple products of the Colony are palm oil, palm kernels, rubber, and kola nuts, which require practically no attention.

2. The Curator of the Botanical Station at Aburi reports that during the year many Europeans and natives have consulted him on the subject of planting, &c., and that the latter have bought large numbers of cocoa pods for seed.

3. The following trees and shrubs have been experimentally planted and have given such satisfactory results as to warrant their more extensive cultivation:—

Pepper (Piper Nigrum), nutmeg (Myristica Moschata), allspice (Pimento Officinalis), and croton oil (Croton Tigluim).

4. 15,000 rubber plants (Funtumia Elastica, which is the best variety of rubber to be found in the forest), have been planted out in forest land acquired by the Government, and are doing well. It is hoped that the success of this experiment will induce the native to take an interest in the planting of rubber trees, the more so as when once established they require little or no attention, as they grow better and quicker in dense bush and shade than in open exposed situations. 130 plants of the caoutchouc producing "Abba" (Ficus Vogelii), and 9,000 kola trees (Cola acuminata) have also been planted.

5. Experiments with several of the best varieties of cotton seed have been made at Aburi, but, so far, with no great success, the fibre produced being rather short. 40 bags of South American seed have been distributed to various Chiefs in the neighbourhood of the Volta River, and a cotton expert is now visiting these districts with a view to recommending suitable areas for experimental plantations, and what should be done to improve native methods of cultivation.

6. At Christiansborg 8,000 cocoanuts (Cocos nucifera) have been planted to encourage the growth of this palm by the native, for the production of copra and coir. The plantation has suffered from the ravages of the white ant, but the plants which have escaped are doing well.

7. A total of 26,000 plants, and 748 packets of seed were sent out during the year to Botanic Institutions in various parts of the world.

8. The Botanical Station is yearly exercising a greater influence over the natives, who, since they have seen the success attending the cultivation of cocoa by native planters who commenced under its auspices, are the more ready to seek and follow the advice always readily given to them.

(D.) Land Grants and Value of Lands.

1. In the principal coast towns land is mainly owned by families or individuals and conveyance by lease or sale follows the forms of English law, prices naturally varying in different towns and at different times. They probably reached a climax at Cape Coast in 1901, with the influx of European mining prospectors and the establishment of agencies for the mining companies in the interior of the Colony and in Ashanti, when as much as £1 a square foot was paid.

2. In the interior of the Gold Coast, and in Ashanti, land is generally the property of the tribe, sub-tribe, or community, represented by the head chief or "king," chief, or headman, with his councillors, the interests of the head chief or chief over lands allotted to sub-tribes or communities varying in different parts of the country. Lands unallotted by a tribe or sub-tribe remain attached to the office of its head chief or chief as "stool lands." In former times land frequently changed ownership as a result of inter-tribal wars. Now its permanent alienation, except compulsorily to the Government for public purposes, is unusual, and is mainly confined to the sale of stool lands for the redemption of debts incurred by the stool-holder for the time being on account of litigation. Occupancy by strangers to the tribe for purposes of cultivation is still, as it was formerly, allowed on easy conditions. Since the passing of the Concessions Ordinance of 1900, large tracts of land have been leased for long terms to European mining companies, mainly through the agency of middlemen from the coast. The legal proceedings, to which the validification of these leases has given rise, have shown that in many cases tribal boundaries are very vaguely known.

3. The usual terms for a gold mining concession of five square miles for 99 years, in the eastern part of the Colony are:—

A preliminary payment of £50 (called consideration money).

An annual rent of £12 until mining with machinery begins (called occupation rent).

A mining rent of from £100 to £250 a year.

The Court at Accra, however, now invariably requires that the native lessor shall have the option of a mining rent of £24, together with 2½ per cent. on the net profits, in lieu of the rent reserved by the lease.

The usual size of a gold mining concession in other parts of the Colony is 1,000 fathoms square; the consideration money is from £50 to £100, the occupation rent £12, and mining rent £200. If the area be more than 1,000 fathoms, the Court usually requires a mining rent to be at the rate of £200 per 1,000 fathoms square.

4. In Ashanti the following terms are generally in force for concessions of five square miles:—

£100 consideration money.

£12 to £24 annual ground rent.

£200 to £300 mining rent.

In some cases, however, larger sums have been paid for concessions.

5. Little is known with regard to land tenure in the Northern Territories, which have a scant population, no big towns, and a vast area of waste and mainly barren country.

(E.) Shipping.

1. The following tables show the number, tonnage, and crews of steam vessels of each nation entered and cleared at Ports in the Gold Coast Colony in the years 1901 and 1902:—

1901.

Nationality.	Entered.									Cleared.								
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.
Great Britain	278	469,733	12,338	6	7,333	456	284	477,066	12,794	277	470,613	12,222	4	6,430	292	281	477,043	12,514
Germany ...	108	159,936	3,961	—	—	—	108	159,936	3,961	109	159,659	4,029	—	—	—	109	159,659	4,029
France ...	33	42,059	1,516	—	—	—	33	42,059	1,516	30	37,451	1,403	—	—	—	30	37,451	1,403
Belgium ...	9	24,059	635	—	—	—	9	24,059	635	9	24,983	629	—	—	—	9	24,983	629
Total ...	428	695,787	18,450	6	7,333	456	434	703,120	18,906	425	692,706	18,283	4	6,430	292	429	699,136	18,575

1902.

Nationality.	Entered.									Cleared.								
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.
Great Britain	285	502,273	13,032	3	3,286	255	288	505,559	13,287	282	492,750	12,698	2	2,208	224	284	494,958	12,922
Germany ...	136	209,198	5,151	—	—	—	136	209,198	5,151	137	210,957	5,185	—	—	—	137	210,957	5,185
France ...	34	44,927	1,470	—	—	—	34	44,927	1,470	32	42,362	1,369	—	—	—	32	42,362	1,369
Belgium ...	34	91,997	2,455	—	—	—	34	91,997	2,455	31	83,828	2,261	—	—	—	31	83,828	2,261
Total ...	489	848,395	22,108	3	3,286	255	492	851,681	22,363	482	829,897	21,513	2	2,208	224	484	832,105	21,737

2. The following tables show the number, tonnage, and crews of sailing vessels of each Nation entered and cleared at Ports in the Gold Coast Colony in the years 1901 and 1902:—

1901.

Nationality.	Entered.									Cleared.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.
United States, America	22	7,518	178	—	—	—	22	7,518	178	12	3,676	87	8	3,405	72	20	7,081	159

1902.

Nationality.	Lntered.									Cleared.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.
United States America	15	5,836	124	—	—	—	15	5,836	124	7	2,421	54	6	2,388	56	13	4,809	110
Great Britain	3	665	22	—	—	—	3	665	22	1	267	8	2	398	14	3	665	22
Sweden	1	345	9	—	—	—	1	345	9	—	—	—	1	345	9	1	345	9
Total	19	6,846	155	—	—	—	19	6,846	155	8	2,688	62	9	3,131	79	17	5,819	141

3. The increase in the number of steamers entered and cleared in 1902, as compared with the previous year, is due to the increase in imports, nd the decrease in the number of sailing vessels to the falling off in the sales of American liquor.

4. The following table shows the total shipping inwards and outwards for the last five years:—

Years.	Entered.									Cleared.								
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Crews.	No.	Tonnage.	Crews.	No.	Tonnage.	Crews.	No.	Tonnage.	Crews.	No.	Tonnage.	Crews.	No.	Tonnage.	Crews.
1898 ...	398	575,490	15,459	1	494	75	399	575,984	15,534	381	543,923	15,009	4	2,109	103	385	546,032	15,112
1899 ...	412	635,395	16,713	1	554	74	413	635,949	16,787	391	611,238	15,943	6	3,223	184	397	614,461	16,127
1900 ...	441	711,517	18,350	4	2,083	196	445	713,600	18,546	422	683,744	17,701	14	17,420	621	436	701,164	18,322
1901 ...	450	703,305	18,628	6	7,333	456	456	710,638	19,084	437	696,382	18,370	12	9,835	364	449	706,217	18,734
1902 ...	508	855,241	22,263	3	3,286	255	511	858,527	22,518	490	832,585	21,575	11	5,339	303	501	837,924	21,878

5. There is a weekly British service of mails conveyed by the British and African Steam Navigation Company and the African Steamship Company between the principal ports of the Colony (Axim, Sekondi, Cape Coast, and Accra) and the United Kingdom. The voyage occupies from 15 to 16 days from Liverpool. The vessels now proceed direct from Liverpool to Sierra Leone, and call at the Canaries, Madeira, or both, and also at Plymouth on the homeward voyage. The German Mail Service (Woermann Line) is every fifteen days, and, like the steamers of the Compagnie Belge Maritime du Congo, which leave Antwerp every three weeks for the Congo Free State, their boats call at Southampton for mails and passengers on both the outward and homeward voyages. The steamers of one or two French Companies, sailing from Marseilles, call irregularly outwards and homewards at Gold Coast ports.

6. There were three wrecks in the Colony during the year. In January the African Steamship Company's "Lokoja" stranded near Half Assinie; in May the Compagnie Belge Maritime du Congo's boat "Stanleyville" struck a rock when entering Axim Bay; and in August the three-masted American schooner "Garfield," laden with lumber, parted her cables at Axim and drifted ashore. All three ships became total wrecks, but no lives were lost and much of the cargo was saved.

III.—LEGISLATION.

1. During the year 15 Ordinances were enacted by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council.

No. 1 is in aid of the Administration of Ashanti. It gives the Supreme Court jurisdiction over cases referred from Ashanti, and empowers the Chief Justice to make, amend, or revoke rules providing for the procedure in any case so referred. Such rules were made to regulate the procedure in civil appeals, and the reference of causes and matters from Ashanti, to the Supreme Court of the Colony.

No. 2 is a similar Ordinance in aid of the Administration of the Northern Territories.

No. 5 increased the cost of spirits licences for stores within three miles in a direct line from the railway track or course of a railway under construction.

No. 13 regulates harbour and wharfage dues and defines the powers of harbour masters.

No. 12 made certain offences committed by carriers punishable.

No. 14 authorised the raising of a loan of £665,000 for the purpose of completing the railway from Sekondi to Kumasi.

No. 15 regulates pensions, gratuities, and other allowances granted in respect of offices held in His Majesty's Service.

2. Four Ordinances were enacted by the Governor of the Gold Coast in 1902 with respect to Ashanti:—

No. 1 provides for the Administration of the Government of Ashanti, which was annexed to His Majesty's Dominions by the Order of the King in Council of the 26th September, 1901. Part I. defines the terms used in the Ordinance and empowers the Governor to divide Ashanti into Districts. Part II. deals with the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Chief Commissioner and District Commissioners; an appeal is allowed to the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Government, by leave of the Governor, from the decision of the Chief Commissioner or District Commissioners' Courts, where the sum or matter involved amounts to £100. No appeal lies from the decision of the Chief Commissioner's or District Commissioners' Courts in any criminal matter. Part III. deals with the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Native Tribunals; and Part IV. with miscellaneous regulations.

Nos. 2 and 3 slightly amend No. 1.

No. 4 deals with the construction and maintenance of railways in Ashanti; empowering the officer in charge of the work to take such lands as may be required for the construction, establishment, and maintenance of a railway.

Penalties are imposed for trespass or wilful damage to property belonging to the railway, and for wilful obstruction of its rolling stock.

3. Three Ordinances were enacted by the Governor of the Gold Coast with respect to the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast:—

No. 1 provides for the Administration of the Northern Territories, in accordance with the authority given to the Governor of the Gold Coast by the Order of the King in Council of the 26th September, 1901, providing for the exercise of His Majesty's jurisdiction in those Territories. This Ordinance is generally similar to the Ashanti Administration Ordinance above referred to, with modifications taking into account the smaller degree of development of the country.

Nos. 2 and 3 slightly amend No. 1.

IV.—EDUCATION.

(A.) Primary.

1. Seven Government Schools have been established in the Colony, while 117 schools, conducted by the various Mission Societies, receive towards their support annual grants-in-aid from the State. To receive such a grant a school must, after fulfilling certain conditions laid down by the Board of Education, have assembled at least 300 times during the year, with an average daily attendance of not less than 20 scholars.

2. The following table shows the number of Government and Assisted Schools maintained in the Colony for the last five years:—

Denomination.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	Increase or decrease, 1902.
Basel Mission	47	60	61	61	57	Decrease, 4.
Wesleyan Mission ...	54	50	55	49	43	" 6.
Roman Catholic Mission	11	12	12	12	10	" 2.
Government	6	7	7	7	7	No change.
Bremen Mission ...	—	—	—	3	6	Increase, 3.
Mohammedan	—	1	2	3	1	Decrease, 2.
African Mission Zion ...	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	118	130	138	135	124	Decrease, 11

3. The decrease in Assisted Schools is mainly due to a shifting population, and not to a falling off in the attendance, which was 322 in excess of that of the previous year.

59 certificated teachers were employed during the year, of whom 15 worked in the Government Schools.

4. The following schools did not receive grants-in-aid, as the daily attendance in no instance averaged 20:—

Basel Mission Schools	73
Wesleyan Mission Schools	43
Bremen Mission Schools	8
Mohammedan Mission Schools	3
Roman Catholic Mission School	1
African Methodist Episcopal Zionist Church	1
Total	129

These Schools had a total attendance of about 2,726 pupils during the year.

5. Apart from inspections by the Director of Education or his representative, the schools of the various Mission Societies are under the direct management of ordained European or Native missionaries. Of these, each is appointed by his Society to a district, in which he exercises full authority, appointing and dismissing teachers, fixing salaries, &c. It is a fact, however, that to the teachers themselves falls the real management of the schools, which are scattered far apart, and are, on that account, not inspected as frequently by the managers as would appear desirable.

6. The following table shows the average attendance of scholars and grants-in-aid earned during the last five years:—

Year.	Government.	Assisted.	Total.	No. on Roll.	Average Attendance.	Grant-in-aid.
						£ s. d.
1898 ...	7	112	119	11,181	8,369	3,432 13 1
1899 ...	7	123	130	12,240	9,239	4,129 11 5
1900 ...	7	131	138	11,996	8,911	3,679 13 1
1901 ...	7	128	135	12,018	8,616	3,706 2 7
1902 ...	7	117	124	12,136	8,938	3,875 11 5
Increase or Decrease 1902.	—	−11	−11	+118	+322	+169 8 10

Special grants, to the total of £170 3*s.* 5*d.*, for the maintenance of buildings, furniture, and apparatus, and for new buildings and enlargements were awarded during the year, and £349 to scholars undergoing industrial instruction. A further grant of £1,092 0*s.* 9*d.* was earned by scholars in optional subjects.

7. The Government Schools, with the exception of Insuaim, which is free, charge a fee of 3*d.* a month for children in the infant classes, and 6*d.* a month for scholars in the standards. There is no uniform scale of fees charged by the Assisted Schools; those in the coast towns charge from 1*s.* to 5*s.* a quarter, those inland impart instruction free. The returns for the year show that 58 schools (of which 29 are under the Wesleyan Mission) charge fees, while 60 are free. The Basel Mission upper standard boarding schools charge about 10*s.* per annum, which includes lodging. No fees are collected at the Bremen Mission Schools.

School Fees Collected in 1900, 1901 *and* 1902.

Schools.	1900.	1901.	1902.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wesleyan Mission	407 0 11	450 6 8	398 5 4
Government	210 12 3	212 17 9	361 19 6
Basel Mission	93 19 3	115 19 9	110 14 6
Roman Catholic Mission ...	25 0 6	22 11 2	43 2 10
Mohammedan	10 0 0	—	—
Total	747 2 11	801 15 4	814 2 2

8. The main difficulty in improving the Gold Coast assisted schools is the unsatisfactory qualifications of the teachers, due largely to the small salaries offered to them. A system of grants to training colleges, to pupils under instruction in them, and to qualified teachers from them who bind themselves to engage in educational work was initiated during the year to meet this difficulty.

(B.) Secondary.

It is only at the Basel Mission seminaries at Akropong and Abetifi that an attempt is made to provide a higher or secondary education. Students about to join the ministry are here taught something of theology and classics. Parents desirous of giving their children a better education than can be obtained at the elementary schools, as a rule, send them either to Sierra Leone or England.

(C.) Industrial, Technical and Agricultural Schools.

1. Although 45 schools earned industrial grants in 1902, these were awarded, in all but eight cases, for agricultural work. The cost of transport, which greatly reduces the profit of sales of country produce on the coast, is one of the chief drawbacks to the success of this department of instruction. A want of qualified instructors is also felt. The Government instituted during the year a course of instruction for teachers at the Botanic Station at Aburi. Candidates who succeed in passing the examination held at the end of the course receive a grant of 50*s.*, and holders of certificates for knowledge of agriculture, an annual grant of £5, if ten of the pupils under their instruction earn the highest grant obtainable for the subject.

2. The Technical Department attached to the Government School at Accra, and closed for some time owing to the want of proper supervision, has been re-opened and pupils are

now taught how to work in wood from measured drawings prepared by themselves. Lessons in bookbinding are given at Saltpond and at the Basel Mission School at Akropong.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

(A.) Hospitals.

1. There are Government hospitals at the following places in the Colony:—Axim, Elmina, Cape Coast, Accra, Ada, Kwitta, and Kumasi; and dispensaries at Sekondi, Tarkwa, Saltpond, and Akuse. A hospital has been built by the railway construction staff at Sekondi, to be taken over by the Government. Special accommodation is provided for Europeans at Axim, Cape Coast, and Accra; and at the two latter nursing sisters are in attendance. There is a permanent stone building at Accra for contagious diseases, and one is being erected at Cape Coast. At other stations in the Colony small-pox hospitals are only temporary structures.

2. The number of in-patients treated during the year at the various hospitals was 1,305, as compared with 2,019 in 1900.

(B.) Asylum.

There is one lunatic asylum in the Colony at Accra. 67 cases were treated during the year.

(C.) Poor Houses and (D.) Reformatories.

There are no poor-houses or reformatories in the Colony, and poverty in the strict sense of the word is unknown.

(E.) Savings Bank.

1. The deposits during the year, including interest, amounted to £4,325 12*s.* 2*d.*, and were in excess of the deposits in 1901 by £699 10*s.* 6*d.*

2. The withdrawals for the same period amounted to £3,370 2*s.* 2*d.*, and were less than the deposits in the sum of £955 10*s.*, and, as compared with the withdrawals in 1901, showed a decrease of £252 5*s.* 7*d.*

3. There has been a slight increase during 1902 on the two previous years, both in the number of depositors and in the amount of money deposited in the Savings Bank; while, taking into consideration the number of depositors, the amount

withdrawn shows a considerable decrease. During the year a branch of the Savings Bank was opened at Kumasi with satisfactory results.

4. The interest accrued on deposits during the year amounted to £95 10*s.* 11*d.* No further investments in securities have been made during the year, so that the sum of £4,099 14*s.* in the hands of the Crown Agents remains unchanged. The treasurer holds the sum of £1,220 7*s.* 4*d.*, which makes the total assets of the Savings Bank £5,320 14*s.*, an increase of £859 19*s.* 1*d.*

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

(A.) Police.

1. The total strength of the General Civil Police at the end of 1902 was 521 of all ranks, and of the branch known as "Escort Police," 89. At the end of 1901 a body of men, called the "Mines Police," was organised for employment in the mining districts by the various mining companies. The total strength at the end of 1902 was 35. The headquarters of the Mines Police is at Tarkwa, and in the latter part of the year they were fully employed by the mining companies with such satisfactory results that it has been found necessary to increase their strength. A small body of police, known as "Railway Police," is on duty on the railway. Its strength at the end of the year was 32.

2. A detective office was opened at headquarters with a staff of 14 non-commissioned officers and men selected from the ranks of the Police.

(B.) Prisons.

1. There are three central common gaols at Elmina, Cape Coast, and Accra, to which long sentence prisoners are sent, and nine lock-ups at out-stations where sentences up to six months are undergone, exclusive of prisons in Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

2. The amount realised from the sale of prison manufactures during the year was £397 4*s.* 8*d.* The gross estimated value of prison labour was £8,117 2*s.* 7*d.*, and the cost of the Department was £10,215 16*s.* 5*d.* Improvements in the prison system are in contemplation.

(C.) Criminal Statistics.

The following are the statistics of crime for the last five years:—

	Apprehensions.					Convictions.				
	1898	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Offences against the person	1,089	891	967	1,385	1,498	593	496	475	944	897
Offences against property	846	788	831	1,038	1,157	492	416	441	724	766
Other offences...	4,165	2,362	1,563	2,042	3,086	3,136	1,481	1,186	1,612	2,445
Totals	6,100	4,041	3,361	4,465	5,741	4,221	2,393	2,102	3,280	3,108

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(A.) Population.

A Census of the Colony, including Ashanti and the Northern Territories, was taken in 1901, when a population of 1,338,433 was recorded. The Census Committee decided, in view of the unreliability of many of the returns, to make an addition of 148,000, which gave a total population of 1,486,433. The previous Census, taken in 1891, showed a population of 768,559 (not including the Northern Territories), to which the Census Committee made an addition of 705,000—total, 1,473,559. These figures are still far from reliable, the returns from Ashanti in particular being very incomplete.

(B.) Public Health.

1. The general health of Europeans in 1902 was fairly good, and showed an improvement on that of the previous year. The most prevalent disease was, as always, malarial fever, and to it is due the greater portion of the mortality. The greatest amount of sickness occurred during the rainy season—June to September. The health among Europeans in Ashanti was good; in the Northern Territories it was bad.

2. For the first time, a return of Europeans resident in the Colony has been obtained with some approach to accuracy. The following table shows the number, death rate, and invaliding of Europeans during the year:—

How Employed.	Number.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Death rate per 1,000	Invaliding rate per 1000.
Officials	286	10	24	34·96	83·91
Mercantile Firms &c.	373	21	38	56·30	101·87
Mining Companies	778	18	98	23·13	125·96
Go'd Coast Railway	297	6	20	20·20	67·34
Missions	96	2	1	20·83	10·41
Total ...	1,830	57	181	31·14	98·90

3. The number, death, and invaliding rate, of officials in 1901 appears below:—

Number.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Death rate per 1,000.	Invaliding rate per 1,000.
188	15	18	80	95

4. No accurate death-rate of the native population can be given, as there is no compulsory registration of deaths in the Colony. The health of the natives during the year appears to have been fairly good. Owing to the systematic manner in which vaccination has been carried out, there has been a very marked decrease in the number of small-pox cases among the native population, who are gradually becoming more willing to submit themselves to the operation.

(C.) Sanitation.

Considerable improvements were carried out in the sanitation of the principal coast towns, and the water tanks at Accra were made mosquito-proof.

(D.) Climate.

1. The greater part of what was an average rainfall, fell between the months of February and the beginning of July. The "Harmattan" blew strongly at intervals between January and March, and a cold dry wind blew constantly from the middle of July till the end of November. No observations as to the direction and force of the wind were taken.

2. The following table gives a mean monthly return for the year of the temperature and rainfall, where observations have been recorded:—

Name of station.	Temperature.						Rainfall.	
	Solar maximum.	Minimum on grass.	Shade maximum.	Shade minimum.	Range.	Mean.	Amount in inches.	Degree of humdity.
Accra	138·81	68·64	85·35	69·39	15·54	77·37	3·21†	80·55
Aburi	135·80	65·74	79·11	61·93	12·02	70·55	3·35	88·70
Axim	64·85°°	69·06†	85·37‡	73·94†	11·85‡	79·62‡	6·72†	79·67†
Cape Coast	139·82	65·93	84·47	73·37	10·46	78·92	4·89†	76·32
Gambaga	139·68§	—	89·08	72·51	17·82	80·84	3·51‡	72·49
Kumasi	125·49¶	60·82††	83·82	72·42	11·14	78·12	3·87‡	81·72°
Kwitta	142·81°	73·58°	87·35°	75·77*	11·84*	81·58*	2·52§	81·02*
Sekondi	—	—	—	—	—	—	5·78	—

* Eleven months' observations.
† Ten " "
‡ Nine " "
§ Eight " "
¶ Seven months' observations.
** Three " "
†† Two " "

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

1. The phenomenal increase in the business of this Department during the year 1901 was not maintained in 1902. This is attributable to:—

(*a.*) The falling off in the general correspondence and circulars of advertising firms, and to the decrease in the number of cablegrams sent to England from the Colony, the transmission of which had, in 1901, received so great an impetus owing to the interest aroused by mining enterprise on the Gold Coast.

(*b.*) The decrease in the sale of stamps, due in a measure to the shrinkage of the outward correspondence, but principally to the introduction of stamping machines, now used for the stamping of concessions and other legal documents.

2. An increase in expenditure in 1902 over that of the previous year was due to the higher rates of pay drawn by the staff of the Department, and to the reconstruction and extension of the telegraph lines in the Colony.

3. The following tables show the gross receipts and expenses of the Department for the years 1901 and 1902:—

TABLE 1.

Comparative Table of Gross Receipts.

Head.	Receipts. 1901.	Receipts. 1902.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1. Sale of postage stamps for postal purposes.	24,217 9 2½	13,223 18 11	—	10,993 10 3½	Item 1 includes postage on parcels. In 1901 a sum of £320 8*s.* 6*d.* was entered in error under two heads: "Sale of postage stamps for postal purposes" and "Postage on parcels."
2. Sale of postage stamps for telegraphic purposes.	20,633 2 8½	15,408 6 6	—	5,224 16 2½	
3. Sale of judicial stamps	13,829 7 8	11,352 7 6	—	2,477 0 2	
4. Sale of post cards and registered envelopes.	90 1 1	108 9 6	18 8 5	—	
5. Letter-box rents	102 7 6	131 0 3	28 12 9	—	
6. Unpaid letter taxes	30 7 4	28 2 6	—	2 4 10	
7. Commission on money orders ...	440 0 7	447 10 7	7 10 0	—	
8. Poundage on postal orders ...	85 15 7	94 19 4	9 3 9	—	
9. Forfeited money orders	6 16 3	6 7 5	—	0 8 10	
10. Sale of postal publications ...	13 7 0	37 13 9	24 6 9	—	
11. Registration of telegraphic addresses.	—	90 10 0	90 10 0	—	Items 11 and 12 were included, in 1901, with item 2.
12. Telephone rents	—	180 0 0	180 0 0	—	
Totals	59,448 14 11	41,109 6 3	358 11 8	18,698 0 4	Customs duties on parcels have not been included for 1902, this item being accounted for by the Customs Department.
				358 11 8	
Net Increase				18,339 8 8	

TABLE 2.

Comparative Table of Gross Expenses.

Head.	Expenses. 1901.	Expenses. 1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Salaries, including overtime fees...	8,454 6 9	10,772 18 6	2,318 11 9	—
2. Contingent expenses	64 2 8	50 8 9	—	13 13 11
3. Imperial share of foreign postage	994 15 0	473 4 3	—	521 10 9
4. Equipment and uniforms	154 6 3	96 19 8	—	57 6 7
5. Conveyance of mails	1,594 10 11	2,230 0 1	635 9 2	—
6. Indemnity for loss of postal articles	0 6 0	3 19 4	3 13 4	—
7. Stamp vendors commissions	8 11 9	1 13 0	—	6 18 9
8. Postage for all departments	21 18 1	128 14 3	106 16 2	—
9. Manufacture of postage stamps, cards, &c.	493 11 6	596 15 1	103 3 7	—
10. Temporary clerks	122 17 4	272 7 0	149 9 8	—
11. Maintenance of telegraphs	4,079 8 10	7,317 17 0	3,238 8 2	—
12. Rent of offices	—	38 15 0	38 15 0	—
Totals	15,988 15 1	21,983 11 11	6,594 6 10	599 10 0
			599 10 0	
Total Increase			5,994 16 10	

4. The estimated number of letters, postcards, newspapers, books, sample packets, and circulars received and despatched during the year was 3,701,367. This shows a steady increase on previous years, if we except the abnormal circulation of 1901, which totalled 8,611,518. Of registered articles dealt with, however, 102,301 were forwarded and 63,578 received, as against 82,734 forwarded and 57,718 received in 1901, and of parcels 20,108 received as against 11,320, and 2,984 despatched as against 1,776. The value of money orders issued in 1902 was £42,410 7*s.* 3*d.*, as compared with £33,275 18*s.* 3*d.* in 1901, and of inland postal orders, £3,725 19*s.* 4*d.*, as compared with £2,504 6*s.*

5. Three European postmasters, out of five provided for in the Estimates, were appointed and stationed at Axim, Cape Coast, and Sekondi, in 1902. The credit stocks of stamps, previously held by the District Commissioners, who supplied them to the local post offices, were transferred to district postmasters, who thus became directly responsible to the postmaster general. A new system of post office accounts, based on that obtaining in the United Kingdom, was introduced on the 1st September, 1902, and has proved successful.

6. The total number of telegrams dealt with was 259,169, as compared with 199,424 in 1901, the greater part of the increase representing official messages. Cablegrams for the United Kingdom and other parts of the world were handed in at the offices of the Colony to the number of 4,996 (value £11,098 5*s.* 4*d*), as compared with 6,911 cablegrams (value £16,277 8*s.* 5*d*), transmitted in 1901. The Government proportion of this sum amounted to £363 0*s.* 9*d.*, the remainder being paid over to the African Direct Telegraph Company. This company handed over 3,835 cablegrams for transmission over Government lines during the year, as against 6,400 in 1901. The decrease in the number of cablegrams despatched is attributable to the small number of prospectors who visited the Colony during the year, as compared with the number at work in 1901.

7. During the year a telegraph office was opened at Tarkwa, a postal telegraph line being run from Sekondi on the railway telegraph poles. A single line was also constructed from Axim to Newtown and communication with the French colony of the Ivory Coast was established on the 31st December. Telegraphic communication is now possible from the eastern frontier of Liberia, along the shores of Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Togoland, and Dahomey, to Lagos.

8. There are telephone exchanges connecting all Government offices, and some of the leading business houses at Accra and Cape Coast; the latter was established in 1902.

IX.—MILITARY FORCES AND EXPENDITURE.

(A.) Regular Forces.

1. On the 26th June, 1902, "The West African Frontier Force (Gold Coast Regiment) Ordinance of 1901," came into force, finally converting the Gold Coast Constabulary into the Gold Coast Regiment of the West African Frontier Force. The regiment consists of two battalions.

2. The first battalion, stationed in Ashanti, with headquarters at Kumasi, has an authorised establishment of 35 officers, 21 European non-commissioned officers, and 1,657 native non-commissioned officers and men, including the artillery and band.

3. The second battalion is stationed in the Northern Territories, with its headquarters at Gambaga, and has an authorised establishment of 13 officers, 6 European non-commissioned officers, and 559 native non-commissioned officers and men, including artillery.

An irregular body of 30 Moshi horsemen is employed for scouting purposes.

4. The expenditure on this force for the year was:—First Battalion, £58,942 7*s.* 6*d.*; Second Battalion, £22,298 18*s.* 3*d.*

Detachments of half companies of the First Battalion West India Regiment were stationed at Elmina and Cape Coast, and one company at Accra from January to November, 1902.

(B.) Militia.

There is no Militia Force in the Colony.

(C.) Volunteers.

1. The Gold Coast Rifle Volunteers, which was raised in 1892, had a total strength of 259 officers, non-commissioned officers and men, at the end of 1902. Machine gun sections recruited from Europeans have been formed at Accra and Cape Coast. The Volunteers are armed with the Martini-Enfield carbine and pattern '88 sword-bayonets.

2. The sum of £1,369 3*s.* 6*d.* was expended on the Volunteers in 1902.

(D.) Preventive Service.

1. This service, which is a branch of the Customs Department, is stationed along the western and eastern frontiers of the Colony.

2. The Western Frontier Preventive Service extends north to Debisu, within five miles of the boundary of Ashanti, and consists of 21 stations. During the year the principal seizures consisted of powder. The men know something of musketry, and for their further instruction, rifle ranges have been cleared.

3. The Volta River Preventive Service extends from Ada to Burai in the Northern Territories, just north of the eighth parallel, and consists of 28 stations. Since its establishment, Ada trade has greatly increased, largely owing to the prevention of smuggling from the Trans-Volta districts where lower duties prevail. This service also undertakes the transport of stores for the Northern Territories by canoe from Ada to Padjai.

4. The expenditure on these services in 1902 was £12,531 11*s.* 8*d.*

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

1. Important Events.

The coronation of His Majesty the King was celebrated with enthusiasm throughout the Colony.

An Anglo-German Boundary Commission, which had commenced work in December, 1901, completed by the 21st July the demarcation of the boundary between the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast and Togoland from the southern frontier of Mamprusi and Chakosi to the 11th degree of north latitude, and also made a map of the Dagomba country, on which the remainder of the boundary between the two Protectorates is to be determined in Europe.

An Anglo-French Boundary Commission which, during the year, worked its way northward from Nugua on the Tano, along the western frontier of the Colony, reached the Northern Territories in June, and was engaged in mapping the frontier north of the ninth parallel up to the point fixed by the previous Boundary Commission in 1900, on the eleventh parallel of north latitude.

The western and northern frontiers of the Gold Coast are now completely demarcated, and the eastern frontier nearly so.

In March a small expedition left Gambaga to punish the people of Nafrango, in the Tiansi country, who had been raiding the surrounding country and looting caravans. It met with little opposition and complete success. This was the only warlike operation undertaken during 1902, which, on the whole, was an uneventful and prosperous year throughout the Colony.

2. State of Railways and Roads.

The Government railway from Sekondi to Kumasi which had been commenced in February, 1898, was proceeded with during the year, and on the 24th December the first train from Sekondi entered Obuassi, the headquarters of the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, a distance of 124 miles from the coast. The traffic receipts for 1902 show an increase of £26,003 7*s.* 9*d.* over those of 1901. The following table shows the monthly traffic receipts for the year 1902 as compared with those for 1901:—

Months.	Passenger Receipts.			Goods Receipts.			Weight of Goods.				Remarks.
1901.	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	T.	C.	Q.	L.	
January...	38	17	3	130	17	9	21	0	2	6	To Mansu.
February	45	9	3	130	5	3	23	7	2	13	"
March ...	105	2	3	240	18	3	80	13	2	0	"
April ...	207	10	6	339	15	9	76	0	1	21	Essuasu.
May ...	306	2	0	382	6	9	86	16	3	0	"
June ...	214	5	9	612	0	6	121	13	3	5	"
July ...	287	12	9	979	11	10	235	12	2	4	Tarkwa.
August ...	349	14	6	1,108	12	0	331	3	2	1	"
September	283	12	10	993	10	3	196	17	1	11	"
October ...	326	5	6	978	4	0	163	1	2	23	"
November	434	18	0	1,948	2	0	378	0	0	2	"
December	480	14	0	2,511	1	10	462	16	3	9	"
	3,080	4	7	10,355	6	2	2,177	4	2	11	

Total Receipts 1901, £13,435 10*s.* 9*d.*

Months.	Passenger Receipts.			Goods Receipts.			Weight of Goods.				Remarks.
1902.	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	T.	C.	Q.	L.	
January...	288	14	9	1.830	11	8	383	7	0	23	To Tarkwa.
February	503	12	3	2,366	0	7	415	15	3	12	"
March ...	457	6	0	2,626	1	4	639	13	0	26	"
April ...	576	3	9	2,600	15	0	731	17	0	0	"
May ...	660	7	9	2,406	0	10	671	3	3	19	"
June ...	571	2	9	1.717	16	8	462	6	0	26	"
July ...	800	6	9	2,493	6	1	722	15	1	2	"
August ...	650	12	6	2,414	6	9	642	5	1	4	"
September	855	17	0	3,062	13	3	834	11	1	3	"
October ...	943	3	6	2,576	8	3	694	12	2	10	"
November	1,063	14	6	3.305	6	10	812	4	3	23	To Imbraim.
December	1,127	19	6	3,541	0	3	884	10	2	26	"
	8,498	11	0	30,940	7	6	7,895	3	2	6	

Total Receipts for 1902, £39,438 18*s.* 6*d*

The construction of new roads on a definite scheme, and the maintenance and extension of those already existing, was continued during the year. Much difficulty is experienced in the up-keep of good roads, and in the bridging of rivers in the Colony, owing to the heavy floods which occur during the rainy season, and to the swampy nature of the ground in many parts of the forest country. It is also necessary for a European to be stationed on each road where work is in progress to ensure adequate return from the employment of a large amount of highly paid labour.

The following is a summary of the work done by the Roads Branch of the Public Works Department in 1902:—

An 18-feet vehicle road from Accra northwards, under construction by "The Goldfields of Eastern Akim, Limited," with Government assistance, was completed as far as Sansame, 24½ miles from Accra, early in the year, and has been satisfactorily maintained. The section of the 16-feet road from Sansame to near Apedwa—25½ miles in length—is not yet completed; while the section from near Apedwa to Osino—28½ miles in length—has been partly formed for 12 miles.

At the end of the year there still remained about 14 miles out of 71¼ of the Cape Coast (Prahsu section) of the 12-feet vehicle road from Cape Coast to Kumasi to reconstruct. The Prahsu-Kumasi section has only been reconstructed for 7 miles out of 70, the work in the neighbourhood of the Prah having been very heavy. The remainder of the road is kept clean by the local chiefs. If, after the completion of the railway to Kumasi, trade with Cape Coast still continues from the interior, it will come by this road.

The 12-feet vehicle road from Saltpond was constructed through Mankessim for 9¼ miles to near Nyamen, and a bridge over the Amissa river was being built at the end of the year. The road is to be pushed on to Denkera and Ejumaku, and, eventually, to Nsuaim.

A 12-feet cask road completed from Winneba to Swaidru, 14⅔ miles long, is being further improved, and a similar road from Appam to Abodom is under construction.

The native roads from Tarkwa to Bonsa, and Bonsa to Himang, were improved.

The 16-feet vehicle road from Accra to Aimensa and Dodowa was re-made and re-metalled from the cantonments (3½ miles from Accra) to the point (8 miles from Accra) where the roads to Aimensa and Dodowa bifurcate. A new trace of the road from this point to Aimensa (17½ miles from Accra) is to be adopted, as it will avoid some steep gradients. It follows the Dodowa road for four miles from the present junction, from which, to Dodowa, the road has been widened to 16 feet by the native headmen of villages. It is not, however, metalled,

with the exception of that part which coincides with the new trace to Aimensa. The roads from Aimensa and from Dodowa to Accra are much used for rolling down casks of palm oil and cocoa. The cost of rolling down one cask containing about 1,000 lbs., from the former place is 14*s.* 6*d.*, including return of the empty cask. This adds one-sixth of a penny per lb. at Accra to the cost of the produce at the place where it is purchased, and the merchants do not consider that wheeled traffic would be more economical than the present system of bringing down produce.

The following roads, constructed by the Public Works Department in the Kwitta District, were maintained and repaired during the year:—

Anyako-Wute-Sesapke	...	36 miles.
Afieringbe-Whenyi	...	15 „
Danoe-Dogplata ...	...	23 „

The maintenance of these roads is important for ensuring the shipment of produce grown in the district from English ports instead of from Lome in Togoland.

Other roads maintained by the Public Works Department are the following:—

Axim-Ancobra ...	...	3½ miles.
Cape Coast-Elmina	...	8 „
Cape Coast-Anamaboe	...	9½ „
Cape Coast-Jukwa	...	14½ „

The Kpong-Tinkranku road (93 miles long) which follows the right bank of the Volta River, is practically unused, mainly owing to there being no considerable villages along it and to its not having been completed to some place on the river whence good road communication to the interior exists. On this account its periodical cleaning has been stopped for the present.

Apart from the roads kept up by the Public Works Department, there are a large number of bush paths, for the quarterly cleaning of which the native chiefs are made responsible under "The Roads Ordinance, 1894," and for which they are paid 10*s.* per mile per quarter.

With the exception of the Prahsu-Kumasi road, already mentioned, and the Kumasi-N'koranza-Kintampo road, no road construction has been undertaken in Ashanti. The native paths are, however, widened and kept clean by the local chiefs.

In the Northern Territories, a scheme of transport by the Volta River came into force in December, 1902. Previous

to this, the transport of a carrier's load of 60 lbs. from Cape Coast to Kintampo cost £1 17*s.*, but by river transport from Ada to Padjai this cost is now reduced to 10*s.* 6*d.* As some 2,000 carriers' loads of stores are sent up annually to the Northern Territories a great saving is thus effected. A road between Gambaga and Salaga *viâ* Karaga, Kpatenga, and Kpabia, has been completed and provided with rest-houses, and is much used by caravans. It is being extended from Salaga to Padjai.

3. Immigration and Emigration.

There are no records available with regard to the extent of immigration to the Gold Coast. Kroo and Bassa boys are employed as labourers by the merchants and on some of the mines. Timanis and Mendis from the Sierra Leone Protectorate, and Yorubas from Lagos, are employed on the railway, and also by the mining companies. Sierra Leoneans from Freetown and a few Lagos natives trade in the coast towns. There was practically no emigration during the year.

4. Public Works.

The work of improving the township of Sekondi was continued. Areas formerly occupied by native huts have been cleared and plots leased for the erection of substantial buildings, under conditions ensuring good sanitation and an adequate storage of water. Some such buildings have been completed and others are in progress. The construction of main and branch streets and of a general drainage system is being proceeded with. A new native town to the south west of the township has been laid out. The expenditure incurred on this work during the year was £4,220 9*s.* 3*d.*

The boundaries of the new township of Tarkwa were declared, and a considerable amount of work was done in improving the town. Natives' huts near the railway station were acquired and destroyed, and a new native town established about half a mile to the south east of the railway station. The site by the station is being laid out in plots, and a number have been leased to important firms and companies, under similar conditions to those enforced at Sekondi. A main street is under construction, and other main and branch streets are to be made. The expenditure incurred on these works was £2,717 17*s.* 1*d.*

Cape Coast, although with the growth of Sekondi it may decline in commercial pre-eminence, has still by far the largest native population of any town in the Colony, as well as a considerable number of resident Europeans, and during the

year efforts were made, by the formation of open spaces, additional drainage, and the provision of various sanitary conveniences, to improve its health conditions.

The erection, mainly by public subscription, as a memorial to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, of the tower attached to the church at Accra was rapidly proceeded with. The work of re-converting Christiansborg Castle into Government House was nearly completed by the end of the year, and it was decided to move the Supreme Court and Law Offices into the former Government House.

Land was purchased in Dodowa, an important market town, about 25 miles north-east of Accra, to form an open space for a produce market.

The transference of the headquarters of the First Battalion Gold Coast Regiment, West African Frontier Force, from Accra to Kumasi necessitated the erection of a large number of buildings at the latter town. Commenced in 1901, these buildings were almost completed at the end of 1902. They consist of hutments for native troops, and quarters and messrooms for European officers and non-commissioned officers, the latter of burnt brick of local make with timber-work and roofing shingles of native wood. The total expenditure on these buildings, including that of 1901, was £12,133 16*s.*

A sum of £366 2*s.* 11*d.* was expended on the building of officers' quarters, &c., at Gambaga in the Northern Territories.

The Mines Survey Department during 1902 ran a considerable number of main traverse lines through the country, which, when connected with the surveys of the western frontier of the Gold Coast, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories, of the northern frontier of the Northern Territories, and of the eastern frontier of the Northern Territories, will form the basis for a map of the Colony. In the Wassaw District a number of shorter traverse lines were run by which to locate the many mining properties in that district. The surveys of 20 mining properties were completed or in hand at the end of the year.

5. Changes in the Constitution of the Colony.

The annexation to His Majesty's Dominions of Ashanti, under the Order of the King in Council of the 26th of September, 1901, was formally proclaimed on the 1st January, 1902, the chiefs and people being informed that the administration would be carried out on the same lines as heretofore, and would uphold the legitimate powers of the chiefs, and respect such native customs as were not repugnant to civilization. On the same date the Order of the King in Council with regard to the exercise of jurisdiction in the Northern Territories was also proclaimed.

6. Changes in the Establishment.

A scheme for the reorganization of the district administration of the Colony, and the establishment of District Commissioners was partially put into operation during the latter months of 1902. It consisted of dividing the Colony into three districts, each administered by a District Commissioner, and sub-divided into sub-districts each placed in charge of an Assistant District Commissioner as follows:—

The Western District with headquarters at Sekondi and sub-districts Sefwhi, Axim, Wassaw, Dixcove, and Sekondi.

The Central District with headquarters at Cape Coast and sub-districts Cape Coast, Elmina, Saltpond, and Winneba.

The Eastern District with headquarters at Ada and sub-districts Accra, Prampram, Kwahu and Eastern Akim, Volta River, Ada, and Kwitta.

A Secretary for Native Affairs was appointed, and tribal affairs and some other matters were transferred to his office from that of the Colonial Secretary.

Ashanti was divided into the following four districts in 1902.

The Central district comprising Kumasi, Ejisu, Juabin, Bompata, Obogu. Kumawu, Insuta, Mampon, Aguna, Ofinsu, and Atchima. Headquarters: Kumasi.

The Southern district comprising Mansu N'kwanta (or Dengiasi), Bekwai, Kokofu, Abodom, Adansi, and Ofuasi. Headquarters: Kwissa.

The North-western district comprising British Gaman, Wanki, Tekiman, Berekum (Bechim-Ahafo and Borumfu), Wam, and Asunafo-Ahafo. Headquarters: Sikassiko.

The North-eastern district comprises N'Koranza, Attabubu, and Abiasi. Headquarters: Attabubu.

The three last named districts are each under a Commissioner, the whole of Ashanti being administered by a Chief Commissioner, whose headquarters are at Kumasi.

The Northern Territories is now divided into the following districts which are placed under Commissioners:—

District.	*Headquarters.*
White Volta.	Gambaga.
Black Volta.	Wa.
Kintampo.	Kintampo.
Gonja.	Salaga.

Gambaga is the headquarters of the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories.

7. Future prospects of Trade.

The staple articles of export, viz., palm oil and palm kernels, to which now may be added cocoa, though subject to fluctuation, due to rise and fall of prices in Europe and good and bad seasons on the Coast, are likely to continue to increase with the completion of the road system now under construction, which is intended to tap the large palm-bearing areas and cocoa plantations in the eastern half of the Colony. The export of rubber and lumber may revive at some future date now that large numbers of the natives have been attracted to the mines, who previously collected rubber or were employed in felling trees, thereby giving the young trees time to mature. The railway to Kumasi should prove an important factor in the future trade of the Colony.

8. Suitability of Climate for Europeans and Openings for White Labour.

The climate is damp, malarious, and unhealthy for Europeans; the coast being more so than are Ashanti and the Northern Territories. Efforts, attended with some success, have recently been made to ameliorate climatic conditions by improvements in the dwellings of Europeans, which are now removed, where possible, from the neighbourhood of native buildings, and in the sanitation of towns. Europeans of sound constitution, who practise habits of moderation, generally suffer little from the effects of a not too prolonged residence in the Colony. The openings for white labour are few. Europeans employed at the mines and by mercantile firms are appointed in England, and it is useless for men to come to the Colony on the chance of obtaining employment. In 1901 there were four cases of destitute Europeans in the Colony, and in 1902, 18. The Government does not undertake to repatriate destitute persons.

9. Rates of Wages and Costs of Living.

Wages in the Colony are high, and were increased by the action of prospectors, who, when the mining "boom" was at its height, paid extravagant sums to obtain the services of carriers and of personal servants.

The rate of pay given by Government for carriers is 1*s.* a day and 3*d.* subsistence money, and a table has been drawn up fixing the rate of pay for short journeys to and from the principal coast towns. Contractors at Cape Coast and Accra supply the Government with carriers when they are required and are paid at the rate of 1*s.* per head for so doing. At the mines, as much as 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem has been paid for unskilled labour, but a body, known as "The Mine Manager's Association," which has been established in Wassaw. is dealing

with this matter, so as to ensure that the various mining companies represented on it pay rates of wages on a fixed scale.

For similar reasons to those already given, a proportionate increase has occurred in the cost of living. In the Colony the price of beef, mutton, poultry, and eggs, &c., has been more than doubled within the last few years, and in some parts these articles of food are very difficult to obtain. The same increase has occurred in the price of native foodstuffs, this being mainly due to the numbers of natives who have abandoned farming for labour on the mines.

Food is fairly plentiful and cheap in Ashanti, and the same remark applies to the sparsely populated Northern Territories.

10. Openings for Investment of Capital.

Large sums of money have been invested in the mining industry of the Colony, and with the completion of the Sekondi-Kumasi Railway, and the building of the branch lines to some of the outlying mining properties, there will be justification for further investments in both mining and forestry enterprises that have been properly prospected by thoroughly competent men.

11. Social Condition of the People.

Pauperism does not exist in any part of the Colony, Ashanti, or the Northern Territories, for it is the firmly established native custom for a family to provide the necessities of life to an indigent member. Although advantage is taken of the Government and Mission Schools, there has been a very slight advance of Christianity in the Colony during the past ten years, the mass of the people still retaining fetish worship, without, however, its more repulsive rites. There was, during the year, a marked absence of violent crime, and the greater proportion of minor offences were against sanitary regulations. A desire on the part of the natives for European clothing and goods is a natural sequence to the possession of money, which is now plentiful among them owing to the ease with which employment can be obtained in the mining districts. In the coast towns the native costume is being rapidly discarded for the less becoming European style of dress.

In Ashanti, Christianity has made no headway, but a desire is evinced by the chiefs and people for schools to be established in their towns. A large number of Ashantis took advantage of the demand for labour, and, during the year, worked for the various mining companies. They have proved themselves to be energetic and quick to learn.

In the Northern Territories, the natives are poor. They devote themselves to agriculture, growing foodstuffs, cotton, and tobacco, mainly for local consumption. Slave raiding has been completely stamped out, but slave dealing is prevalent. No mission has as yet been established in the Northern Territories and while in many districts Mohamedanism, tainted with fetish practices, is professed, the natives living in the north of the Protectorate are pagans. In most parts of the Protectorate a Mohammedan style of costume is affected. The wild Fra-fra tribes wear little or no clothing, and are armed with bows and poisoned arrows. They are now the only disturbing element in an otherwise peaceful country.

12. General Condition of the Colony.

The general condition of the Colony at the end of 1902 was satisfactory, as will have been gathered from this report.

In Ashanti the natives have recovered from the effects of the campaign of 1900, and, during the year, the country was free from any disturbance. Those who fled from Ashanti have returned; towns and villages have been rebuilt, in many cases on a better and larger scale than formerly. The War Indemnity Tax collected in 1901 was reduced by one half during the year, and the chiefs and people were informed that it would be abolished in 1903. The settlement of such disputes as have arisen between local chiefs with reference to ownership of land, was, where any doubt existed, postponed pending the completion of the Government survey of Ashanti.

With the exception of the expedition already recorded the Northern Territories were free from any disturbance, and caravans can now travel through them in complete safety.

C. H. Armitage, Captain,

For Colonial Secretary.

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No. 426.

GOLD COAST.

REPORT FOR 1903.

(For Report for 1902, *see* No. 397.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

September, 1904.

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No. 426.

GOLD COAST.

(For Report for 1902, *see* No. 397.)

GOVERNOR RODGER to MR. LYTTELTON.

Christiansborg Castle,
West Coast of Africa.
30th June, 1904.

SIR,

IN continuation of my despatch of the 17th instant, forwarding the Annual Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1903, I have the honour to transmit herewith an able and comprehensive Report by the Colonial Secretary.

2. In the compilation and issue of the Blue Book, at a much earlier date than is usual in this Colony, Major Bryan informs me that he has received valuable assistance from Mr. L. W. Bristowe, Assistant Colonial Secretary, and from Mr. E. D. R. Paull, acting Government Printer.

3. As I have fully expressed my views on the various Departmental Reports (on which this Report is based) in the despatches forwarding those Reports, and on the general condition of the Colony, in my despatch of the 27th instant, I will not add anything to the accompanying Report.

I have, &c.,

J. P. RODGER,
Governor.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE GOLD COAST, ASHANTI, AND THE NORTHERN TERRITORIES, FOR THE YEAR 1903.

I.—FINANCIAL.

(A.) Revenue and Expenditure.

Revenue.

The General Revenue for the year, exclusive of Grants-in-aid, amounted to £554,552 16*s.* 1*d.*, exceeding the original estimate by £15,222 16*s.* 1*d.* Thus the Revenue, which in 1901 had reached the high figure of £471,193 3*s.*, and was exceeded in 1902 by £20,561 6*s.* 6*d.*, again shows a further increase of £62,798 6*s.* 7*d.* The heads of revenue of the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories for the years 1902 and 1903, are shown for purposes of comparison in Table I.

With the exception of Customs receipts, which show a decrease of £12,935 11*s.* 10*d.*; interest of £4,235 6*s.* 9*d.*; revenue from Ashanti of £3,151 2*s.* 2*d.*; and land sales of £842, all other items of revenue show gratifying increases.

The decrease in the Customs receipts need not be regarded as a very serious matter, as those for 1902 were somewhat abnormal and resulted from the general revival of trade which succeeded the cessation of hostilities in Ashanti in December, 1900, and from the great boom in the mining industry. A comparison with the receipts under this head for 1901 shows an increase of £18,658 11*s.* 5*d.*

There was very little realized under the head "Interest" as there was no investment of surplus funds—all available balances were expended in carrying on the construction of the railway to Kumasi.

The receipts from the railway open lines from Sekondi to Obuasi from the 1st July, the date on which the line was handed over to the Government, amounted to £65,152 11*s.* 7*d.*

The increase in Light Dues is mainly attributable to a greater number of steamers calling at the various ports, and to a more prompt and better method of collection. Fees of Court, to large payments made by the various mining companies for the survey of their lands. Post Office, to the sale of embossed telegraph forms and to the general increase in the transactions of the Department. Rents, to rents becoming due on lands which had been sold at Tarkwa. Miscellaneous, to the payment of Royalties on the output of gold on mining

properties. Revenue from the Northern Territories, to the large increase in the caravan receipts. The decrease in the revenue from Ashanti is due to the decision not to collect further instalments of the War Indemnity.

The detailed receipts of revenue from Ashanti and the Northern Territories are set forth in Table II.

The Imperial Government paid over to the Colony during the year under review a sum of £23,000 in respect of the contribution towards the upkeep and administration of the Northern Territories. In the Comparative Yearly Statement contained in the report on the Blue Book for 1902 the revenue for that year was shown as £19,748 6*s.* 3*d.*, which was the amount to which the Colony was actually entitled. These figures have since been amended owing to the decision to show as Grants-in-aid the amounts actually paid over instead of the sums due.

Expenditure.

Table III. shows the expenditure in detail of the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories for 1903, as compared with that for 1902.

The expenditure for the year 1903 was £593,956 7*s.* 9*d.*, an increase of £46,348 14*s.* 9*d.* compared with that of 1902, and £32,280 3*s.* 6*d.* in excess of the original estimates.

The working expenses of the railway (which was taken over on the 1st July) from Sekondi to Obuassi, and thus became a new item of expenditure, absorbed £40,343 16*s.*

Another noticeable increase is that of £15,893 11*s.* 3*d.*, on account of interest on railway loans.

The Mines Survey also shows an increase of £20,319 4*s.* 1*d.* owing to the survey party having been largely increased to meet the demands made by mining companies to have their properties surveyed; this expenditure has been justified by the receipts exceeding the estimates by one-third.

The augmentation of the Medical Staff entailed an increased expenditure of £5,693 2*s.* 5*d.*, and an additional sum of £1,002 8*s.* 3*d.* has been spent on sanitation.

The Gold Coast Regiment of the West African Frontier Force, having been brought up to its full strength, shows an increase for the 1st battalion of £5,949 10*s.* 1*d.*, and, for the 2nd battalion, of £4,459 10*s.* 4*d.*

The increases in other departments are attributable generally to their having been brought up to the authorized establishments, which in some cases have been increased to meet additional demands, and to the payment of increments of salaries.

The saving in the Public Works Extraordinary was chiefly due to the decision to postpone the undertaking of certain works.

The payments made during the year on account of the Ashanti disturbances amounted to £14,624 8*s.* 5*d.* which, added to £402,580 5*s.* 2*d.* spent up to the end of 1902, makes the total expenditure on this service, up to the 31st of December, 1903, £417,204 13*s.* 7*d.*

The details of expenditure in Ashanti and the Northern Territories, under all headings of the Estimates under which such expenditure was incurred, are detailed in Table IV.

General.

The rapid progress made by the Colony within the period 1894-1903, is clearly shown in the comparative table given below; it is interesting to observe that the average revenue, which during the period 1894 to 1898 was £244,559 per annum, has risen during the period 1898-1903 to an average of £556,316. In other words, in ten years the average revenue has doubled, plus £67,198. The figures of 1900 and 1901 include a loan of £400,000 towards the cost of the Ashanti disturbances, but this may fairly be taken to represent the losses naturally caused by those disturbances to the trade of the Colony. For the same periods referred to above the expenditure shows an average increase from £310,833 to £487,267.

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenaiture for ten years from 1894 *to* 1903, *inclusive.*

Revenue.						Expenditure.					
Years.	Amount.				Remarks.	Years.	Amount.				Remarks.
	£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.		
1894	218,261	5	7			1894	226,931	19	4		
1895	230,075	12	10			1895	265,289	5	11		
1896	237,460	6	7			1896	282,277	15	8		
1897	233,179	1	6			1897	401,691	10	1		
1898	303,821	12	4		Includes Imperial Grant-in-aid of £45,000 on account of Northern Territories.	1898	377,975	17	1		
1899	422,795	15	10		Includes Imperial Grant-in-aid of £100,000 on account of Northern Territories.	1899	309,657	15	3		
1900	585,583	7	5		Includes £50,000 Grant-in-aid of Northern Territories and £202,300 on account of Ashanti disturbances.	1900	515,656	19	2		Includes £243,453 9*s.* 2*d.* expended on account of Ashanti disturbances.
1901	693,893	3	0		Includes £25,000 Grant-in-aid of Northern Territories and £197,700 on account of Ashanti disturbances.	1901	469,459	9	1		Includes £124,392 5*s.* 2*d.* on account of Ashanti disturbances.
1902	*501,754	9	6		Includes £10,000 Grant-in-aid of Northern Territories.	1902	547,607	13	0		Includes £34,734 10*s.* 10*d.* expended on account of Ashanti disturbances, and £24,000 Repayment of Loan.
1903	577,552	16	1		Includes £23,000 Grant-in-aid of Northern Territories.	1903	593,956	7	9		Includes £14,624 8*s.* 5*d.* expended on account of Ashanti disturbances, 1900.

* Shown in the return for 1902 at £511,502 15*s.* 9*d.*

(B.) Taxation.

There is no direct taxation in the Colony. In Ashanti and the Northern Territories, the power of levying a toll, or tax, on caravans, which was formerly vested in the chiefs, has been taken out of their hands. The administration now levies the tolls and, in return, ensures the safety of the caravan routes.

Tolls are collected at Attabubu, Mampon, and Sikassiko in Ashanti, and at Wa, Bole, Kintampo, Gambaga, Wale Wale, Salaga, and Tumu in the Northern Territories, at the following rates:—

	s.	*d.*
For each horse	5	0
For each head of cattle, except calves ...	3	0
For each calf	1	6
For each sheep, or goat	0	6
For each lamb, or kid	0	3
For each donkey	2	0
For each carrier's load of trade goods or country produce, not being grain or kola	2	0
For each donkey load of similar goods ...	4	0
For each carrier load of kola	3	0
For each donkey load of kola	3	0

(C.) Assets and Liabilities.

The excess of assets over liabilities on the 1st of January, 1903, amounted to £328,314 14*s.* 6*d.*; on the 31st of December the excess was £302,162 16*s.* 7*d.*; a difference of £26,151 17*s.* 11*d.*

This difference is accounted for in the following manner:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Excess on the 1st January, 1903				328,314	14	6
Expenditure, 1903	593,956	7	9			
Revenue	577,552	16	1	16,403	11	8
	16,403	11	8	311,911	2	10
Less amount deducted from Revenue of 1902 as explained above				9,748	6	3
				302,162	16	7

The surplus of £302,162 16*s.* 7*d.* was distributed as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
General Imprest Account (cash in hand)	44,813	0	11
Gold Ornaments with Crown Agents...	57	18	2
General Assets, exclusive of Advances for Railway purposes	63,362	12	0
Drafts and Remittances (remittances in transit)	13,250	5	0
Amount advanced out of accumulated Revenue over Expenditure for the construction of the Railway from Sekondi to Kumasi including expenses of Survey	210,613	15	10
	332,097	11	11

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Liabilities	47,834	9	4			
Less amounts secured by investments ...	19,899	14	0			
	29,934	15	4	29,934	15	4
				302,162	16	7

The detailed statement of assets and liabilities on the 31st December, 1903, is drawn up in Table V.

(D.) Public Debt.

The public debt of the Colony on the 31st of December, 1903, amounted to £2,252,975 5*s.* 7*d.*—exclusive of certain claims not yet finally accepted for the ordinary expenditure on troops lent for the Ashanti war by Lagos and Northern Nigeria, and expenses in connection with the employment of Imperial troops—and may be summarized as follows:—

Due to the Imperial Government—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1) Loan for the erection of Telegraph lines to the Northern Territories, 1897 to 1898...	29,441	10	8			
(2) Loan for Ashanti War, 1900	400,000	0	0			
				429,441	10	8

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Due to the War Office—						
(1) Ashanti Expedition, 1896	98,798	3	6			
(2) West India Regiment (Expenses 1897 to 1898)	10,051	15	2			
				108,849	18	8
Due to West African Colonies—						
(1) Sierra Leone (Ordinary expenditure of troops lent in 1900)	1,207	7	10			
(2) Southern Nigeria (Ordinary expenditure of troops lent in 1900)	3,169	0	3			
				4,376	8	1
Due to Stock-holders—						
(1) Inscribed Stock, issued in March, 1902 ...	1,035,000	0	0			
(2) Scrip against authorised loan of £665,000	63,000	5	9			
				1,098,000	5	9
Due to the Crown Agents—						
(1) Advances pending issue of the further loans for Railway purposes	612,307	2	5	612,307	2	5
				2,252,975	5	7

The loan raised by the issue of 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock is secured on the general revenues and assets of the Government. Provision is made for the liquidation of the loan by the creation of a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum. The principal will be repayable at par on the 1st March, 1952, the Government having the option of redemption at par on or after the 1st March, 1927, on giving six calendar months' notice.

The amount due to the Imperial Government is repayable when the financial condition of the Colony will permit.

(E.) Currency.

The Demonetization Ordinance, No. 2 of 1880, declared what coins should be legal tender in the Colony and demonetized all others then in circulation.

All gold and silver British sterling are legal tender, as are also French gold napoleons, Spanish and South American gold doubloons, and half doubloons, United States gold double eagle, eagle, half eagle, and quarter eagle.

By an Order in Council, dated the 3rd of February, 1898, bronze coins were made legal tender for an amount not exceeding one shilling. Farthings, halfpennies, and pennies have recently been circulated in the Eastern Province, and are reported to be readily taken by the natives.

Cowries are still used in the market places throughout the Colony, but there appears to be a growing desire on the part of the inhabitants for some less cumbersome medium of exchange, and it is hoped that in the near future cowries will be entirely replaced by the smaller bronze coins. 160 cowries may be taken as equivalent to 1*d.*, but the rate varies in different parts of the country.

The following statement shows the amount of gold, silver, and bronze coinage imported during the last five years:—

Years.	Gold.			Silver.			Bronze.			Total.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
1899 ...	12,654	0	0	235,445	0	4	320	0	10	248,419	1	2
1900 ...	18,683	0	0	171,558	16	6	60	0	6	190,301	17	0
1901 ...	23,827	10	0	175,900	4	7	95	0	9	199,822	15	4
1902 ...	38,072	10	0	249,392	10	6	110	15	0	287,575	15	6
1903 ...	3,122	10	0	249,818	14	2	25	0	2	252,966	4	4

The amount of specie exported was £56,031 12*s.* 10*d.*

The Bank of British West Africa, Limited, is the only bank that does business in the Colony; it has branches at Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi, Axim, and Tarkwa.

(F.) Municipal Bodies.

The Accra Town Council is at present the only municipal body in the Colony, but it is under contemplation to extend the provisions of the Town Councils Ordinance, 1894, to the towns of Cape Coast, Sekondi, and Axim from the 1st of January, 1905. Town Committees were instituted for sanitary purposes during the year 1902, at the three towns mentioned above, but they are consultative bodies only without power to raise or spend money.

The following is a comparative statement of revenue and expenditure of the Accra Town Council for the past five years:—

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1899...	3,165 19 0	3,028 17 11
1900...	3,242 13 6	3,779 5 5
1901...	3,898 3 8*	4,155 5 3
1902...	3,532 13 3	3,200 2 9
1903...	5,216 2 9	5,215 1 2

* Includes Grant-in-aid of £1,500 by the Colonial Government.

These figures do not correspond with those given in the Annual Report for the year 1902, as certain discrepancies have since been rectified.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

(A.) Imports and Exports.

Imports.

The total value of all Imports in 1903 was £2,082,543 11*s.* 11*d.*; a decrease of £42,920 from that for 1902. This decrease is probably of no special significance, as in the short space of six years the value of imports has been almost doubled, and, as explained under the head of "(A) General Revenue and Expenditure," the trade year 1902 was abnormal.

The total values of imports of the Colony for the preceding eight years are as follows:—

Year.	Amount.
	£
1896	910,211
1897	910,540
1898	1,101,543
1899	1,323,218
1900	1,294,963
1901	1,801,027
1902	2,125,464
1903	2,082,544

The value of imports free of duty was £781,076 as against £763,825 in 1902. These values include freight, insurance, and

other expenses. The value of imports paying specific duties was £205,442 as against £209,786 in 1902; and, of imports paying *ad valorem* duties, £1,096,026 as against £1,151,853, in 1902.

Table VI. shows the value in sterling of imports and their countries of origin, for the years 1901, 1902, and 1903.

The following is a summary of the imports showing the extent to which specie and Government imports swell the total returns of the year:—

		£
Specie		252,966
Commercial Imports—		
	£	
Free	352,459	
Specific	205,442	
Ad valorem ...	1,096,027	
		1,653,928
Government Imports—		
Free	101,082	
Specific	9,436	
Ad valorem ...	65,132	
		175,650
		2,082,544

Sixty-four per cent. of the import trade was with the United Kingdom; imports from British Colonies show an increase of £39,303. Imports from Germany have risen from £106,469 in 1898 to £270,342 in 1903; since 1901 the proportion has remained at about 13 per cent. Imports from other foreign countries show an increase of £31,610. Imports from the United States have again decreased.

The chief increases are in machinery, building materials, and cordage, used in connection with the work of development on mining properties. There is a decided drop in cotton goods, provisions, specie, wearing apparel, and unenumerated articles, which must be attributed chiefly to over-importation in 1902. Provisions and wearing apparel were to a certain extent affected by the closing down of certain mines, and the decrease in the number of labourers employed on the railway, through which a number of natives were thrown out of work, with consequent inability to purchase goods.

Specie, which shows a decrease of £39,641 in 1903, is yet £47,303 in excess of the amount imported in 1901. The decrease may be accounted for as in the preceding paragraph, there being less necessity for large payments of wages.

Rum, gin, and other spirits show no appreciable differences.

In the report for 1902 special stress was laid on the fact that there was a considerable decrease in the importation of rum, the value of which was £14,088 less than in 1901; but this was probably due to an overstock at the end of 1901.

The receipts from duties on spirits, wines, &c., amounted to £253,815, out of a total revenue from Customs of £368,714.

The details of liquor imported are as follows:—

—	Value.	Quantity.
	£	Galls.
Ale, &c.	10,143	61,614
Gin...	49,119	400,191
Rum	71,742	816,877
Other Spirits	15,312	24,251
Wine	18,933	50,329
Total ...	165,249	1,353,262

or rather less than one gallon per head of the population.

Exports.

The total value of all Exports from the Colony during the year was £980,942 3*s.* 7*d.*, or an increase of £206,756 compared with 1902, and of £421,209 compared with 1901.

A reference to the statistics for the years 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899 will show that the great impetus to the export trade in rubber and kola which followed the entry into Kumasi in 1896, and subsequent pacification of the hinterland, but which received a severe check during the last Ashanti war, is again making itself felt.

The total values of Exports for the last eight years are:—

Year.	Amount.
	£
1896	792,111
1897	857,793
1898	992,998
1899	1,111,738
1900	885,446
1901	559,733
1902	774,186
1903	980,942

Table VII. gives the values of the produce and manufactures of the Colony, and British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures for the past three years, and the countries to which they were shipped.

The values of exports to countries other than the United Kingdom, show a decided decrease from those of the previous year in consequence of the smaller output of palm oil and palm kernels, of which Germany, France, and the United States of America are large consumers. Of the decrease of £26,787 in the value of palm kernels, £24,645 less was shipped to Germany; of the decrease of £89,315 in the value of palm oil, £29,558 less was shipped to France, £5,705 less to Germany, and £4,790 less to the United States.

The exports to the United Kingdom exceeded those of the previous year by £254,680, and this is approximately the value of the export of gold; but, if the value of the gold exports, viz., £96,880, for the previous year is deducted, an increase is shown by that amount. This is due to the large increase in the value of the export of rubber (£107,898) of which the United Kingdom is the chief consumer.

The total increase in the exports for the year, as compared with 1902 amounted to £333,334, and the decrease to £126,578, leaving a nett increase of £206,756. The chief increases were: gold, £157,911; rubber, £107,898; lumber, £26,957; kola nuts, £13,086; and specie, £9,501. The chief decreases were: palm oil, £89,315; palm kernels, £26,787; cocoa, £8,694; and Guinea grain, £1,425. So that the decreased exports in palm oil, palm kernels, cocoa, and Guinea grain were more than counterbalanced by increases in the exports of rubber, lumber, and kola nuts.

Table VIII. shows the comparative values of the principal articles of export for the years 1902 and 1903, the nett increase being £206,756.

Taking the exports for the year in their relative order of value, the increased export of gold commands attention, especially when it is borne in mind that £254,791 is nearly the equivalent of the sum of the export of gold for the previous five years, and that it practically represents the output of only three mines. Hitherto £3 12*s.* per ounce has been accepted as the official rate of valuation; but if, as will be done in future years, the value is taken at the market rate, 70,775 ozs. represents a sum of £275,543.

The quantity of rubber exported was 2,258,981 lbs., valued at £196,500, or an increase of 659,007 lbs. in weight, and of £107,898 in value, over that in 1902. The rubber exported in 1903 realized an average of 1*s.* 9½*d.* per lb., while that exported in 1902 only realized 1*s.* 1¾*d.* per lb., owing to the low prices then prevailing in Europe.

This large increase in the export of so valuable an article of commerce is the more gratifying when it is remembered that in 1901, when the export was only 1,520,009 lbs., as against the record year, 1898, when it rose to 5,984,984 lbs., predictions were made of a permanent decline based on the impression that it was mainly due to the destruction of the growths by the native. It is probable, however, that the disturbed state of the hinterland in 1900-1901 was the main cause of the decrease.

The timber trade of the Colony which had for the past three years dwindled until it reached the low figure of 2,228,618 ft., valued at £21,895, in 1902, revived owing to an improvement in prices, and 7,382,684 ft., valued at £48,853 were exported.

The trade in kola nuts, which has revived since 1902, declined considerably during the Ashanti disturbance, kola being grown chiefly in that territory.

In 1903, 2,773 packages were exported, representing a value of £50,561; of this amount £46,880 was exported to Lagos, and £3,277 to Northern Nigeria. Large quantities of the nut are also carried by caravans into the Hinterland and Northern Nigeria, but at present complete returns are not available as to the quantity so carried.

Although the quantity of cocoa exported in 1903 amounted to 5,104,761 lbs., as against 5,367,405 lbs. in the previous year, its value was considerably less, the figures being, 1902, £94,944; 1903, £86,250. The decrease therefore is chiefly attributable to the lower prices obtainable.

The decrease in the export of palm oil and palm kernels is not of serious moment, as it invariably fluctuates according to the rainfall, which in 1903 was unusually small, 20 inches falling in Accra as against 30 inches during 1902.

The total values of imports and exports of the Colony for the last eight years are shown in Table IX.

Table X. shows the trade of the principal and minor ports of the Colony during the years 1902 and 1903. The relative order of importance of the principal ports with respect to the amount of Customs Revenue collected is as under:—1, Accra; 2, Cape Coast; 3, Sekondi; 4, Saltpond; 5, Ada; 6, Kwitta; 7, Axim.

It appears therefore that more than two-thirds of the revenue producing trade is confined to Cape Coast and the eastern portion of the Colony.

The sum of the duties collected at Accra, Cape Coast, Saltpond, Ada, and Kwitta were £211,353, as against £67,859 collected at Sekondi and Axim, which are the only ports of importance westward of Cape Coast.

(B.) Mines, Manufactures, and Fisheries.

The available records showing the export value of the gold industry of the Colony are continuous from 1880 to the present time; during this period, as a reference to Table XI. will show, considerable fluctuations have occurred. The value of gold exported has varied from the minimum of £22,186 in 1901, to £103,200 in 1889, until the present maximum of £254,790 was reached. It is interesting to note that the year of the great "boom" in the West African Mining Market, 1901, was also that of the smallest output of gold for twenty-one years.

As in 1902, nearly the whole output of gold was won in Ashanti by the "Ashanti Goldfields Corporation" at Obuassi, and by its subsidiary mine the "Ashanti Sansu," which together exported 63,767 ozs., valued at £229,363. The "Bibiani Goldfields," which exported its first shipment, £2,000 in value, in December, 1902, has, during the year under review, exported 6,825 ozs., valued at £24,572. The "Ankobra, Tarquah, and Abosso Development Syndicate" exported 137 ozs., valued at £493, and the "Gold Coast Exploration and Trading Company" shipped 33 ozs., valued at £120. This last includes 27 ozs. of nuggets found while prospecting in Eastern Akim. The value of 12 ozs. of trade gold dust exported was £43.

Satisfactory as is the progress shown in 1903 (the output equals the sum of the values of the five preceding years), yet there is a noticeable want of general progress, there being still only three companies which export gold in any considerable quantity.

In the Western Province of the Colony, in which the properties of most of the principal companies are situated, three companies at the end of the year had batteries working, viz.:—

The Bibiani Goldfields, Limited.

The Broomassie Gold Mining Company, Limited.

The Adjah Bippo Gold Mining Company, Limited.

The Ankobra (Tarquah and Abosso) Development Syndicate, Limited, are dredging in the Ankobra River.

Eighteen Companies were engaged on the work of development, 9 in prospecting and 2 in cutting boundaries. During the year 6 companies closed down.

In the Eastern Province, the "Goldfields of Eastern Akim" and "Pritchard's Gold Dredging Company" had, at the close of the year, transported to the Birrim River large quantities of machinery, and it is understood that active dredging work will be started early in 1904.

Eighty-one concessions were filed in the Colony in 1903, as against 788 in the preceding year, and 2,825 in 1901; 62 certificates of validity were issued as against 10 in 1902. 16 prospecting and 17 mining licenses were taken out. 153 orders for survey were made, and 10 surveyors' licenses issued.

In Ashanti development work is in progress on the following properties:—

The Edubia Syndicate, Limited.
The Akriporisu (Ashanti) Syndicate, Limited.
The Bipposu Mines, Limited.
The Consolidated Goldfields of Ashanti, Limited.
The Akrokerri (Ashanti) Mines, Limited.
The Ashanti Goldfields Auxiliary, Limited.
The Obenemassi Mines, Limited.

The work of the Offin River Gold Estate, Limited, has been confined to reef prospecting and the erection of a dredger, which was reported in December, 1903, to be ready to start work early in January, 1904.

Nine concessions were abandoned and 18 became void on account of non-payment of rent in Ashanti during the year.

Some prospecting work has been carried out in connection with concessions taken up in the Northern Territories.

The health of the Europeans employed by the various Companies in the Colony and Ashanti has been good.

The Government Railway will be open to Kumasi in April, 1904, which will assist the companies to get heavier stamps on to their properties, and considerable progress should be made during the year.

Strictly speaking there are no manufactures in the Colony, Ashanti, or the Northern Territories. A certain amount of native cotton cloth is woven by primitive methods from the produce of the indigenous plant. Salt is made in the marshes round Adda and Kwitta; along the coast line generally fish are caught and sun-dried for inland consumption.

(C.) Agricultural Industries and Botanical Stations.

The Botanic Station at Aburi continues to exercise yearly a greater influence over the natives; this is evinced by the fact that the applications for advice as to methods of cultivation, were 1,333, compared with 746 in 1902.

The establishment of a branch Botanic Station half a mile from the Tarkwa Railway Station in the Western Province of the Colony, on land 270 acres in extent, rented from the Tarkwa

and Abosso Mining Company, and the efforts made to encourage the natives to cultivate cotton, more particularly in the Eastern Province, were the chief features of progress.

Rubber.

An interest in the cultivation of rubber has been stimulated amongst the natives in the Eastern Province, where the land is reported to be admirably adapted to its cultivation, by a tour made by the Head Curator.

The soil in the neighbourhood of the North Western frontier of the Colony, has always been regarded by the native as that most adapted to rubber cultivation, but there is little doubt that as soon as the inhabitants of the Eastern Province have realized that their own country is equally suitable to the growth of rubber, it will be extensively cultivated. The native is slow to move, and likes to see the prospects of immediate gain before he will act; but, as the establishment of the cocoa industry in this district proves, time and encouragement are required.

The Head Curator has reason to believe that there are plants unknown to science from which the native obtains rubber.

Samples of Para rubber (Hevea brasiliensis) and African rubber (Funtumia Elastica) grown in the gardens at Aburi, in comparatively poor stony soil, were sent to the Government chemist at Lagos for analysis and produced highly satisfactory results. The Para rubber was reported on by English brokers, and found to be quite as good as that exported from Ceylon.

The Central American rubber (Castilloa Elastica) has not produced satisfactory results, the soil at Aburi not appearing to suit it.

In the rich low-lying lands at Tarkwa, better results are likely to be obtained from all the species, and 6,000 Para plants have already been raised there from seed obtained from Ceylon.

On the extensive plains surrounding Accra the plants Clitandra (henriquesiana?) and Carpodimus lanceolatus, new root rubbers from the Congo and Benguela might be tried, as they are reported to flourish in dry areas.

Coconuts.

The coast line of the Colony is sparsely studded with coconut plantations, the products of which are however but little exported. The plantations are not well cultivated and are much damaged by beetles.

1,000 plants put out at the experimental farm at Christiansborg in 1901 have made fair progress, but those planted in 1902 failed to grow, owing to the severe drought in the latter part of that year and early in 1903.

Cocoa.

The introduction of cocoa has been one of the most successful of the Government experiments. Until quite recently its production was practically limited to the neighbourhood of Aburi; but cultivation is now rapidly spreading in all directions and it is estimated that over 44,000 acres have been planted.

Cotton.

5,560 lbs. of seed from the Southern States of America have been distributed among the planters. The extent of land at present under cultivation does not exceed 200 acres, and the industry is still in the experimental stage. Experts report favourably upon the samples of cotton grown in the Colony. The main difficulties would appear to be the native methods, or want of methods, of culture, and the non-existence of labour-saving implements. Active steps have been taken to remedy these deficiencies; the first by the advice and practical demonstrations of the cotton expert on model farms, and the second by the introduction of light ploughs, ploughing-cattle and gins. It is satisfactory to note that many of the chiefs are taking a keen interest in cotton growing, and the Government is prepared to give them every encouragement and assistance. Small shipments of cotton from the Gold Coast have been made for some years; in 1894, 28,540 lbs., value £632, were exported. The cotton expert found flourishing cotton-fields to the west of the Volta, in the Akwapim and Krobo districts, and, in his report, states:—"That cotton, and good cotton, can be grown in the Colony there is not the least doubt"; adding that "Native cotton receiving the same care and attention as is given to cotton grown from American seed would compare favourably with the latter, and, being acclimatized, is less liable to injury, although at present its yield is smaller."

Palm Oil and Palm Kernels.

The abnormally dry season of 1903 had its inevitable effect on the production of palm oil. The output, however, is a fairly fixed quantity, averaging from over 2 million gallons in bad, to over 4 million gallons in good seasons.

Experiments were tried during the year with a patent machine for cracking the nuts, as large quantities of the kernels are wasted by the natives in the primitive methods adopted; but, though the reduction in the cost of labour in passing 2,050 lbs. through the machine worked out at 41 per cent., it was found that 19 per cent. of nuts remained unbroken, and a more effective machine is required.

Food Products.

The food products of the Gold Coast, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories (as distinguished from articles of export) comprise cassava, yams, maize, Guinea corn, peas, plantains, ochroes, peppers, onions, tomatoes, and garden eggs; mangoes, oranges, pine-apples, pawpaws, and bananas, are brought to the local markets in the large coast towns, and the cultivation of these, principally to supply the European population, is slowly but steadily increasing; the quality of the fruit, however, leaves much to be desired.

Botanical Stations.

The experimental garden at Aburi suffered somewhat from the frequent absence of the Head Curator, who, for considerable periods, was engaged in travelling and explaining to the natives proper methods of cultivation. 11,730 plants and 660 packets of seeds were sold or distributed during the year, in addition to 410 cocoa pods and 5,560 lbs. of cotton seeds. 183 new plants were added to the collection.

(D.) Lands.

There being no Crown lands in the Gold Coast, the Government is not in a position to make grants.

The value of lands varies in different localities, but fluctuates little. In Accra the average price is from 4*s.* to 10*s.* per square foot; but at Cape Coast, where the area is more restricted, it has risen to about 20*s.* per square foot. In the principal coast towns land is owned chiefly by families or individuals. Conveyance by lease or sale follows the forms of English law.

In the interior and in Ashanti, however, the permanent alienation of land (which is usually the property of the community, represented by the chief) except to the Government for public purposes, is unusual; and, when it does occur, is usually brought about by sale on mortgage. Occupancy by strangers to the tribe, for purposes of cultivation, is commonly allowed on easy terms.

Since the passing of the Concessions Ordinance of 1900 large tracts of land have been leased for long terms to European mining companies.

Up to September, 1903, 3,712 concession claims were filed in Court. These were almost all filed during 1901 and 1902. During the year under review few claims have been filed. The terms on which concessions are granted, having been practically fixed by the Court, have not varied during the

past two years. Up to September, 1903, only 77 Certificates of Validity had been issued. This was owing, not so much to the difficulty of obtaining such certificates, as to the fact that the vast majority of claimants had refrained from prosecuting their claim in the Concessions Court.

The lease of forest lands for concession purposes and the marking out of concessions by the Government Survey is leading to the settlement of many boundaries. It has also had the effect of strengthening the hands of the head chiefs, who have declined to consent to the lease of lands by sub-chiefs, unless they are compensated.

The usual terms on which a gold mining concession in the Eastern part of the Colony is leased, are, for an area of five square miles for 99 years:—

(i.) A preliminary payment of £50 (called consideration money).

(ii.) An annual rent of £12 (known as occupation rent) until mining with machinery shall have been commenced.

(iii.) A mining rent of, from £100 to £250 a year.

The usual size of a gold mining concession in other parts of the Colony is 1,000 fathoms square; the consideration money is from £50 to £100; the occupation rent £12, and mining rent £200. If the area be more than 1,000 fathoms, the Court usually requires a mining rent to be at the rate of £200 per 1,000 fathoms square.

In Ashanti the following terms are generally in force for concessions of five square miles:—

£100 consideration money.
£12 to £24 annual ground rent.
£200 to £300 mining rent.

In some cases, however, larger sums have been paid for concessions.

Little is known with regard to land tenure in the Northern Territories, which have a scant population, no big towns, and a considerable area of waste and mainly barren country.

(E.) Shipping.

There is a British weekly service of mails conveyed by the British and African Steam Navigation Company and the African Steamship Company, between the principal ports of the Colony and the United Kingdom. The voyage occupies from 15 to 16 days. Outward bound vessels proceed direct from Liverpool to Sierra Leone or Monrovia and, homewards, call at the Canary Islands, Madeira, or both. The German Mail Service (Woermann Line) is bi-monthly, and like the steamers of the Compagnie Belge Maritime du Congo, which leave Antwerp every three weeks for the Congo Free State, their

boats call at Southampton for mails and passengers on both the outward and homeward voyages. The steamers of one or two French Companies, sailing from Marseilles, call irregularly outwards and homewards at Gold Coast ports.

The total number of vessels which entered the ports of the Colony with cargo was 587, carrying crews of 26,497 and of 1,011,059 tons register. A reference to Table XII. will show the increase which has taken place since 1898.

The total number of vessels cleared was 579 with crews numbering 26,326 and a tonnage of 1,002,318.

Of the total number of vessels entered 565 were steamers and 22 sailing vessels; of the latter 15 were from the United States of America, 4 from the adjoining German Colony of Togo, 2 from Cape Verde, and 1 from Dakar. Of the 15 sailing vessels from the United States; 7 were British and 8 Foreign. Of the total number of steamers 321 were British with a tonnage of 581,164 and crews of 15,328, and 244 Foreign, with a tonnage of 421,015 and crews of 10,979.

Table XII. shows the total shipping inwards and outwards for the last six years.

III.—LEGISLATION.

30 Ordinances were enacted by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, during the year 1903. Of these 16 were amendments to existing Ordinances, to render their operation more effective. There were 3 amendments affecting the Criminal Code and amendments affecting the following Ordinances:—Ashanti Administration, Concessions, Customs Tariff, Kwitta Customs Tariff, Customs Tariffs, Patents, Shipping Casualties, Spirit Licenses, Stamps, Towns, Town Councils, Trade Marks, and West African Frontier Force.

The most important Ordinances enacted were as follows:—

No. 2 regulates the use of certain rivers in the Colony. It provides for licenses being obtained to dredge, to dredge for minerals and precious stones, and for steamers using such rivers; power to make rules is reserved to the Governor in Council for the purpose of improving the navigability of any river, regulating traffic, their use for the transport of floating timber, and by steam vessels.

No. 3 amends the statute law of the Colony. A revised edition of the laws being in preparation, it was necessary to repeal certain Ordinances that were obsolete, and amend others.

No. 4 provides for the publication of a collected and revised edition of the Ordinances of the Colony.

No. 5 makes better provision for the holding of inquiries and investigations in respect of shipping casualties, for dealing with wrecks and salvage.

No. 6 gives effect in the Colony to "The Foreign Marriages Order in Council, 1903."

No. 7 regulates and restricts the wearing of naval and military uniforms.

No. 27 makes provision for provincial commissioners.

No. 30 regulates the law relating to sentences of flogging and whipping.

Ashanti.

Five Ordinances were enacted by the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony in 1903 with respect to Ashanti.

No. 1 regulates the use of certain rivers in Ashanti and is practically the same as the Gold Coast Rivers Ordinance.

No. 2 further amends the "Ashanti Administration Ordinances, 1902," by adding certain Gold Coast Ordinances to those already made applicable to Ashanti.

No. 3 regulates the concession of rights with respect to land in Ashanti by natives.

No. 4 slightly amends section 26 of the Ashanti Administration Ordinances.

No. 5 amends No. 3.

Northern Territories.

There was only one Ordinance enacted by the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony in 1903 with respect to the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, viz.:—To regulate the use of certain rivers; this based on the Rivers Ordinance of the Colony.

IV.—EDUCATION.

(A.) Primary.

Main features and number of Schools open in 1903.

There are seven Government Schools in the Colony and 117 schools conducted by the various Mission Societies, which receive annual grants-in-aid from the State. To receive a grant-in-aid a school must, after fulfilling the conditions laid down by the Board of Education, have assembled at least 300 times during the year, with an average daily attendance of not less than 20 scholars.

The following table shows the number of Government and Assisted Schools maintained in the Colony for the last six years:—

Denomination.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Basel Mission	47	60	61	61	57	55
Wesleyan Mission	54	50	55	49	43	41
Roman Catholic Mission ...	11	12	12	12	10	12
Government	6	7	7	7	7	7
Bremen Mission...	—	—	—	3	6	7
Mohammedan	—	1	2	3	1	1
African Mission Zion	—	—	1	—	—	1
Totals	118	130	138	135	124	124

The decrease in the number of Assisted Schools is probably caused by the village schools having been absorbed by the larger establishments in their proximity and is not due to a falling off in attendance, which was 473 in excess of that for the previous year.

48 certificated teachers were employed during the year, of whom 12 taught in the Government Schools.

The total number of scholars on the roll during the year 1903 was 16,326, of which Accra and Christiansborg claim 2,012, and Cape Coast, 1,637.

The following table shows the average attendance of scholars and grants-in-aid earned during the last six years:—

Year.	Government.	Assisted.	Total.	No. on Roll.	Average Attendance.	Grant-in-aid. £	s.	d.
1898 ...	7	112	119	11,181	8,369	3,432	13	1
1899 ...	7	123	130	12,240	9,239	4,129	11	5
1900 ...	7	131	138	11,996	8,911	3,679	13	1
1901 ...	7	128	135	12,018	8,616	3,706	2	7
1902 ...	7	117	124	12,136	8,938	3,875	11	5
1903 ...	7	117	124	12,803	9,411	4,647	3	3
Increase or Decrease 1903.	—	—	—	+667	+473	+771	11	10

Special grants amounting to £341 4*s.* 9*d.*, for the maintenance of buildings, furniture, apparatus, and for new buildings and enlargements were awarded during the year. The Roman Catholic Mission spent about £678 on new buildings, the Basel

Mission about £260, and the Wesleyan Mission about £58. On school equipment and repairs, the Basel Mission spent about £370, the Roman Catholic Mission about £24, and the Wesleyan Mission about £66. £395 was paid to scholars receiving industrial instruction and £874 0*s.* 6*d.* was earned in optional subjects.

The total number of non-assisted schools in the Colony, including Ashanti, is 147, and the number of scholars on the roll is 3,523. None of these schools were eligible for a grant-in-aid, the average daily attendance being below 20. They are attended only by infants and the instruction given is almost entirely in the vernacular.

The following table shows the non-assisted schools and number of scholars:—

Denomination.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.
Basel Mission	78	1,263
Wesleyan Mission	54	1,649
Bremen Mission	7	154
Roman Catholic Mission	5	363
Muhammadan Mission...	3	94
Total	147	3,523

The system of examinations for appointment to Junior Clerkships in the Colonial Civil Service was initiated a few years ago with the object of securing a better class of men for the Government Service, and improving the existing method of selection. Clerks cannot be placed on the permanent establishment without passing the prescribed examination.

In the highest standard of the schools there has been an increase of over 34 per cent., which is mainly attributable to the issue of a certificate by the Education Department to every scholar who passes Standard VII., and the institution of the Civil Service Examination.

Apart from inspections by the Education Department the schools of the various Mission Societies are under the direction of ordained European or Native missionaries. Of these, each is appointed by his Society to a district, in which he exercises full authority; appointing and dismissing teachers, fixing salaries, &c. To the teachers themselves, however, falls the practical management of the schools, which are scattered far apart, and are not on that account inspected as frequently by the managers as is desirable.

The Government Schools at Accra and Cape Coast charge a fee of 3*d.* a month for pupils in the infant classes, and 6*d.* a month for those in the standards. The other Government Schools are free. There is no uniform scale of fees charged by the Assisted Schools; those inland impart instruction free. The returns for the year show that 69 schools (of which 29 are under the Wesleyan Mission) charge fees, while 55 are free. The Basel Mission upper standard boarding schools charge about 10*s.* per annum, which includes lodging. No fees are collected at the Bremen Mission Schools.

The following table shows the School Fees collected in 1901, 1902, and 1903:—

Schools.	1901.			1902.			1903.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Wesleyan Mission	450	6	8	398	5	4	493	15	10
Government	212	17	9	361	19	6	289	3	6
Basel Mission	115	19	9	110	14	6	133	5	3
Roman Catholic Mission ...	22	11	2	43	2	10	55	0	2
Mohammedan	—			—			2	5	6
Bremen Mission	—			—			—		
African Mission Zion ...	—			—			9	14	6
Total	801	15	4	814	2	2	983	4	9

These figures show an increase for 1903 of £169 2*s.* 7*d.*, and, taken in conjunction with the average attendance, give an average payment per scholar of 2*s.* 1*d.* as compared with 1*s.* 9*d.* for 1902. The increase in the amount of fees paid is an indication of the growing desire for education.

The eastern half of the Colony has been hitherto in a much healthier condition educationally, than the western. The development of the mining industry and the construction of the railway are becoming, however, effective in awakening the people to educational needs. Several of the chiefs on whose properties companies have been formed have agreed to subscribe ten per cent. of the income derived from their concessions to a fund to be used for the purposes of education. This fund is vested in trustees, one of whom is the Director of Education. The chiefs of Lower Wassaw, an important mining centre, are defraying the cost of a substantial school house and quarters for a European headmaster at Bensu.

The main difficulty in improving the standard of the Gold Coast assisted schools is the unsatisfactory qualifications of the teachers, due largely to the small salaries offered to them. A system of grants to training colleges and to pupils under instruction in them; also to such qualified teachers as bind

themselves to engage in educational work, was initiated in 1902, to meet this difficulty.

(B.) Secondary.

There are no assisted Secondary Schools in the Colony, and apart from the training institutions of the Basel Mission at Akropong and Abetifi, there are only three schools which attempt to give more than elementary education. These are, the higher grade Wesleyan School at Cape Coast; a private school, also at Cape Coast; and a school under a native corporation recently opened at Accra. The first of these has done excellent work in the past, but of late years has declined through lack of adequate supervision and instruction. The second is under the management of an ex-Wesleyan African Minister, and has not as yet made much progress. The third is of too recent origin to justify criticism.

The want of a good secondary school is seriously felt. There are many well-to-do people in the Colony who send their children to schools in Sierra Leone and Lagos, and even to England.

(C.) Industrial, Technical and Agricultural Schools.

Industrial instruction was given at 43 schools, which all earned grants during the year. This instruction is chiefly of an agricultural character, plantations being attached to most of the larger mission schools, where cocoa, coffee, sisal hemp, cotton, and rubber are successfully cultivated. Useful instruction can only be imparted on this subject when the teacher has some theoretical as well as practical knowledge; and, so far, this has only been possible where there are experienced European managers. The rule by which a certificate of proficiency is given to teachers who go through a prescribed course at the Government Botanical Gardens, has up to the present not borne much fruit, only one teacher succeeding in completing the course and obtaining a certificate. It has been difficult in the past to make such arrangements as would suit the convenience both of the Curator and the schools, but this has now been considerably lessened by the increase in the staff of the Botanical Department, and the opening of a station on the western side of the Colony. Prizes are offered to the scholars in attendance.

In other technical instruction a marked improvement is noticeable. The classes in woodwork at the Accra Government School are largely attended, and show good results. Similar classes are now being organized at Cape Coast. The Basel and Roman Catholic Missions teach book-binding at several

of their schools. At the Roman Catholic School at Cape Coast a printing press has been established. Straw-plaiting, basket-making, enamelling, and iron work, are taught at several mission schools with good results. The Wesleyan Mission has under contemplation the establishment of a technical school at Cape Coast, under a trained European instructor. Altogether the prospects of industrial education are more hopeful than they have been for some years. There has been, and is, much to overcome. The dislike of manual work, the facility with which clerical positions could be obtained, and the profits to be made by petty trading, have all tended to discourage handicraft. Conditions are now somewhat more favourable; labourers are better paid, and a skilled artizan commands a high wage.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

(A.) Hospitals.

There are excellent hospitals at Accra, Cape Coast, and Sekondi. The last was built by the railway construction department, and handed over to the Government on the 1st July, 1903. At all three Hospitals European Nursing Sisters are in attendance, the number of wards and beds being as under:—

—	European Wards.	Beds.	Native Wards.	Beds.
Accra	3	7	4	26
Cape Coast	3	6	2	27
Sekondi	2	11	3	14

There are also smaller hospitals at Axim, Elmina, Ada, Kwitta, and Kumassi, and dispensaries at Tarkwa, Saltpond, and Akuse. There is a substantial stone building at Accra for the treatment of contagious diseases, and one is being erected at Cape Coast.

The number of in-patients treated during the year at the various hospitals was 2,255, as compared with 1,350 in 1902.

(B.) Asylum.

There is one lunatic asylum in the Colony, at Accra. 30 males and 4 females were admitted during the year; 61 were old patients, making a total of 95. Of these, 4 were cured, 10 relieved and given into the charge of their friends, 9 died, and 1 escaped.

(C.) Poor Houses; and (D.) Reformatories.

There are no poor houses or reformatories in the Colony, and it speaks well for the inhabitants that poverty, in the strict sense of the word, does not exist amongst them. Within the last three years, however, several Europeans, either attracted by the possibility of obtaining work on the mines, or, in some cases, brought to the Colony by mining companies and subsequently dismissed, have become a charge on the Government, which, in many instances, has paid the cost of their passage to Europe. Legislation on the subject is under consideration.

(E.) Savings Bank.

The deposits during the year, including interest, amounted to £6,345 18*s.* 3*d.*, and were in excess of the deposits in 1902 by £2,115 17*s.*

The withdrawals for the same period amounted to £5,876 18*s.* 10*d.*, being less than the deposits by £468 19*s.* 5*d.*, and, as compared with the withdrawals in 1902, showed an increase of £2,506 16*s.* 8*d.*

The interest on deposits during the year amounted to £122 10*s.* 2*d.* A further sum of £800 was transferred for investment by the Crown Agents, which, with the previous amount of £4,099 14*s.* already invested, and a sum of £889 6*s.* 9*d.* in the hands of the Treasurer, makes the total assets of the Savings Bank £5,789 0*s.* 9*d.*

The increase in the deposits is in a great measure due to the opening of a branch of the Savings Bank at Kumassi, thus enabling the men of the 1st Battalion Gold Coast Regiment to avail themselves of its privileges, which have been thoroughly appreciated.

It is proposed shortly to open a branch at Gambaga in the Northern Territories, to enable the men of the 2nd Battalion to enjoy equally the advantages of this institution.

It is contemplated in the near future to transfer the control of the Savings Bank from the Treasury to the Post Office Department, where it would undoubtedly be worked under much more favourable conditions, as the general public are in closer and more frequent touch with the District Post Offices than with the Treasury.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

(A.) Police.

The total strength of the Police force for the year under review was 589 of all ranks. Of these 429 were general police, 78 escort police, 50 mines police, and 32 railway police. They are officered by Europeans and West Indian Superintendents. The men are mainly recruited from natives of the Colony, but a considerable number are obtained from Lagos and Sierra Leone. The police are armed with Martini-Henry carbines.

The detective branch of the force, which was organized in 1902 with a staff of 14 non-commissioned officers and men, has done useful work.

The total number of offences reported to the police and magistrates for the year was 6,721. They consisted chiefly of offences against the person and property.

(B.) Prisons.

At Accra, Cape Coast, and Elmina there are large prisons to which long-sentence prisoners are sent, and there are nine lock-ups at out-stations in which prisoners undergo sentences up to six months, exclusive of prisons in Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

Improvements in the prison system are in contemplation and partial provision has been made in 1904 for the erection of a central prison at Sekondi. A European gaoler will shortly be appointed to each of the central prisons at Accra, Elmina, and Cape Coast.

The estimated gross value of prison labour was £7,819 5*s.* 7*d.*, and the cost of the department was £11,520 5*s.* 8*d.* The amount realized from the sale of work executed by prison industry was £267 14*s.* 7*d.* This was considerably less than that realized during the previous year, owing to the decision to abolish prison industrial work for the public from the 2nd of July.

The number of persons confined in the prisons of the Colony during the year was 3,171, composed of 2,997 men, 142 women, and 32 juvenile offenders.

(C.) Criminal Statistics.

The following table shows the number of offences, apprehensions, convictions, and acquittals, including Ashanti and the Northern Territories, for the last four years:—

Number of Offences, Apprehensions, Convictions and Acquittals.

—	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903
The number of offences reported to the Police	5,220	5,921	7,047	6,721
The number of persons apprehended by the Police or summoned before the Magistrates.	5,158	5,829	7,260	6,721
The number of Summary Convictions—				
1. For offences against the person ...	574	540	739	795
2. For praedial larceny	—	—	—	5
3. For offences against property, other than praedial larceny.	493	551	855	1,100
4. For other offences	2,578	2,836	3,805	5,073
5. For slave dealing...	3	13	4	12
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts—				
1. For offences against the person ...	53	24	27	29
2. For slave dealing...	—	—	—	—
3. For offences against property, other than praedial larceny.	27	20	15	54
4. For other offences	55	14	34	42
The number of persons acquitted—				
1. In the Inferior Courts	1,282	1,397	1,688	1,922
2. In the Superior Courts	44	39	27	56

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(A.) Population.

The population of the Gold Coast, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories, which was stated in the last census, 1901, to be 1,486,433 can only be considered as approximately correct.

(B.) Public Health.

The general health of the population of the Colony and Protectorates during the year was exceptionally good; in fact it may be looked upon as a record year. Fevers, due to malaria, were the most prevalent diseases. The greatest amount of sickness occurred during the rainy season, especially at the beginning and the end. The temperature throughout the year was low and fairly equable. The rainfall in the greater part of the Colony was below the average. Small-pox showed a very marked diminution.

Health of the European Community.

The health of the Europeans in the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories shows a great improvement over the record of any former year; the following is a tabulated return:—

How Employed.	Number.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Death rate per 1,000	Invaliding rate per 1,000.
Officials	326	5	25	15·33	76·68
Mercantile Firms, &c.	335	12	18	35·82	53·73
Mining Companies	1,043	20	92	19·17	88·20
Missions	92	2	2	21·73	21·73
Total ...	1,796	39	137	21·71	76·28

The corresponding figures for 1902 were:—

Number.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Death rate per 1,000.	Invaliding rate per 1,000.
1,830	57	181	31·14	98·90

The death rate amongst officials has been remarkably low, even less than the return shows, as the deaths from disease were only 4, the other death having been due to accidental drowning through the upsetting of a surf boat. As usual, by far the greatest mortality is amongst the mercantile community, and is undoubtedly due in part to the long period they are obliged to serve on the Coast, and partly to the fact that in most places they live in, or in close proximity to, the native parts of the towns, and are thus more exposed to malarial infection by mosquitoes.

It is most important that mercantile firms and others should cause the residences of their European employes to be removed as far as possible from native habitations. That segregation is of the greatest efficacy in preventing the spread of malaria is now generally admitted; it has been carried out on the part of the Government by building bungalow residences for European officials in nearly every station in the Colony, and the remarkable fall in the death rate during recent years speaks for itself.

The return of the European non-official population, deaths and invaliding, though fairly accurate, is not quite complete, as certain companies failed to send in returns, and some of the mines have been shut down. The figures may be looked upon,

however, as very satisfactory; but it is too much to hope that such a very low death rate will be maintained in all future years.

Health of the Native Population.

The health of the native population also shows a considerable improvement. The principal diseases treated were, malarial fevers, diseases of the skin, ulcers, yaws, diseases of the intestines and respiratory organs. There were some isolated outbreaks of small-pox, chiefly in bush villages, but the ravages caused by this disease are yearly becoming less. Vaccination was systematically carried out.

(C.) Sanitation.

During the year under review, great improvements in the sanitation of many of the principal towns of the Colony have been carried out; more especially in the cases of Cape Coast and Sekondi. The resistance to sanitary regulations on the part of the native population in some districts still continues, but not to so great an extent as during the previous year.

(D.) Climate.

The rainfall throughout the Colony has been below the average; and, during the greater part of the year, a low and equable temperature prevailed, which, to some extent, may account for the general good health.

The following table gives the mean meteorological observations taken at Accra, Aburi, Cape Coast, Axim, Kwitta, Kumasi, and Gambaga during the year 1903:—

Name of Station.	Temperature.						Rainfall.	
	Solar maximum.	Minimum on grass.	Shade maximum.	Shade minimum.	Range.	Mean.	Amount in inches.	Degree of humidity.
Accra	144·94	67·86	84·13	68·87	15·76	76·04	20·04	78·22
Aburi	123·98	72·32	81·53	81·00	9·95	76·35	35·81	82·24
Cape Coast	120·87	72·74	84·33	80·97	11·36	78·49	30·00	79·68
Axim	126·21	70·37	85·71	75·01	10·25	80·52	63·22	87·81
Kwitta	138·87	73·93	86·54	75·85	11·66	80·74	14·91	76·69
Kumasi	148·73	47·66	82·21	69·04	15·92	75·17	40·46	84·83
Gambaga	144·11	66·56	87·19	72·23	21·60	79·79	43·03	63·68

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

The revenue of the department for the year amounted to £22,720 4*s.*, exclusive of the receipts of £9,582 6*s.* 4*d.*, on account of the sales of judicial stamps; and the sum of £7,709 8*s.* 5*d.*, collected on behalf of the African Direct Telegraph Company.

Sale of Stamps.

There has been a considerable decrease in the value of stamps sold. The figures for 1902 and 1903 respectively are:—

—	1902.			1903.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
(*a*) Postage Stamps (for Postal and Legal purposes).	13,223	18	11	8,468	5	2
(*b*) Postage Stamps (for Telegraphic purposes).	15,408	6	6	11,671	19	7
(*c*) Judicial Stamps	11,352	7	6	9,582	6	4

The falling off in (*a*) and (*c*) is, however, not due to any decrease in postal business, but to a decline in connection with the stamps used for legal and revenue purposes. Of the decrease of £3,736 6*s.* 11*d.* shown under (*b*), £3,025 16*s.* 2*d.* is accounted for by a falling-off in the receipts on cablegrams, and £710 10*s.* 9*d.* by a reduction in the receipts on account of Colonial telegrams.

The expenditure for the year amounted to £21,623 3*s.* as compared with £21,953 11*s.* 11*d.* in 1902.

There has been a slight falling off in the correspondence received in the Colony, but an increase in the mail matter despatched. 3,749,982 ordinary letters, postcards, newspapers, and book and sample packets, were received and despatched, as compared with 3,701,367 the previous year.

A large increase has again to be recorded in the registered correspondence, 125,954 registered articles having been despatched, and 91,364 received, as against 102,301 forwarded, and 63,578 received during 1902.

In the last three years the parcel post traffic has nearly quadrupled; an increase of 60 per cent. was recorded in 1901, and 76 per cent. in 1902; there has been a further increase of 32 per cent. in 1903. Of the total number of parcels dealt with, 1,784 were insured by the senders.

New Money Order Offices were opened during the year at Akuse, Dixcove, and Elmina. There is now a Money Order Office at the headquarters of each District, with the exception of Prampram, as well as at Kumasi and Obuassi in Ashanti. In 1902 Money Orders to the value of £42,410 7*s.* 3*d.* were issued; in 1903 the value was £48,953 12*s.* 11*d.*, an increase of over 15 per cent. The value of money orders issued in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, and payable in the Colony, was £4,593 8*s.* 4*d.*

The value of Inland Postal Orders sold was £4,963 18*s.* 7*d.*, as compared with £3,725 19*s.* 4*d.* in 1902; an increase of 33 per cent.

The system of insurance of valuable letters was introduced into the Gold Coast Colony on the 1st July, 1903.

The total number of telegrams dealt with was 276,681, as compared with 259,169 in 1902. Official telegrams numbered 136,822, their estimated value being £5,820.

The number of cablegrams originating in the Colony for the United Kingdom and elsewhere was 3,767, as compared with 4,996 in 1902. The Government derived a revenue of £255 15*s.* 6*d.* from these cablegrams, as against £363 0*s.* 9*d.* for the previous year; while the African Direct Telegraph Company's share amounted to £7,709 8*s.* 5*d.*, as against £10,735 4*s.* 7*d.* in 1902. 3,016 cablegrams were received, upon which the Colony's share was £212 1*s.* 3*d.*

In 1902 a marked decrease in the cablegram traffic had to be recorded, and there is a further decrease in 1903. But the large increase in this traffic in 1901 and 1902 was owing to the gold-mining boom. It is satisfactory to note that, in spite of the falling off from these two years, the receipts on account of cablegrams are more than 52 per cent. over those of 1900.

The work of construction and maintenance during the year was chiefly devoted to improving the existing system. A new line is in course of construction along the railway from Sekondi to Kumasi, and has been completed to within a few miles of the latter station. Offices have been opened at Beyin and Half Assinie. The line between Dixcove and Axim has been duplicated. A new line between Aburi and Kpong is almost completed, which will complete a circuit from Accra to Adda.

The new telegraph line from Axim to the boundary of the French Ivory Coast having been completed in December, 1902, communication was opened with Grand Bassam and intermediate offices on the 1st January, 1903. The traffic over this line has been considerable.

Telephone exchanges connect all the Government Offices, and some of the leading business houses at Accra and Cape Coast. An exchange is being established at Sekondi.

IX.—MILITARY FORCES AND EXPENDITURE.

(A.) Regular Forces.

The strength of the Gold Coast Regiment of the West African Frontier Force on the 31st December, 1903, was 61 officers, 12 European non-commissioned officers, and 2,102 rank and file (natives).

The 1st battalion and a battery are stationed in Ashanti, with headquarters at Kumasi, and detachments at Accra and Cape Coast in the Colony.

The 2nd battalion and a battery are stationed in the Northern Territories, with headquarters at Gambaga. A body of mounted infantry, recruited from local levies, is attached to the latter battalion.

The expenditure incurred in the up-keep of this force in 1903 was £90,171. The number of companies in the 1st battalion is to be reduced from nine to eight on the 1st January, 1904, which should effect an annual saving of £6,373.

(B.) Militia.

There is no Militia Force in the Colony, Ashanti, or Northern Territories.

(C.) Volunteers.

The Gold Coast Volunteers, which were raised in 1892, had, at the end of 1903, a total strength of 282 of all ranks; an increase of 23 compared with December, 1902. The sanctioned establishment is 414.

In January, 1903, a European machine gun section was raised at Axim in addition to those already formed at Accra and Cape Coast. The total strength of the three machine gun sections is 94. The volunteers are armed with the Martini-Enfield carbine and '88 pattern sword-bayonets. £803 0*s.* 10*d.* was expended on the force during 1903.

(D.) Preventive Service.

This service, which is a branch of the Customs Department, is stationed along the eastern and western frontiers of the Colony.

The River Volta preventive service extends from Adda to Burai in the Northern Territories, just north of the eighth parallel, and consists of 28 stations. The western frontier of the preventive service extends from Half Assinie to Debisu, within five miles of the boundary of Ashanti, and consists of 25 stations.

The amount of powder seized during the year was considerably less than during the previous year; and from the increase in the trade of Adda it would appear that smuggling across the Volta is diminishing.

Occasional patrols are sent north of Debisu along the Ashanti frontier by the preventive service; but the prevention of smuggling into Ashanti from the Ivory Coast, rests with the Ashanti Administration; as does the prevention of smuggling into the Northern Territories from Togo, by the Northern Territories Administration.

The expenditure on these services in 1903 was £14,845 19*s*. 10*d*

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Important Events.

A most important event in the history of the Colony was recorded on the 1st of July when the Government Railway from Sekondi to Obuassi, was taken over from the Construction Department. The first train, run by the Construction Department, entered Kumasi on the 1st of October.

Telegraphic communication with the Ivory Coast was opened on the 1st January, 1903.

Ashanti.

The year 1903 was uneventful in Ashanti. Many Ashantis who had left their villages and settled in the Colony during the disturbances in 1900-1901, returned to their own districts; the population is settling down and becoming more prosperous.

The Governor visited Kumasi in March and received the Kings and Chiefs, when various tribal matters in dispute were amicably settled. While evincing a not unnatural desire to get back some of their former power, no feeling of resentment is shown against the present administration.

The War Indemnity Tax, which was reduced by one half in the preceding year, was abolished after the tax for 1902 had been collected. The first train on the Government Railway, run by the Construction Department, reached Kumasi on the 1st of October. The advent of the line is likely to have a great civilizing effect.

Some of the European firms established on the Coast are engaged in opening branch stores at Kumasi. The cultivation of cocoa is receiving encouragement, and the rubber trade shows very satisfactory signs of improvement.

Northern Territories.

The Protectorate has, with the exception referred to below, been thoroughly quiet during the past year; our relations with both the French and German officials in the neighbouring territories have been most cordial. The only districts in which some unrest still prevails are those inhabited by the Lobis, Dagartis, and the Fra Fras.

In December a small expedition under Captain Berthon made a tour through Grunshi, Dagarti, and Lobi-Dagarti. The tour was intended to be of a peaceful nature, but in Lobi-Dagarti, where the party was attacked by some of the wilder tribes, it was found necessary to repel the assailants by force, and to punish them by the infliction of a fine in cattle.

The revenue of the Northern Territories shows an increase of £1,695 over that for 1902. No prospecting licenses, fees, or rights of option were taken out during the year. The establishment of a trading post at the important market of Salaga has led to a considerable increase in the caravan tax revenue, £3,083 having been collected at that station. Samples of native cotton grown at Dagomba have been very favourably reported on at Liverpool. Samples have also been sent from Salaga for analysis and report.

A considerable reduction was made during the year in the cost of transport. In previous years the approximate cost of transport of stores conveyed to the Northern Territories *viâ* Cape Coast, Kumasi, and Kintampo, was £100 per ton. In 1903, owing to the introduction of the Volta River Transport Service, *viâ* Yeji, the cost was reduced to about £40 per ton.

A permanent road, 16 ft. wide, between Gambaga and Salaga, *viâ* Patenga and Khobia (150 miles) has been completed by local labour. The mails sent by this route, which are carried by a soldier on a bicycle from Salaga to Gambaga, now reach the latter station (headquarters) six days earlier than when they were forwarded *viâ* Kumasi-Kintampo-Daboya.

State of Railways and Roads.

Railways.

The construction of the Government Railway was commenced at Sekondi in August, 1898, the first rail being laid in December of that year. During 1900 and the early part of 1901, construction was interrupted by the Ashanti disturbances, which practically put a stop to the importation of labour. Thus it was not until May, 1901, that the first section, Sekondi-Tarkwa (40 miles), was completed. From that time, however, better progress was made and the Tarkwa-Obuassi

section was finished in December, 1902, Kumasi, the present terminus, being reached in October, 1903. The average rate of construction in miles per month was:—

—	Miles.	Time—Months.	Average Mile Rate per Month.
Sekondi-Tarkwa	39	33	1·2
Tarkwa-Obuassi	85	17	5·0
Obuassi-Kumasi	44	7	6·3

The Sekondi-Obuassi section, 124 miles, was taken over by Government from the Construction Department in July, 1903; the Obuassi-Kumasi section is to be taken over on the 1st of April, 1904.*

Cost of Construction.

In West Africa, the clearing of dense forests; the unhealthiness of the climate, necessitating short terms of residence in the country; the heavy rainfall; the scarcity and poor quality of labour; landing difficulties; and the necessity of working from a single base, prevent rapid progress; and, in consequence, increase the cost of construction, which, on the Gold Coast, was further enhanced by the scarcity of ballast.

The amount expended on construction up to the 31st of December, 1903, was £1,796,203 1*s.* 8*d.*, or, approximately, £10,700 a mile which included the cost of permanent bridges, offices, quarters for staff, hospital, rolling stock, and landing jetties at Sekondi.

Funds were raised for construction mainly by the issue of Inscribed Stock; partly by advances made by the Crown Agents for the Colonies against scrip of an unissued Gold Coast loan, and partly by advances made by the Colony. (Detailed figures are to be found in Table XIII.)

It is not yet possible to give exact figures of the total cost of construction, but it may be put down approximately at £1,820,000.

Description.

The length of the line Sekondi-Kumasi is 168 miles, the gauge 3 ft. 6 in., the permanent way laid with 50-lb. steel rails on steel trough sleepers. The heaviest type of locomotive used, including tender, weighs 60·5 tons. The steepest grade is over the Adjah Bippo rise between the 45th and 49th mile, where it is 1 in 46 on both sides. The total number of changes of grade, below 1 in 100, is 400.

The total number of curves is 690; and there are 157 curves with a radius of 5 chains.

* This has since been done.

Rolling Stock.

The rolling stock consists of 16 locomotives of four different classes; 18 40 ft. carriages; 15 covered and 130 open trucks; 12 covered four-wheeled goods stock, and 36 ballast trucks.

Rates.

Prior to the section Sekondi-Kumasi having been taken over by the Government, a uniform rate of 2*s.* per ton mile was charged by the Construction Department, with special rates for rice, timber, coal, and a few other articles. By an agreement made with the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, Limited, in 1897, the Government undertake not to lower (excepting by special arrangement) the average rate per ton per mile beyond 1*s.* 6*d.* in the up, and 1*s.* in the down direction: or an average minimum of 1*s.* 3*d.* The principal commodities carried by the railway from 1st July to 31st of December (during which period the line was partially closed for a fortnight owing to an accident in July), with the tons carried and amount earned, are shown below:—

Articles.	Tons.	£
1. Building materials	628	5,937
2. Provisions	861	5,287
3. Timber	1,496	4,455
4. Hardware	396	3,468
5. Machinery	462	3,392
6. Castings (not machinery)	291	2,672
7. Rice	911	2,634
8. Galvanized iron (sheets)	337	1,652
9. Cement	531	1,638

The amount of country produce (chiefly food-stuffs) conveyed, was 603 tons, on which the amount of freight earned was £950. The cranage charges on goods landed at the Sekondi jetties were, on the 1st of July, at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* per ton lifted. On the 1st of October the charges were altered to a time rate of £1 per hour for steam cranes and gantries, and 10*s.* per hour for manual cranes; subject to a minimum charge as for 5 hours. The cranage earnings amounted to £882, and the actual cost of working, without allowing for depreciation, interest, &c. was £632. The cranage charges are to be reduced, as a tentative measure, from the 1st of January, 1904, to 7*s.* 6*d.* per hour, with a working minimum of 3 hours.

Traffic (Distribution).

The number of passengers and earnings from public traffic at each station are shown in Table XIV. It will be seen that the greatest number of bookings were at Tarkwa, and that the

largest amount was earned at Sekondi. 72 per cent. of the passengers were booked to or from stations between Sekondi and Abosso (45 miles).

Particulars as to the goods traffic are given in Table XV., from which it will be observed that the bulk of the traffic was conveyed out of Sekondi to Tarkwa, Abosso, Huni Valley, Dunkwa, and Obuassi. The most noticeable fact in connection with the goods traffic is that 98 per cent. is in the up direction. Efforts are being made to develop the downward traffic by carrying export produce, such as rubber and cocoa, at low rates. The rate for firewood has also been largely reduced.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The results of the working for the half year during which the railway has been taken over by the Government are as under:—

	£
Earnings	65,965
Expenditure	47,425
Nett Earnings	18,540

the percentage of working expenses to earnings being 71·69 per cent.

Earnings were derived under the following heads:—

Head of Receipt.	Amount.	Percentage on total.
	£	
Coaching Traffic	12,173	18·45
Goods Traffic	53,188	80·63
Electric Telegraph	140 }	·92
Sundries	— }	
	65,965	100·00

Expenditure was incurred as under:—

Head of Expenditure.	Amount.	Percentage on receipts.
	£	
Maintenance of Ways, Works and Stations.	18,849	28·57
Locomotive Carriages and Wagons ...	16 989	25·75
Traffic	4,204	6·37
General charges	5,361	8·13
Harbour Department	551	·84
Special and Miscellaneous	1,491	2·23
	47,425	71·69

The actual expenditure exceeded the estimate by £2,283; but this was more than covered by a surplus of actual over estimated receipts of £6,964.

Roads.

The construction of new roads, on a definite scheme, inaugurated in 1901, has been productive of good results; up-keep, however, is a difficult matter, owing to the heavy floods which occur during the rainy season. The swampy nature of much of the ground in forest country renders progress slow; European supervision is essential where work is in progress.

An important road, 18 feet wide, from Accra northward in the direction of Kibbi in Eastern Akim, was practically reconstructed under contract, and completed as far as Sansami, a distance of 21½ miles, in 1902; it was carried on to Apedwa, a further distance of 25½ miles, during the year. From Apedwa to Osino, a distance of 28½ miles in length, the road has been partly formed for 12 miles.

The 12 foot vehicle road from Saltpond to Insuaim on the river Prah has been completed for 17¾ miles, notwithstanding heavy floods and rains which necessitated the making of large embankments, many bridges and culverts.

The 12 foot road constructed for the transport of produce from Winneba to Swaidru, a distance of 12⅔ miles, will shortly be placed under the Roads Ordinance, and kept cleared by the Chiefs.

In the Annual Report for 1902 it was stated that a new trace of a road to Aimensa, from whence the roads to Aimensa and Dodowa bifurcate, had been made, to avoid steep gradients. This road has now been constructed, and is suitable for motor and other vehicular traffic.

The road from Tarkwa to the Fanti Mines, constructed by the Mining Companies, has been taken over by the Government and reconstructed; it will be continued to Chida, *viâ* Adja Bippo.

There are, in addition to the roads maintained by the Public Works Department, many native paths which are kept clean by the local chiefs, for which service they receive quarterly payments of 10*s.* per mile.

The scheme by which the river Volta was utilized for purposes of transport to the Northern Territories came into force in December, 1902; though useful as a temporary measure, the necessity for its continuance has disappeared with the completion of the railway to Kumasi.

Immigration and Emigration.

There are no records available with regard to the extent of immigration to the Gold Coast. There was practically no emigration during the year.

Public Works.

Good progress has been made with the plans begun in the preceding year to improve the town of Sekondi. The principal streets of the town, 40 to 50 feet wide, have been completed and properly formed with gravelled surfaces and concrete side drains. The sites of the two native towns have been relaid, and buildings are being brought into line; ample provision has been made for ventilation; roads and drains are under construction. The Customs warehouse and bonded store were completed.

The chief improvements in the town of Tarkwa consisted of forming and gravelling the main road, where heavy embankments, cuttings, and culverts were necessary; the construction of the road to the native town was commenced, where additional streets have been formed, and plots laid out.

At Cape Coast the work of re-forming certain streets and roads, making concrete drains, and constructing a new road to the Contagious Diseases Hospital was carried out. The Victoria Park was laid out and fenced, and boundary pillars erected on Government property. The buildings intended for a Contagious Diseases Hospital and the Supreme Court were completed.

At Accra the Church and Victoria Memorial Tower have now been completed, and are both excellent buildings. The total cost of the Queen Victoria Memorial Tower, including the clock, was £1,717 1*s.* 7*d.*, of which sum £1,017 1*s.* 7*d.* was privately subscribed, the remaining £700 being given by the Government. The work of reconverting Christiansborg Castle into the Governor's residence, and the necessary structural alterations to convert the former Government House into the Supreme Court, Law Offices, and quarters for the Chief Registrar, were carried out. The further investigation of the Accra water supply scheme was proceeded with.

At Kumasi several sets of new quarters have been erected for the housing of officials and servants; a Court House and quarters for the Cantonment Magistrate were completed.

Mine Surveys.

The staff in 1903 consisted of the Director and Assistant Director of Surveys, eleven Surveyors, nineteen Assistant Surveyors, and six Non-Commissioned Officers and Sappers of the Royal Engineers. Of the above staff, five parties were engaged on traverse work, and six parties on boundary cutting.

During the year 118 boundaries were cut, for which £19,656 was received in fees; in addition to the above, the work of cutting the boundaries on 27 other properties was well in hand,

For the season 1902-03, 524 miles of traverse work were completed and a large number of plans of properties finished and transmitted to the various Companies concerned.

Changes in the Establishment, &c.

On the 8th of September His Majesty was graciously pleased to approve of the appointment of the Governor, Major Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., R.E., as Governor of Hong Kong; and of John Pickersgill Rodger, Esquire, C.M.G., British Resident, Perak, as Governor of the Gold Coast.

The Governor, Sir M. Nathan, made a long tour through Ashanti and the Northern Territories, leaving Accra on the 18th of February, and returning on the 10th of May. During the absence of the Governor, Mr. C. H. Hunter, Chief Assistant Colonial Secretary, acted as Deputy-Governor.

Captain L. R. S. Arthur, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, resigned on the 27th of September to take up the appointment of Secretary to the Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth. He died on the 13th of December.

Suitability of Climate for Europeans, and Openings for White Labour.

Europeans of sound constitution, who practise habits of moderation, generally suffer little from the effects of a not too prolonged residence in the Colony. The openings for white labour are few. Europeans employed at the mines and by mercantile firms are appointed in England, and it is useless for men to come to the Colony on the chance of obtaining employment.

Rates of Wages and Cost of Living.

The rates of wages are high, but the cost of living has increased considerably in recent years; this is specially felt in the Western Province of the Colony, the main site of the mining industry. The prices of beef, mutton, poultry, and eggs, &c. have more than doubled within the last few years, and in some districts fresh meat is very difficult to obtain. An increase has also occurred in the price of native foodstuffs; this is probably due to the numbers of natives who have abandoned farming for the more lucrative forms of labour on the mines. Food is fairly plentiful and cheap in Ashanti, and also in the more sparsely populated Northern Territories.

In Accra and the Eastern Province the wages of domestic servants range from £1 to £2 10*s*., and of cooks from £2 to £4

per month; at Accra and Cape Coast the hotel charges are 10*s.* a day; and at Sekondi 20*s.* a day.

The rate of pay given by the Government for carriers is 1*s.* a day and 3*d.* as subsistence; short journeys to and from the principal coast towns are at a fixed rate. Contractors at Accra and Cape Coast supply the Government with carriers and are paid 1*s.* per head for doing so. Carpenters and masons can earn 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* a day; bricklayers, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 9*d.*; coopers and painters, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* a day.

The rates of wages paid to native miners vary from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* a day for surface; and 1*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* for underground work. The Government Transport Department has done much useful work in organizing and regulating the employment of and prices paid for labour, particularly on the mines in the Western Province. A large number of labourers have been supplied to the mines during the year. The mines about Tarkwa have required the most assistance; isolated mines are usually able to draw on a sufficiency of local labour.

The labourers sent to the mines by the transport department are hired on contract for six months or a year, and, with the exception of occasional advances, do not draw their pay until their contract is completed. Labourers receive subsistence, whether they work or not, until their contract is finished; but mine managers who do not know the country, seldom appear to realize that their labourers, being drawn from numerous tribes, do not sympathise with each other, and consequently are dependent on their ration money for the means to purchase food.

While there is no doubt as to there being a sufficiency of labour on the Gold Coast, supplemented as it is at present from other Colonies, complaints are made as to its quality. The value of a gang of labourers varies with the ability of the European in charge. One overseer will condemn as worthless a gang out of which another will get excellent results. Under efficient supervision, or working on a fair system of daily task work, it is probable that the day's work performed will, for the expenditure, compare favourably with that of unskilled labour in other West African Colonies.

The comparative value and uses of the various tribes usually employed on the mines may be thus briefly described. The clerks are usually Fantis, from the coast towns, where they have been taught at the Government or mission schools. Artisans are mostly from Accra, who have been trained at the schools of the Basel mission.

Underground miners are difficult to obtain. Basas from the Liberian Coast are most in demand, as they are said to take more readily to drill and hammer work than any others; their

numbers in their own country, however, or, at any rate, such as are willing to leave it, are small. Kroomen from the same country come next in value.

The difficulty, on account of this deficiency, is to find local substitutes, and this applies to surfacemen also. The Krepis are most in demand; practically every mine mainly depends on Krepis for surface work, and a few are employed underground. Fantis and the various kindred tribes have not proved to be suitable. Appolonians will work underground to a certain extent, as they have mining traditions dating from Portuguese times. Yorubas, and others from Lagos, will not work underground at all. The Northern Territories tribes, *e.g.*, Wangaras, Moshis, Grunshis, &c., will not, at present, readily take to any form of labour excepting that of carrying loads. As the carrying industry must decline in competition with the railway, these tribes will be obliged to take to other work, and, being strong men, may prove good material. The labourers who come from other Colonies are chiefly Mendis and Timmanis from the Sierra Leone Protectorate, and Veis from the hinterland of Liberia. These last, though small men, are generally more strongly built than the natives of the Gold Coast Colony, and take readily to underground work.

A twenty per cent. reduction of wages has been effected in the Tarkwa district for surface men; the Government rate will be reduced in 1904 for permanent carriers from 30*s.* a month to 25*s.* a month, with 3*d.* a day subsistence in each case. It is not anticipated that a reduction in the rate of wages will tend to reduce the supply of labour. A native usually goes on working till he has obtained a definite sum of money with which to return to his country. This is partially spent in the coast towns on cloths and various other things; for he dislikes returning home empty handed.

General Conditions.

The year under review witnessed much steady progress. It was impossible to suppose that the mining "boom" of 1901 would be maintained but, though the inevitable reaction took place in 1902-1903, there is no doubt that the Colony has benefited and been stimulated by the influx of capital and labour.

Many mining companies have gone into liquidation, and a number of concessions have been abandoned.

As has been pointed out elsewhere, the high level attained by the imports in 1902 has not been maintained but, as compared with 1900, a very satisfactory rise has taken place.

The value of exports is steadily increasing, even if the value of gold is deducted. The revival of the rubber trade is remarkable.

The chief present requirements are:—

(*a.*) At least one good harbour, or breakwater, for improving landing accommodation: the non-existence of adequate facilities seriously prejudices trade.

(*b.*) The provision of suitable water supplies, which would materially improve sanitation, in the principal coast towns.

(*c.*) Increased facilities in the agricultural Eastern Province, for transporting produce to the coast.

To sum up, the Colony now needs a few quiet years, free from internal disturbance or financial vicissitudes, in which to decrease its liabilities; increase its population; develop its resources; foster its agriculture; and educate its inhabitants to a sense of the vast agricultural potentialities of the fertile but uncultivated soil.

H. Bryan,

Colonial Secretary.

29th June, 1904.

TABLE I.

Heads of Revenue.	Collected in 1902.	Collected in 1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Customs	382,510 19 7	369,575 7 9	—	12,935 11 10
2. Light Dues	1,832 10 0	1,903 6 0	70 16 0	—
3. Licences and Internal Revenue.	20,084 6 6	21,377 11 6	1,293 5 0	—
4. Fees of Court or Office, &c.	47,747 16 11	55,953 1 11	8,205 5 0	—
5. Post Office	816 9 7	1,554 4 11	737 15 4	—
6. Rents of Government property.	643 17 6	1,282 5 5	638 7 11	—
7. Interest...	4,388 4 0	152 17 3	—	4,235 6 9
8. Miscellaneous	6,141 19 0	11,443 6 5	5,301 7 5	—
9. Revenue from Ashanti	15,591 8 11	12,440 6 9	—	3,151 2 2
10. Revenue from Northern Territories.	9,327 17 6	11,890 16 7	2,562 19 1	—
11. Railways	—	65,152 11 7	65,152 11 7	—
	489,085 9 6	552,725 16 1	83,962 7 4	20,322 0 9
Land sales	2,669 0 0	1,827 0 0	—	842 0 0
	491,754 9 6	554,552 16 1	83,962 7 4	21,164 0 9
Imperial Grants:— (*a.*) Northern Territories	10,000 0 0	23,000 0 0	13,000 0 0	—
	501,754 9 6	577,552 16 1	96,962 7 4	21,164 0 9

TABLE II.

Ashanti.		Northern Territories.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Sale of Provisions...	1,084 14 0	Taxes on Caravans...	8,917 9 9
Forfeitures, Fines and Fees.	274 19 6	Sale of Live Stock ...	539 19 0
Trade Tax	5,780 9 6	Sale of Trade Goods	955 15 2
Prospecting Licences	15 0 0	Fines and Fees ...	368 12 6
Dog Licences ...	1 12 6	Sale of Provisions ...	596 14 8
Liquor Licences ...	2,699 0 0	Slaughter House Fees	357 5 6
Miscellaneous ...	177 10 10	Miscellaneous ...	118 3 6
Court Fines ...	701 0 11	Market Dues ...	12 9 0
Land Sales	50 0 0	Sale of Departmental Stores.	7 6
Dredging Licences...	30 0 0	Hunting	24 0 0
Ferry Tolls... ...	876 10 6		
Slaughter House Fees	342 13 6		
Sale of Unserviceable Stores.	284 7 0		
Interest Tax ...	90 8 0		
Hunting Licences ...	32 0 6		
Total	12,440 6 9	Total	11,890 16 7

TABLE III.

Heads of Expenditure.	Expended, 1902.	Expended, 1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. The Governor and Legislature.	4,875 2 8	6,251 9 3	1,376 6 7	—
2. Supreme Court ...	9,887 1 3	9,518 18 5	—	368 2 10
3. Law Offices	1,798 16 11	1,886 9 3	87 12 4	—
4. Colonial Secretary's Office.	5,018 19 9	5,108 15 1	89 15 4	—
5. Printing Office ...	1,948 2 7	2,382 12 8	434 10 1	—
6. District and Travelling Commissioners.	11,865 13 7	13,546 15 10	1,681 2 3	—
7. Ashanti	7,473 14 4	9,977 5 2	2,503 10 10	—
8. Northern Territories...	8,191 5 6	6,203 17 3	—	1,987 8 3
9. Treasury Department	7,673 8 0	9,033 9 8	1,360 1 8	—
10. Customs	18,008 14 9	21,096 11 1	3,087 16 4	—
10*a*. Customs Preventive Services.	12,531 11 8	14,845 19 10	2,314 8 2	—
11. Lighthouses and Signal Stations.	1,006 1 8	1,258 8 6	252 6 10	—
12. Transport Department	1,969 2 4	2,184 0 6	214 18 2	—
12*a*. Transport	66,120 6 9	61,428 16 7	—	4,691 10 2
13. Post and Telegraphs	22,000 4 8	21,431 11 8	—	568 13 0
13*a*. Post and Telegraphs Extraordinary.	2,602 15 5	514 9 10	—	2,088 5 7
14. Public Works... ...	12,624 19 10	14,218 5 0	1,593 5 2	—
14*a*. Public Works Recurrent.	21,585 19 10	18,961 6 2	—	2,624 13 8
15. Railways ...	—	40,343 16 0	40,343 16 0	—
16. Mines Surveys ...	21,905 9 11	42,224 14 0	20,319 4 1	—
17. Botanical and Forestry	3,924 9 0	3,501 17 3	—	422 11 9
18. Medical	22,865 5 6	28,558 7 11	5,693 2 5	—
19. Sanitary	4,849 13 6	5,852 1 9	1,002 8 3	—
20. Education	7,043 10 1	7,662 3 1	618 13 0	—
21. Ecclesiastical	821 14 5	701 2 0	—	120 12 5
22. Public Cemeteries ...	616 7 7	648 6 7	31 19 0	—
23. West African Frontier Force (1st Battalion).	58,942 7 6	64,891 17 7	5,949 10 1	—
23*a*. West African Frontier Force (2nd Battalion).	22,298 18 3	26,758 8 7	4,459 10 4	—
24. Volunteers	1,369 3 6	803 0 10	—	566 2 8
25. Police	21,704 9 11	22,463 3 5	758 13 6	—
26. Prisons...	10,209 12 7	11,538 14 1	1,329 1 6	—
27. Audit	1,633 18 4	1,822 0 1	188 1 9	—
28. Miscellaneous Services	13,525 11 4	11,020 14 1	2,504 17 1	—
29. Pensions and Gratuities	6,684 5 7	8,343 11 9	1,659 6 2	—
30. Charge on account of Public Debt.	28,828 5 0	44,721 16 3	15,893 11 3	—
Repayment of Loans	25,000 0 0	—	—	25,000 0 0
	469,405 3 0	541,704 17 0	113,242 11 1	40,942 17 7
Public Works Extraordinary:— From General Revenue	43,467 18 8	37,627 2 4	—	5,640 16 4
	512,873 2 2	579,331 19 4	113,242 11 1	46,783 13 11
Ashanti Disturbances ...	34,734 10 10	14,624 8 5	—	20,110 2 5
	547,607 13 0	593,956 7 9	113,242 11 1	66,893 16 4

TABLE IV.

Ashanti.	£	s.	d.	Northern Territories.	£	s.	d.
Ashanti (Head 7 of Estimates).	9,977	5	2	Northern Territories (Head 8 of Estimates).	6,203	17	3
Treasury	590	0	10	Treasury	716	15	11
Transport Department.	421	5	4	Transport	14,742	7	5
Transport	22,191	2	2	Post and Telegraphs	470	3	8
Post and Telegraphs	1,849	1	8	Public Works Recurrent.	2	7	0
Post and Telegraphs Extraordinary.	256	7	5	Public Works Extraordinary.	287	14	3
Public Works ...	439	13	4	Medical	2,557	19	0
Public Works Recurrent.	401	3	10	Sanitary	12	0	0
Public Works Extraordinary.	7,488	13	5	West African Frontier Force (2nd Battalion Gold Coast Regiment).	26,758	8	7
Medical	3,563	13	6	Prisons	188	17	9
Sanitary	12	0	0				
West African Frontier Force.	64,891	17	7				
Police	658	16	11				
Prisons	922	15	1				
Total	113,663	16	3	Total	51,940	10	10

TABLE V.

Assets.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Investments :—						
On Account of Savings Bank	4,899	14	0			
On Account of Public Officers Guarantee Fund.	3,000	0	0			
On Account of Bank of British West Africa, Ltd.	10,000	0	0			
				17,899	14	0
Gold Ornaments with Crown Agents ...				57	18	2
Inter-Colonial Accounts (due to the Gold Coast).	3,408	4	11			
Imperial Government 2nd Battalion Central African Regiment.	5,706	10	9			
Imperial Government West African Regiment Mutiny.	995	16	2			
Railway Open Lines Advances Account	474	14	10			
General Manager Railway Open Lines ...	23,163	6	3			
Anglo-French Boundary Commission ...	33	10	0			
Mines Surveys	5,461	11	1			
West African Frontier Force Reward Fund.	518	7	6			
Carried forward	39,762	1	6			

TABLE V.—*cont.*

Assets.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	39,762	1	6	57	18	2
Transport Agency	1,101	12	8			
Paymaster, West African Frontier Force, 1st Battalion Gold Coast Regiment.	2,300	13	5			
Paymaster, West African Frontier Force, 2nd Battalion Gold Coast Regiment.	54	9	4			
General Post Office, London	900	0	0			
Sekondi-Kumasi Railway	210,613	15	10			
Sundry Authorised Advances	6,733	2	2			
Imperial Government	12,510	12	11			
				273,976	7	10
Drafts and Remittances				13,250	5	0
General Imprest Account				44,813	0	11
Total				349,997	5	11

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Inter-Colonial Accounts (due by the Gold Coast).	5,582	7	7			
Prisoners' Property	239	12	3			
Transport Agency	3,338	3	6			
Police Reward Fund	708	8	8			
Bank of British West Africa, Limited ...	10,000	0	0			
Official Administrator	949	1	11			
Chief Registrar	1,200	12	6			
Customs Duties	1,446	13	2			
Public Officers Guarantee Fund	3,734	4	9			
Inland Money Orders	177	14	0			
Savings Banks	5,789	0	9			
General Post Office, London	3,616	5	6			
Paymaster, West African Frontier Force, 1st Battalion Gold Coast Regiment.	583	4	6			
Paymaster, West African Frontier Force, 2nd Battalion Gold Coast Regiment.	32	2	7			
Rents on Concessions	1,674	17	6			
Railway Open Lines Deposit Account ...	776	11	9			
Drafts between Stations	715	12	2			
Sheriff	144	1	11			
Postal Orders	202	5	9			
Sundry small Deposits	6,923	8	7			
				47,834	9	4
Surplus and Deficit Account (Net Excess of Assets over Liabilities.)				302,162	16	7
Total				349,997	5	11

TABLE VI.

Country of Origin.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom	1,324,809	1,553,655	1,439,822
British Colonies :—			
Cape Colony	—	384	—
Gambia	—	—	338
Lagos	67,541	69,041	128,905
Northern Nigeria	—	9	17
Sierra Leone	16,589	31,602	111,113
Southern Nigeria	—	37	3
Total	84,130	101,073	140,376
Foreign Countries :—			
African ports	28,194	40,166	96,496
America, United States ...	103,128	77,678	60,273
Belgium	—	—	227
France	19,742	19,144	14,666
Germany	192,271	282,346	270,342
Holland	43,946	45,926	49,110
Italy	1,897	61	—
Portuguese Colonies	2,911	1,255	2,958
Spanish Colonies	—	4,159	8,374
Total	392,039	470,736	502,346
Value of Total Imports	1,801,027	2,125,464	2,082,544

TABLE VII.

Countries.	1901.		
	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom	248,617	5,512	254,129
British Colonies :—			
Lagos	34,956	300	35,256
Northern Nigeria ...	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	61	33	94
Southern Nigeria ...	—	—	—
Total	35,016	334	35,350
Foreign Countries :—			
African Ports	881	12,330	13,212
America, United States	22,678	29	22,708
France	89,517	9	89,526
Germany	137,714	7,094	144,808
Holland	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—
Spanish Colonies ...	—	—	—
Total	250,790	19,463	270,254
Total	534,424	25,309	559,733

Countries.	1902.		
	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom	309,806	29,658	339,463
British Colonies :—			
Lagos	37,377	11,526	48,903
Northern Nigeria ...	147	723	870
Sierra Leone	78	3,568	3,647
Southern Nigeria ...	32	90	122
Total	37,635	15,907	53,542

TABLE VII.—*cont.*

Countries.	1902.		
	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
	£	£	£
Foreign Countries :—			
African Ports	237	11,210	11,446
America, United States	28,300	—	28,300
France	126,270	17	126,287
Germany	213,168	738	213,907
Holland	136	—	136
Portuguese	—	1,099	1,099
Spanish Colonies ...	—	5	5
Total	368,112	13,069	381,181
Total	715,552	58,634	774,186

Countries.	1903.		
	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom	539,673	54,470	594,143
British Colonies :—			
Lagos	47,009	1,071	48,080
Northern Nigeria ...	3,277	471	3,747
Sierra Leone	236	12,779	13,015
Southern Nigeria ...	24	9,024	9,047
Total	50,545	23,345	73,889
Foreign Countries :—			
African Ports	58	5,488	5,546
America, United States	23,510	16	23,526
France	90,260	1	90,261
Germany...	189,312	697	190,009
Holland	3,567	—	3,567
Portuguese	—	2	2
Spanish Colonies ...	—	—	—
Total	306,706	6,204	312,910
Total	896,923	84,019	980,942

TABLE VIII.

Articles.	Value. 1902.	Value. 1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Kola nuts	37,475	50,561	13,086	—
Cocoa	94,944	86,250	—	8,694
Ginger	70	1	—	69
Gold	96,880	254,791	157,911	—
Guinea grains	1,859	434	—	1,425
Gum copal	881	593	—	288
Ivory	1,001	1,275	374	—
Lumber	21,896	48,853	26,957	—
Monkey skins	15	1,405	1,390	—
Palm kernels	132,059	105,272	—	26,787
Palm oil	235,211	145,896	—	89,315
Rubber	88,602	196,500	107,898	—
Other articles	4,659	4,992	333	—
British, foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	12,003	27,887	15,884	—
Specie...	46,631	56,132	9,501	—
Total	774,186	980,942	333,334	126,578
Decrease			126,578	
Nett increase			206,756	

TABLE IX.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1896	910,211	718,098	1,628,309
1897	910,540	823,731	1,734,271
1898	1,101,546	992,998	2,094,544
1899	1,323,218	1,111,738	2,434,956
1900	1,294,963	885,446	2,180,409
1901	1,801,027	559,733	2,360,760
1902	2,125,464	774,186	2,899,650
1903	2,088,080	980,942	3,069,022

TABLE X.

Ports.	Imports exclusive of Spirits, Gunpowder and Guns.		Spirits.		Gunpowder.		Guns.	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.
Accra	20,030	20,193	44,454	41,741	0 1 0	46	8	13 0 0
Adda	8,530	9,262	27,927	25,326	—	—	2	—
Axim	12,814	10,908	20,088	21,666	—	—	11	7 0 0
Cape Coast	35,880	24,795	36,434	30,341	0 1 6	—	17	2 0 0
Kwitta	3,933	3,695	25,729	21,946	—	—	—	0 16 0
Salt Pond	10,213	10,499	26,144	30,107	—	—	—	0 16 0
Sekondi	19,144	25,405	25,009	27,727	—	—	15	17 0 0
Winneba	4,102	4,525	26,746	25,501	—	—	—	0 14 0
	114,648	109,283	232,530	224,353	0 2 6	46	57	42 0 0
Minor ports ...	5,873	5,519	30,369	29,471	—	—	—	—
Total	120,521	114,802	262,899	253,824	0 2 6	46	57	42 0 0

TABLE XI.

Years.	Weight.			Value in Pounds Sterling.		
	Ozs.	Ackie.	Takoo.	£	s.	d.
1880	9,129	5	3	32,865	12	9
1881	12,567	1	2	45,240	10	0
1882	17,097	13	$4\frac{1}{3}$	61,552	5	9
1883	14,565	6	$2\frac{1}{3}$	52,435	8	9
1884	18,385	12	0	66,188	13	11
1885	24,994	12	$2\frac{9}{16}$	89,981	4	2
1886	20,799	1	0	74,878	12	6
1887	22,546	12	$4\frac{2}{3}$	81,168	9	6
1888	24,030	10	$\frac{1}{3}$	86,510	5	3
1889	28,666	12	$5\frac{1}{9}$	103,200	9	10
1890	25,460	4	$3\frac{3}{4}$	91,657	0	$9\frac{3}{4}$
1891	24,475	9	3	88,112	2	9
1892	27,446	1	1	98,805	17	3
1893	21,972	1	0	79,099	8	6
1894	21,332	2	$5\frac{7}{12}$	76,795	17	4
1895	25,415	14	5	91,497	6	9
1896	23,940	10	$2\frac{4}{5}$	86,186	7	2
1897	23,554	13	$3\frac{4}{9}$	84,797	9	1
1898	17,732	11	0	63,837	13	6
1899	14,249	14	$2\frac{2}{3}$	51,299	13	0
1900	10,557	6	$1\frac{2}{3}$	38,006	12	3
1901	6,162	15	$4\frac{5}{6}$	22,186	15	2
1902	26,911	0	0	96,880	0	0
1903	70,775	0	0	254,790	0	0

NOTE.—An ounce is reckoned at 72*s*., an ackie at 4*s* 6*d*., and a takoo at 9*d*. There are 16 ackies in an ounce and 6 takoos in an ackie.

TABLE XII.

Years.	Entered.									Cleared.								
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Crews.	No.	Tonnage.	Crews.	No.	Tonnage.	Crews.	No.	Tonnage.	Crews.	No.	Tonnage.	Crews.	No.	Tonnage.	Crews.
1898 ...	398	575,490	15,459	1	494	75	399	575,984	15,112	381	543,923	15,009	4	2,109	103	385	546,032	15,112
1899 ...	412	635,395	16,713	1	554	74	413	635,949	16,787	391	611,238	15,943	6	3,223	184	397	614,461	16,127
1900 ...	441	711,517	18,350	4	2,083	196	445	713,600	18,546	422	683,744	17,701	14	17,420	621	436	701,164	18,322
1901 ...	450	703,305	18,628	6	7,333	456	456	710,638	19,084	437	696,382	18,370	12	9,835	364	449	706,217	18,734
1902 ...	508	855,241	22,263	3	3,286	255	511	858,527	22,518	490	832,585	21,575	11	5,339	303	501	837,924	21,878
1903 ...	585	1,010,191	26,342	2	868	155	587	1,011,059	26,497	569	998,116	26,104	10	4,202	222	579	1,002,318	26,326

TABLE XIII.

The following is a statement of the Railway Accounts on the 31st December, 1903 :—

Dr.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Realized on issue of loan of £1,035,000 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock.	915,481 7 7	
Realised on Stock issued against loan of £665,000.	56,322 13 10	
Advances obtained from the Crown Agents in anticipation of loan.	612,307 2 5	
		1,584,111 3 10
Railway Survey, Prestea Branch	1,400 18 8	
" " Princisu ...	77 3 4	
		1,478 2 0
Advanced by the Colony (shown in the statement of Assets and Liabilities).		210,613 15 10
Total		1,796,203 1 8

Cr.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Issued by the Colony on Railway Construction :—			
On Advance Account Sekondi-Tarkwa Railway, and Extension to Kumasi.		743,794 14 6	
Final Expenditure, Payments by open lines charged to Capital Account.	£ s. d. 10,045 1 9		
Final Expenditure, by Construction branch, at 31st August, 1902.	1,039,292 10 9	1,049,337 12 6	
			1,793,932 7 0
Railway Surveys :—			
Reconnaissance Accra–Kpong.		2,147 17 1	
Flying Survey Tarkwa-Kumasi.		922 17 7	
			3,070 14 8
Total			1,796,203 1 8

TABLE XIV.

Station.	In.		Out.	
	Number.	£	Number.	£
Sekondi	5,446	2,540	5,072	2,427
Ashieme	2,111	597	2,406	688
Mansu	1,311	222	1,374	248
Essuasu	1,155	180	1,494	234
Tarkwa	7,842	1,957	8,234	2,129
Abosso	3,938	821	2,728	522
Huni Valley ...	965	190	922	193
Insu	345	70	565	117
Opon Valley ...	759	203	849	232
Oponsu	568	122	694	174
Imbraim	437	105	658	205
Dunkwa	2,089	850	1,551	723
Jim Abufru ...	229	32	445	63
Obuassi	1,636	1,096	1,839	1,030
Total	28,631	8,985	28,831	8,985

TABLE XV.

Station.	In.		Out.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Sekondi	19	312	8,163	43,153
Ashieme	28	38	135	232
Mansu	49	88	9	19
Essuasu	45	128	8	13
Tarkwa	4,071	13,026	330	657
Abosso	1,929	5,650	16	31
Huni Valley	276	1,059	—	—
Insu	14	49	7	20
Opon Valley	37	122	51	42
Oponsu	13	61	104	99
Imbraim	6	40	162	165
Dunkwa	483	4,061	22	73
Jim Abufru	2	35	2	2
Obuassi	2,046	20,128	9	291
Total	9,018	44,797	9,018	44,797

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following, among other, reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
405	Southern Nigeria	1902
406	Straits Settlements	"
407	Trinidad and Tobago	1902–1903
408	Basutoland	"
409	Northern Nigeria	1902
410	Malta	1902–1903
411	St. Lucia	1902
412	Mauritius	"
413	British Guiana	1902–1903
414	Jamaica	"
—	Bahamas (Printed separately as [Cd. 1985]) ...	1902
415	Falkland Islands	1902–1903
416	Leeward Islands	"
417	British Honduras	1903
418	Bermuda	"
419	Weihaiwei	"
420	St. Helena	"
421	Hong Kong	"
422	Gibraltar	"
423	Sierra Leone	"
424	Gambia	"
425	Ceylon	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
15	Canada	Legal Status of British North American Indians.
16	Miscellaneous Colonies ...	Medical Reports.
17	Gilbert and Ellice Islands ...	Report for 1896–1900.
18	Hong Kong	Operations in New Territory during 1900.
19	Miscellaneous Colonies ...	Medical Reports.
20	Weihaiwei	General Report.
21	Dominica	Report on Caribs.
22	Seychelles	Report on Para Rubber.
23	Dominica	Roads and Land Settlement.
24	Grenada	Land Settlement in Carriacou.
25	Hong Kong	Bubonic Plague, 1903.
26	Northern Nigeria	Mineral and Vegetable Products.
27	Miscellaneous Colonies ...	Medical Reports.

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1904.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 465.

GOLD COAST.

REPORT FOR 1904.

(For Report for 1903, *see* No. 426.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

October, 1905.

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No. 465.

GOLD COAST.

(For Report for 1903, *see* No. 426.)

MAJOR BRYAN to MR. LYTTELTON.

Government House, Accra,
28th August, 1905.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, herewith, a full and carefully compiled Report on the Blue Book for 1904, by Mr. C. H. Hunter, I.S.O., the acting Colonial Secretary.

2. This Report tends to show that the steady progress made in 1903 has been well maintained during the year under review. With the exception of the year 1901, in which the sum of £197,000, forming part of a loan, was incorrectly credited to the general revenue, the revenue for 1904 is the largest yet recorded and exceeded the expenditure by £59,816.

3. The value of the exports from the Colony was £1,340,026, which is also the largest amount ever recorded. The value of the gold exported was £345,608, showing an increase of £90,817, as compared with the figures for 1903. I may mention here that the yield of gold for the first six months of the current year is of the estimated value of £300,617.

The value of cocoa exported was more than doubled during the past year, the figures being £86,250 for 1903, and £200,025 in 1904.

4. The actual earnings of the Government Railway amounted to £148,097, against an original estimate of £128,000; the percentage of expenses to earnings was 61·67 per cent., and the percentage of net earnings to capital expenditure on the 31st of December, 1904, was 3·18 per cent.

5. I am glad to be in a position to report that the general health of the Colony has been good in 1904. The death rate amongst the European officials was 22·79, as against 15·33 in

1903; but in the case of European employees of mercantile firms, &c., the death rate decreased from 35·82 in 1903 to 9·83 in 1904; the corresponding figures for the Europeans employed by mining companies are 19·17 for 1903, and 10·63 for 1904.

6. By the demarcation on the ground of the Anglo-German boundary between the Trans-Volta district and the adjoining Colony of Togo; of the Anglo-German boundary north of the 9th parallel of north latitude; and of the Anglo-French boundary along the 11th parallel of north latitude, all the frontiers of the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories, have now been exactly defined with the exception of a small portion of the Anglo-German boundary lying between 6° 10′ and 6° 20′.

7. The Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories, have been free from internal disturbances during the past year, and though the expenditure on account of its dependencies is at present a heavy drain on the revenues of the Colony proper, signs are not wanting that the population in the interior is increasing, and that trade is making steady progress in many districts which, owing to the opening of the railway, have for the first time been put in touch with the requirements of the mercantile community on the coast.

I have, &c.,

H. Bryan,

Acting Governor.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE GOLD COAST FOR THE YEAR 1904.

I.—FINANCIAL.

(A.) Revenue and Expenditure.

Revenue.

1. The estimated revenue for the year 1904, inclusive of a sum of £20,000 Imperial Grant-in-aid towards the cost of the administration of the Northern Territories, was £647,643. The actual revenue amounted to £682,193, exceeding the estimate by £34,550, and showing the substantial increase of £104,640 3*s.* 11*d.*, as compared with that of the previous year.

2. The heads of revenue of the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories for the years 1903 and 1904, are shown for the purposes of comparison in Table I.

3. From this table it will be observed that there are large increases under "Customs," "Licences," "Post Office," "Revenue from Ashanti and the Northern Territories," and "Railways," the decreases occurring under the heads of "Fees of Court," "Rent of Government Property," and "Miscellaneous."

4. With regard to the increase of £14,096 4*s.* 10*d.* in Customs, this is particularly satisfactory as showing an increase of £1,160 13*s.* 0*d.*, as compared with 1902, in which year the receipts were abnormal, and tending to show that the revenue has recovered the severe check it sustained in 1903.

5. The increase under the head of "Licences" is mainly due to the large receipts from liquor licences. On the 1st January, 1904, the cost of licences was doubled with a view of restricting their number and thus enabling a more efficient check to be kept on licensed premises, but instead of the slight increase of £1,000, which was estimated in the revenue under this head—it being realised that the number of licences would, in consequence, be reduced—the result was a satisfactory increase of £7,172.

6. The detailed receipts of revenue from Ashanti and the Northern Territories are set forth in Table II.

7. The amounts paid over during the year by the Imperial Government towards the cost of the administration of the Northern Territories amounted to £31,800 4*s.* 4*d.*; of this sum £11,612 9*s.* 7*d.*, was paid in January, 1904, in respect of the Imperial Grant for the Imperial financial year 1903-04.

8. With regard to the railway, the collections in 1903, amounting to £65,152, were for the half year from July to

December, whereas the receipts in 1904, which amounted to £146,915, were for the whole year.

Expenditure.

9. Table III. shows the expenditure in detail of the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories for the year 1904, as compared with 1903.

Increase in Expenditure.

10. The expenditure for the year 1904 was £622,376 11*s.* 5*d.*, as against £593,956 7*s.* 9*d.* in the previous year, or an increase of £28,420 3*s.* 8*d.*

Reasons for Increase.

11. These figures, however, do not afford a fair comparison, as the expenditure on the railway account shown in 1903 is for the half year only, and that on Ashanti disturbances was in settlement of larger claims. If, therefore, these two items were deducted, the expenditure for 1903 would stand at £538,988 3*s.* 4*d.*, and that for 1904 at £522,593 10*s.* 10*d.*, or a decrease in 1904 of £16,394 12*s.* 6*d.*

Decrease.

12. The most noticeable decreases occurred under the heads "Transport," £10,783, "Mines Surveys," £10,073, and "West African Frontier Force, 1st Battalion," £7,524.

13. Public Works undertaken in 1903 in Ashanti involving heavy cost of transport of stores, swelled the charges against the Transport Vote to an abnormal extent during the previous year.

14. The saving under the head of "Mines Survey" is due to decreases in the staff and transport charges.

15. The decrease under "West African Frontier Force" is chiefly accounted for by the strength of the regiment having been reduced by one company.

16. Table IV. gives the details of expenditure in Ashanti and the Northern Territories under all headings of the estimates under which such expenditure was incurred.

General.

17. In the reports upon the financial transactions for 1903 attention was drawn to the rapid progress made by the Colony up to the end of that year; this progress has been well maintained in the year under review, as is clearly shown in the comparative table given below. If the sum of £197,700, balance of the loan of £400,000 on account of Ashanti disturbances, is deducted from the receipts during 1901 (that amount not being properly credited to the general revenue), the revenue is the largest ever recorded, and exceeded the total expenditure by £59,816 8*s.* 7*d.*

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for ten years from 1895 to 1904, inclusive.

Revenue.					Expenditure.				
Years.	Amount.			Remarks.	Years.	Amount.			Remarks.
	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	
1895	230,075	12	10		1895	265,289	5	11	
1896	237,460	6	7		1896	282,277	15	8	
1897	233,179	1	6		1897	401,691	10	1	
1898	303,821	12	4	Includes Imperial Grant-in-aid of £45,000 on account of Northern Territories.	1898	377,975	17	1	
1899	422,795	15	10	Includes Imperial Grant-in-aid of £100,000 on account of Northern Territories.	1899	309,657	15	3	
1900	585,583	7	5	Includes £50,000 Grant-in-aid of Northern Territories and £202,300 on account of Ashanti disturbances.	1900	515,656	19	2	Includes £243,453 9*s.* 2*d.* expended on account of Ashanti disturbances.
1901	693,893	3	0	Includes £25,000 Grant-in-aid of Northern Territories and £197,700 on account of Ashanti disturbances.	1901	469,459	9	1	Includes £124,392 5*s.* 2*d.* expended on account of Ashanti disturbances.
1902	501,754	9	6	Includes £10,000 Grant-in-aid of Northern Territories.	1902	547,607	13	0	Includes £34,734 10*s.* 10*d.* expended on account of Ashanti disturbances, and £24,000 Repayment of Loan.
1903	577,552	16	1	Includes £23,000 Grant-in-aid of Northern Territories.	1903	593,956	7	9	Includes £14,624 8*s.* 5*d.* expended on account of Ashanti disturbances.
1904	682,193	0	0	Includes £31,800 4*s.* 4*d.* Grant-in-Aid of Northern Territories.	1904	622,376	11	5	Includes £5,612 0*s.* 7*d.* expended on account of Ashanti disturbances.

(B.) Taxation.

1. There is no direct taxation in the Colony. In Ashanti and the Northern Territories, the power of levying a toll or tax on caravans, which was formerly vested in the chiefs, has been vested in the administration which now levies the tolls, and, in return, ensures the safety of the caravan routes.

2. Tolls are collected at Attabubu, Mampon, Kratchi, and Sikassiko, in Ashanti, and at Wa, Bole, Kintampo, Gambaga, Wale Wale, Salaga, and Tumu, in the Northern Territories, at the following rates:—

	s.	*d.*
For each horse	5	0
For each head of cattle, except calves ...	3	0
For each calf...	1	6
For each sheep, or goat	0	6
For each lamb, or kid	0	3
For each donkey	2	0
For each carrier's load of trade goods or country produce, not being grain or kola	2	0
For each donkey load of similar goods ...	4	0
For each carrier load of kola	3	0
For each donkey load of kola	3	0

(C.) Assets and Liabilities.

The excess of assets over liabilities on the 1st of January, 1904, amounted to £302,162 16*s.* 7*d.* On the 31st of December, 1904, the excess was £355,380 6*s.* 3*d.* This increase is explained in the following manner:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Excess at 1st January, 1903	302,162	16	7
Add Revenue for 1904	682,193	0	0
	984,355	16	7
Deduct Expenditure for 1904 ...	622,376	11	5
	361,979	5	2
Deduct also, the payments made on account of the expenses of the Central African Regiment in 1900-1901 (£5,603 2*s.* 9*d.*), and the mutiny of the West African Regiment in 1901 (£995 16*s.* 2*d.*), shown previously as advances and included in the Assets, which have now been deducted from the gross sum due by this Government to the War Office for expenses incurred in 1900-1901	6,598	18	11
Excess of Assets over Liabilities at 31st December, 1904	£355,380	6	3

This surplus is accounted for as follows:—

Assets.

	£	s.	d.
General Imprest Account (cash in hand)	56,197	11	8
Gold Ornaments with Crown Agents...	57	18	2
General Assets, exclusive of Advances for Railway purposes	54,912	1	2
Advanced out of accumulated Revenue over Expenditure for the construction of the Railway from Sekondi to Kumasi, including expenses of Survey	268,183	4	8
	379,350	15	8

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
As shown in Table V.	41,870	17	5			
Less amount secured by Investment appearing on the contra side	18,899	14	0			
	22,971	3	5			
Plus Drafts, and Remittances (Family Remittances, &c., in transit)	999	6	0			
				23,970	9	5
				£355,380	6	3

The detailed statement of assets and liabilities on the 31st December, 1904, is given in Table V.

(D.) Public Debt.

At the 31st December, 1904, the Public Debt of the Colony, exclusive of the claim made by the Government of Northern Nigeria, but not finally accepted, for the ordinary expenditure on troops lent in connection with the Ashanti Expedition, 1900-1, amounted to £2,272,501 6*s.* 9*d.*, and may be summarised as follows:—

Due to the Imperial Government.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1) For Telegraph line to the Northern Territories, 1897 to 1898	29,441	10	8			
(2) Ashanti War, 1900	400,000	0	0			
				429,441	10	8

Due to the War Office.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1) Ashanti Expedition, 1896...	98,798	3	6			
(2) West India Regiment, 1897-98 ...	10,051	15	2			
(3) Ashanti War Expenses, West African Regiment, Central African Regiment, and West India Regiment	62,826	7	0			
				171,676	5	8

**Due to Government of Lagos.*

(1) For Ordinary Expenses of troops, lent in 1900-01				3,971	7	9

Due to Stock Holders.

(1) Inscribed Stock, 1902	1,035,000	0	0			
(2) Scrip against authorised loan of £665,000	63,000	5	9			
				1,098,000	5	9

Due to Crown Agents.

(1) Advances pending issue of loans				569,411	16	11
				£2,272,501	6	9

(E.) Currency.

Legal Tender.

1. British sterling is current and legal tender as are also the following foreign gold coins fixed by the Demonetization Ordinance, No. 2 of 1880:—

2. French gold napoleons, Spanish and South American gold doubloons and half doubloons, United States double eagle, eagle, half eagle, and quarter eagle. British silver coins are legal tender to an unlimited amount, and British bronze coins to any amount not exceeding one shilling. These latter coins have been circulated in the various Provinces, and their use is becoming more general, although cowries are still common in the market places throughout the Colony.

Banks.

3. The Bank of British West Africa, Limited, is the only bank that does business in the Colony. It was established at

* Paid in 1905.

Accra on 1st January, 1897, and now has branches at Cape Coast, Sekondi, Axim, and Tarkwa.

(F.) Municipal Bodies.

Town Councils.

1. The provisions of the Town Councils Ordinance, 1894, were, by Proclamation, extended to Sekondi from the 1st October, and will be extended also to Cape Coast in 1905.

2. Table VI. is a comparative statement of revenue and expenditure of the Accra Town Council for the past five years.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

(A.) Imports and Exports.

Imports.

1. The total value of all Imports was £2,001,857, as against £2,082,544 in 1903; a decrease of £80,687.

2. Table VII. shows the total values of imports into the Colony for the preceding five years.

3. The value of imports free of duty was £623,208, as against £781,076 in 1903. These values include freight, insurance, and other expenses. The value of imports paying specific duties was £215,742, as against £205,442 in 1903, and, of imports paying *ad valorem* duties, £1,162,907, as against £1,096,026 in 1903.

4. Table VIII. shows the value in sterling of imports and their countries of origin for the years 1902, 1903, and 1904.

5. The following is a summary of the imports showing the extent to which the total returns for the year are increased by specie and Government imports:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Specie				275,850	5	0
Commercial Imports—						
Free	295,887	19	6			
Specific	215,923	19	6			
Ad valorem ...	1,162,725	3	3			
				1,674,537	2	3
Government Imports—						
Free	16,839	1	6			
Specific	4,524	11	3			
Ad valorem ...	30,105	18	9			
				51,469	11	6
				£2,001,856	18	9

The principal headings and amounts showing the increases and decreases are given in Table IX.

Increase.

6. It will be observed that the chief increases are in cotton goods, specie, gin and wearing apparel. The increase in cotton goods and wearing apparel is probably due to the fact that more money was in circulation by payments for produce exported.

7. The increased importation of specie was principally for the payment of export produce.

Decrease.

8. The decreases in the importation of machinery and building materials are due to the completion of the railway and the closing down of some of the mines. The other decreases are under the heads of "Provisions," "Bread and Biscuits," and "Rum." The two former are due to the increased cultivation of local crops, which had to a great extent been neglected during the past few years owing to the demand for labour on the railway and the mines.

The decrease in rum is met by the increase in gin.

9. Imports decreased to the following extent as compared with 1903: From the United Kingdom, £4,588, Germany, £21,970, France, £391, United States, £15,285, and the British Colonies, £61,811, amounting in all to £104,045, the decrease from Lagos alone being £60,513. The increases were from Holland, £14,188, and other foreign countries, £9,170, or a net decrease of £80,687.

Exports.

10. The total value of Exports from the Colony during the year was £1,340,026, the largest on record in any year, or an increase of £359,084, as compared with 1903; and of £565,840 as compared with 1902. The total values of exports for the last five years are shown in Table X.

11. Table XI. gives the value of the produce and manufactures of the Colony and British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures for the past three years, and the countries to which they were shipped.

Increase.

The principal heads of increase were:—

	£
Rubber	164,144
Cocoa	113,775
Gold and gold dust	90,817
Specie	36,893
Kola nuts	4,202

Decrease.

The principal decreases were:—

	£
Palm kernels	18,686
Palm oil	17,144
British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures	18,637

12. Table XII. shows the comparative values of the principal articles of export for the years 1903 and 1904, the nett increase, as already stated, being £359,084.

Rubber.

13. Dealing, seriatim, with the increases, the rise in the amount and value of rubber exported is probably due to the opening up of hitherto untapped districts in Ashanti, and the impetus given to the rubber trade in that province by the completion of the railway, and the enterprise of various European firms who have recently established trading depôts in Kumasi. The quantity of rubber exported was 4,013,837 lbs. valued at £360,644, as against 2,258,981 lbs. valued at £196,500 in 1903. It is satisfactory to note that a gradual increase has been maintained in this valuable product since 1901, when there was a heavy falling off owing to the Ashanti disturbances.

Cocoa.

14. The export of cocoa, both in quantity and value, was more than doubled during the past year, the total amount exported being 11,451,458 lbs. valued at £200,025, as against 5,104,761 lbs. valued at £86,250 in 1903. With the exception of a comparatively slight set-back in value in 1903, the export of this product has steadily increased since the first shipment, amounting to only 80 lbs., was made in 1891.

15. Table XIII. gives the actual quantities exported with the values from the year 1891 inclusive.

16. The value of exports to the United Kingdom, France, and Germany exceeded those of the previous year by £270,944, £25,448, and £71,587, respectively; while those of the United States were less than in the previous year by £16,899.

Gold.

17. As already stated the export of gold shows a very substantial increase, as compared with the previous year, the total amounts being £254,791 in 1903, and £345,608 in 1904, or an increase of £90,817. The number of mining companies which exported gold was 13.

Timber.

18. It is satisfactory to note the increase of £5,442 in the value of timber exported.

Kola Nuts.

19. The trade in kola nuts has shown a steady improvement since 1902, the total value exported being £54,763 in 1904, as against £50,561 in 1903, and £37,474 in 1902. The principal market for this product is Lagos, to which nuts to the value of £52,394 were shipped during the year. The shipments to Germany also showed a marked increase, while a small quantity amounting in value to £334 was for the first time sent to the United Kingdom. Large quantities are also exported into the hinterland, whence they are carried to Northern Nigeria.

Palm Oil and Palm Kernels.

20. Palm oil and palm kernels show a still further decrease as compared with the previous year, which is probably due to the exceptionally small rainfall which was even less than in 1903.

Trade of Principal and Minor Ports.

21. Table XIV. shows the trade of the principal and minor ports of the Colony during the years 1903 and 1904.

(B.) Mines, Manufactures, and Fisheries.

1. The increase in the export of gold is chiefly due to the erection of larger stamp batteries on some of the properties.

2. Table XV. gives a list of the companies which exported gold during the year 1904, together with the respective amounts.

Gold Dredging.

3. Dredging work has been carried on by the Ankobra (Tarkwa and Abosso) Development Syndicate, the Birrim Valley Gold Mining and Dredging Company, Pritchards Dredging Company, the Offin River Gold Estates Company, and the Ashanti Goldfields Auxiliary, Limited, and the results obtained have been sufficiently satisfactory to show that dredging is likely to develop into a profitable industry.

Comparative Statement of Gold Exported.

4. Table XVI. gives the comparative amounts and value of gold exported from the Colony since 1880. From this statement it will be seen that there was an increase in 1902 of

£74,694 over the previous year, in 1903 an increase of £157,910 over 1902, and in the year under review a still further increase of £90,817.

List of Mines and Dredging Companies.

5. Table XVII. gives a list of the mines and dredging companies from which the gold was obtained, together with the amounts.

6. There is general improvement in the progress of the mines, as compared with last year, due in a great measure to the opening of the railway to Kumasi, which has assisted the companies in getting up heavier stamps.

7. Three additional companies in the Western Province of the Colony and two in Ashanti are erecting batteries on their properties, all of which should commence work during 1905.

8. Prestea Mines, Limited, is building a light railway about 25 miles in length to bring up machinery to their property for the installation of a battery.

9. Twenty-five other companies were engaged in working their concessions during the year.

10. The number of concessions filed in the Colony was 189, as compared with 81 in 1903, and 67 certificates of validity were granted.

11. Eight prospecting and six mining licences were taken out during the year. No surveyor's licences were issued.

Health of European Staff.

12. The health of the Europeans employed on the mines was good, as the result of improved conditions of housing and feeding.

Manufactures.

13. Strictly speaking, there are no manufactures in the Colony, Ashanti, or the Northern Territories. A certain amount of native cotton cloth is woven by primitive methods from the produce of the indigenous plant. Salt is made in the marshes round Adda and Kwitta, and along the coast-line generally fish are caught and sun-dried for inland consumption.

(C.) Agricultural Industries and Botanical Stations.

Rubber.

1. Attempts have been made to encourage native planters to form plantations of the native rubber trees, but, owing to the apathy of the Chiefs, these have not hitherto met with much success.

2. Samples of Para rubber grown in the Gardens at Aburi have been very favourably reported on, and the prices quoted for samples shown in the English market compare well with the Ceylon and South American product. Sir W. T. Thiselton-Dyer, writing on this subject, has expressed the opinion that the production of Para rubber in our West African Colonies is an enterprise which has now emerged from the experimental stage, and may be safely encouraged by the Colonial Governments. The Para rubber tree appears to be the most satisfactory rubber-producing plant to cultivate in this Colony, and steps are being taken to procure further supplies of seeds from Ceylon and the Straits Settlements for intending planters, with a view to foster the interest aroused in the cultivation of this very valuable product.

Coconuts.

3. There are at the experimental farm at Christiansborg 6,500 plants living, out of a total number planted since 1901 of 11,100. Of this total 3,200 were killed by drought, 1,100 by insects, principally the rhinoceros beetle, and 300 stolen. The scarcity of rain, however, during the year has had a general deteriorating effect.

Cocoa.

4. The cultivation of this product has now been taken up in practically every district in the Colony. During the year numbers of pods for planting purposes have been despatched from Aburi to Ashanti and the Western Province, and the substantial increase in the quantities exported shows how very successful the experiment of the introduction of cocoa has proved.

Cotton.

5. The outlook in connexion with the cotton-growing industry is promising in the Eastern Province, where it is estimated that the area cultivated with this product has increased from 200 to 2,000 acres during the last two years.

6. The soil and climate in this district are adapted for the successful growth of cotton, and the difficulties of transport, which is an all-important factor in this country, are facilitated to a certain extent by the vicinity of the Volta River.

7. Experimental cotton farms have been established at Anum and Labolabo, in the Eastern Province of the Colony, to serve as object lessons and seed-distributing centres for planters.

Palm Oil and Palm Kernels.

8. The very marked falling off in the trade in palm oil and palm kernels is mainly attributable to the great drought, and

partially owing to the substitution of cocoa on some of the plantations.

Food Products.

9. The food products of the Gold Coast, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories (as distinguished from articles of export) comprise cassava, yams, maize, guinea corn, peas, plantains, ochroes, peppers, onions, tomatoes, and garden eggs; mangoes, oranges, pine-apples, pawpaws and bananas are brought to the local markets in the large coast towns, and the cultivation of these, principally to supply the European population, is steadily increasing.

Botanical Stations.

10. The general condition and development of the Gardens at Aburi have been somewhat hindered owing to the frequent and extended absences of the officer in charge in connexion with other departmental undertakings and experiments.

11. The rubber and cocoa trees and the cardamom plants have all made satisfactory progress, and a large number of economic plants new to the collections were established.

12. The quantity of cocoa seeds available for distribution was limited to about 2,000 pods, the remainder being utilized for curing experiments.

13. At Tarkwa over 70 acres have now been brought under cultivation at this station, which was only established in 1903.

14. The total number of seeds and plants distributed through the two stations during the year was 15,142 plants, 2,000 cocoa pods, 8,500 lbs. cotton seeds, 55,000 Para rubber seeds, and 942 packets of seeds (various)

(D.) Lands.

Value of Land.

1. The value of lands varies in different localities, but fluctuates little. In Accra the average price is from 4*s*. to 10*s*. per square foot. In the principal coast towns land is owned chiefly by families or individuals. Conveyance by lease or sale follows the forms of English law.

2. In the interior and in Ashanti, however, the permanent alienation of land (which is usually the property of the community, represented by the chief), except to the Government for public purposes, is unusual; and, when it does occur, is usually brought about by sale on mortgage. Occupancy by

strangers to the tribe, for purposes of cultivation, is commonly allowed on easy terms.

3. Since the passing of the Concessions Ordinance of 1900 large tracts of land have been leased for long terms to European mining companies.

Concession Claims.

4. During the year the number of concession claims filed were 189, as compared with 81 in 1903.

Certificates of Validity.

5. Sixty-seven certificates of validity were granted, making a total of 142 to the end of the year.

6. The lease of forest lands for concession purposes and the marking out of concessions by the Government Survey is leading to the settlement of many boundaries. It has also had the effect of strengthening the hands of the head chiefs, who have declined to consent to the lease of lands by sub-chiefs unless they are compensated.

7. The usual terms on which a gold mining concession in the eastern part of the Colony is leased are, for an area of five square miles for 99 years:—

(i.) A preliminary payment of £50 (called consideration money).

(ii.) An annual rent of £12 (known as occupation rent), until mining with machinery shall have been commenced.

(iii.) A mining rent of from £100 to £250 a year.

8. The usual size of a gold mining concession in other parts of the Colony is 1,000 fathoms square; the consideration money is from £50 to £100, the occupation rent £12, and mining rent £200. If the area be more than 1,000 fathoms, the Court usually requires a mining rent to be at the rate of £200 per 1,000 fathoms square.

9. In Ashanti the following terms are generally in force for concessions of five square miles:—

£100 consideration money.

£12 to £24 annual ground rent.

£200 to £300 mining rent.

In some cases, however, larger sums have been paid for concessions.

(E.) Shipping.

1. A comparative statement of the number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels, entered and cleared, in the Colony for 1903 and 1904, is given in Table XVIII.

2. The total number of steam vessels which entered and cleared from the various ports in the Colony during the year was 577 and 567 respectively.

Thirteen sailing vessels entered and 17 cleared.

3. The former show an increase on the previous year of 12 entered and seven cleared, and the latter a decrease of nine entered and two cleared. The sailing vessels are mainly employed in the rum, tobacco, and lumber trade, the greater part of which is carried on with the United States.

Table XIX. gives a comparative statement of the sailing and steam vessels of British and foreign nationalities entered and cleared during the years 1903 and 1904.

Mail and Steamship Services.

The African Steamship Company and the British and African Steam Navigation Company (1900) *Limited.*

1. Mail steamers of these companies leave Liverpool every Saturday, calling at Sierra Leone, Monrovia, Axim, Sekondi, Cape Coast and Accra, the length of the voyage being 14 to 15 days.

2. These companies also despatch cargo steamers every alternate Wednesday and fourth Thursday from Liverpool, the Wednesday steamers calling at the principal Gold Coast ports and the Thursday steamers at all Gold Coast ports outwards and homewards. Length of the voyage, Liverpool to Accra, varies from 30 to 37 days.

3. On the 15th of each month a steamer leaves Hamburg and calls at the principal Gold Coast ports, length of voyage being about 30 days.

4. Homewards.—The mail steamers of these companies call at Accra every Tuesday, also calling at Cape Coast, Sekondi, and Axim—the length of the voyage, Accra to Plymouth, by these steamers, being 17 days.

5. The steamers of these companies call at the Canary Islands or Madeira, and occasionally at both places, homewards.

Compagnie Belge Maritime du Congo.

6. The steamers of this company, sailing outwards from Antwerp, call at Southampton every third Friday for passengers for Teneriffe, Sierra Leone, Axim, Sekondi, Cape Coast,

and Accra, the length of the voyage, Southampton to Accra, being 14 days. These steamers also call at Accra on the homeward voyage every third Saturday, and at the other above-named ports in reverse order, the length of the passage, Accra to Southampton, being 14 days.

Woermann Line.

7. A mail steamer of this line, outwards from Hamburg, calls at Southampton on the 12th and 28th of each month for passengers for the principal Gold Coast ports, the length of the voyage, Southampton to Accra, being 16 days. Cargo steamers of this line leave Hamburg on 1st, 7th, 20th, and 22nd of each month, calling at most ports on the Gold Coast, the voyage to Accra varying from 25 to 32 days.

8. Two of this company's steamers leave Accra on 14th and 28th of each month homewards, calling also at Cape Coast, Sekondi, and Axim for mails and passengers, the voyage from Accra to Southampton taking about 16 days.

9. Cargo steamers of one or two French companies sailing from Marseilles call irregularly outwards and homewards at Gold Coast ports

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III.—LEGISLATION.

Ordinances of 1904.

1. Table XX. gives a Schedule of the Ordinances passed in the Legislative Council during the year, together with the Ordinances affecting Ashanti and the Northern Territories enacted by the Governor. Of these six were merely amendments to existing Ordinances of the Colony.

2. The most important Ordinances enacted during the year were as follows:—

No. 1, which provides for the removal of lunatics from the Colony.

No. 4, to facilitate the proof of the election and installation and the deposition of chiefs according to native custom.

No. 9, to regulate the sale of wine and beer.

No provision had hitherto been made by the Legislature, restricting in any way the sale of wine and beer, and it was deemed advisable to place the sale of these intoxicating beverages on the same footing as the sale of spirits by means of licences. The Ordinance does not affect the sale of palm wine.

No. 11, to prevent the illegal detention of stool property.

This Ordinance was passed for the purpose of preventing the detention of stool property by legally deposed Chiefs, who might thereby obstruct the installation of their successors duly elected according to native customary law.

No. 12, to vest the control of Savings Banks in the Post and Telegraph Department.

The management of the Saving Bank had hitherto been under the control of the Treasury, and its transfer to the Post Office was decided upon with a view to make the branches more accessible to the general public.

No. 13, to repeal the Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1898, and to substitute other provisions.

The main object of this Ordinance was to amend the existing tariff west of the Volta, by placing specific duties on certain articles hitherto charged 10 per cent. ad valorem duty, in respect of most of which questions had arisen as to the value of the packages and coverings in which the goods are imported.

Ashanti.

3. Three Ordinances were enacted by the Governor with respect to Ashanti during 1904:—

No. 1 amends the Ashanti Administration Ordinance, 1902, by adding to it the Spirit Licence (Amendment) Ordinance, 1903.

No. 2, to regulate the law relating to sentences of flogging and whipping in Ashanti.

No. 3, to further amend the Ashanti Concessions Ordinance, 1903.

Northern Territories.

4. Three Ordinances were also enacted by the Governor with respect to the Northern Territories during the year, viz.:—

No. 1, to regulate the law relating to sentences of flogging and whipping in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast—similar to that enacted for Ashanti.

No. 2, to regulate the rights of prospecting and mining in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast.

No. 3, to amend the Northern Territories Administration Ordinance, 1902.

IV.—EDUCATION.

(A.) Primary.

Main features and number of Schools open in 1904.

1. In 1904 there were 139 schools in the Colony on the list for inspection, of which seven were Government schools; out of the remainder 123 succeeded in obtaining Government grants.

2. Table XXI. gives the number of Government and Assisted Schools maintained in the Colony for the last three years, showing an increase of 15, as compared with the previous year.

3. The total number of scholars on the roll during the year was 13,955, as compared with 12,803 in 1903 and 12,136 in the previous year.

4. The following table shows the average attendance of scholars and grants-in-aid earned during the last three years:—

Year.	Government.	Assisted.	Total.	No. on Roll.	Average Attendance.	Grant in-aid.
						£ s. d.
1902 ...	7	117	124	12,136	8,938	3,875 11 5
1903 ...	7	117	124	12,803	9,411	4,647 3 3
1904 ...	7	132	139	13,955	10,234	4,636 5 7
Increase or Decrease 1904.	—	—	+15	+1,152	+823	— 10 17 8

5. Table XXII. gives the classification of the schools under the various educational agencies.

6. Special grants, amounting to £133 13*s.* 7*d.*, for the maintenance of buildings, furniture, apparatus, and for new buildings and enlargements were awarded during the year. The Basel Mission spent £34 16*s.* 11*d.* on new buildings, and the Wesleyan Mission £178 12*s.* 10*d.* On school equipment and repairs, the Basel Mission spent £207, the Roman Catholic Mission £45 16*s.* 5*d.*, and the Wesleyan Mission £133 12*s.* 2*d.*; £513 1*s.* 3*d.* was paid for scholars receiving industrial instruction, and £816 10*s.* 6*d.* was earned in optional subjects.

7. There are about 123 schools in the Colony which do not receive any grant. Most of these are half-time infant schools, and in few of them is the average attendance over 20.

8. Table XXIII. shows the non-assisted schools and number of scholars.

9. The system of examinations for appointment to Junior Clerkships in the Gold Coast Civil Service was initiated a few years ago with the object of securing a better class of men for the Government service, and improving the existing method of selection. Clerks cannot be placed on the permanent establishment without passing the prescribed examination.

10. There has been a satisfactory increase in all classes except Standard VI. A regulation has been introduced requiring candidates for Junior Clerkships in the Civil Service to produce a certificate showing that they have passed Standard VII. and such certificates are issued by the Department.

11. Apart from inspections by the Education Department the schools of the various Mission Societies are under the direction of ordained European or native missionaries. Of these each is appointed by his society to a district, in which he exercises full authority, appointing and dismissing teachers, fixing salaries, &c. To the teachers themselves, however, falls the practical management of the schools, which are scattered far apart, and are not on that account inspected as frequently by the managers as is desirable.

School Fees.

12. There is no uniform scale of fees charged by the Assisted Schools. The Government Schools at Accra and Cape Coast charge a fee of 3*d.* a month for pupils in the infant classes, and 6*d.* a month for those in the standards. The other Government Schools are free.

13. Table XXIV. shows the school fees collected in 1902, 1903, and 1904 respectively. These fees, amounting to £1,076 8*s.* 10*d.*, show an increase proportionate to the increase in the number of scholars. Taken in connexion with the average attendance, the figures in the table referred to show an average payment of 2*s.* 1*d.* per scholar, which is the same as that for 1903.

14. Attendance at school being entirely voluntary, any increase in the amount of school fees must be welcomed as an indication of the growing popularity of education.

15. There is nothing in the nature of a school rate or tax, and the small fee asked can easily be paid.

16. A school has been opened at Bensu, in Lower Wassaw. The buildings, which include a master's residence, were erected by the Government and paid for by the Chiefs out of their mining rents.

(B.) Secondary.

17. There are no secondary schools under the Board of Education, and apart from the two seminaries of the Basel Mission, there are only four Schools in the Colony which claim to give an education other than elementary. These are the Accra Grammar School, the Cape Coast Graded School, the Wesleyan Collegiate School, Cape Coast, and a school recently opened at the same town by the Fante Public Schools Company. There are no Europeans on the staff of any of these schools, and they can hardly be regarded as secondary in more than name. A good High School is a serious want.

(C.) Industrial, Technical, and Agricultural Schools.

18. No teacher volunteered last year to take the course of instruction in agriculture at the Government Botanical Gardens. This course was first instituted in 1902, and its object is to improve the agricultural work done in the schools, by enabling the teachers to acquire a theoretical as well as practical knowledge of the subject.

Agricultural Instruction.

19. At a large number of schools there are plantations in which are grown cotton, cocoa, arrow-root, corn, rubber, as well as vegetables and flowers. The chief difficulty is the want of trained instructors. At the Central Schools of the Basel Mission there is European supervision, but in the outlying villages it is doubtful if the work done is of much practical value. A course of instruction is now given to teachers at the Government Botanical Gardens. Prizes are also offered to schools for the best farm or plantation.

Other Technical Instruction.

20. In connexion with the Government Schools at Accra and Cape Coast, are classes for instruction in cabinet-making. The course of training extends over two years, and at the conclusion of this, boys who pass an examination held by the Director of Works are admitted as apprentices to the Public Works Department. At the Roman Catholic School, Cape Coast, a printing press has been established. Bookbinding is taught at several Basel Mission Schools. Straw plaiting, enamel work, basket-making, brick-making, and masonry are also taught at various Basel Mission and Roman Catholic Schools.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

(A.) Hospitals.

1. There are excellent Hospitals at Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi, with European nursing sisters attached to them; the number of wards and beds being as follows:—

—	European Wards.	Beds.	Native Wards.	Beds.
Accra	3	7	4	26
Cape Coast	3	6	2	27
Sekondi	2	12	3	14

2. There are also smaller Hospitals at Axim, Elmina, Ada, Kwitta, Kumasi, and Gambaga, and dispensaries at Tarkwa, Saltpond, and Akuse. There are contagious diseases hospitals at Accra and Cape Coast.

3. The number of in-patients treated during the year at the various hospitals was 2,496, as compared with 2,540 in 1903 and 1,350 in 1902, but the general health of the Colony was good.

(B.) Asylum.

1. There is only one lunatic asylum in the Colony, at Accra. Seventy-one patients remained in the asylum at the close of 1903 under treatment, and 34 new cases were admitted during the year 1904, making a total of 105 cases—83 males and 22 females. Of these 30 were discharged from the Asylum, 14 died, and one escaped, leaving 60 patients under treatment at the end of 1904.

(C.) Poor Houses; and (D.) Reformatories.

1. There are no poor-houses or reformatories in the Colony, and poverty, in the strict sense of the word, is unknown.

2. Further instances have occurred of Europeans who have been dismissed from the employment of the mining companies being left practically destitute, and the Government has in several cases paid the cost of their passages to England.

(E.) Savings Bank.

Deposits.

1. The deposits during the year, including interest, amounted to £6,776 14*s.* 5*d.*, or an increase of £430 16*s.* 2*d.* over 1903.

Withdrawals.

2. The withdrawals for the same period amounted to £5,559 17*s.* 10*d.*, being £1,216 16*s.* 7*d.* less than the deposits, and also showing a decrease as compared with the withdrawals for 1903 of £317 1*s.* 0*d.*

3. The number of branches open remained the same, viz., 10.

4. The account opened on behalf of the 1st Battalion, Gold Coast Regiment, continued to show very satisfactory progress.

Transfer of Control from Treasury to Post Office.

5. The arrangements for transferring the control of the Savings Bank from the Treasury to the Post Office Department were concluded during the year, and on the 31st December the Savings Bank Transfer Ordinance was passed, legalizing the transfer.

Interest on Deposits.

6. The interest credited to depositors during the year amounted to £143 12*s.* 11*d.*; the amount of interest received from investments during the same period was £1,721 12*s.* 6*d.*

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

(A.) Police.

Force.

1. The total strength of the police force on the 31st December, 1904, was 611 of all ranks, made up as follows:—

General Police	406
Escort Police	116
Mines Police	57
Railway Police	32
	611

Included in this number are six European officers and four West Indian superintendents.

Recruiting.

2. Recruiting was almost entirely confined to natives of the Colony—no Lagos men were enlisted. The force is armed with ·450 Martini Henry carbines.

Detective Branch.

3. The detective branch of the force has been increased with useful results.

Crime.

4. The return of crime shows that 6,659 cases were dealt with, as against 5,834 in the previous year, or an increase of 825. This increase is, to a great extent, accounted for by the increase of offences at Kumasi under the Sanitary Laws.

(B.) Prisons.

Appointments.

1. On the 1st January, 1904, the appointment of Superintendent of Prisons was combined with that of Commissioner of Police. Three European Gaolers were appointed during the year, and were placed in charge of the three Central Prisons at Accra, Elmina, and Cape Coast. The native staff of warders has been considerably increased during the year, owing to the increased number of prisoners, and additional accommodation has been provided both at Accra and Cape Coast.

New Prison at Sekondi.

2. At Sekondi the site has been selected and the ground cleared for the new Central Prison.

Prison Industries.

3. The amount realized from the sale of prison industries during the year from the two principal prisons at Accra and Elmina was £112 7*s.* 8*d.*, as against £267 14*s* 7*d.* in 1903. The total earnings of the prison for the year amounted to £10,173 19*s.* 1½*d.*, as compared with £7,819 5*s.* 7*d.* in the previous year, the total cost of the department being £12,794 6*s.* 0*d.*, or £1,274 0*s.* 4*d.* in excess of 1903.

(C.) Criminal Statistics.

Table XXV. shows the number of offences, apprehensions, convictions, and acquittals, including Ashanti and the Northern Territories, for the last three years.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(A.) Population.

The population of the Gold Coast, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories was, according to the last census taken in 1901, 1,486,433, but the figures can only be considered as approximately correct.

(B.) Public Health.

1. The general health of the population of the Colony and Protected Territories during the year has been good. Malaria was slightly less prevalent than last year, while the European population was greater.

Smallpox.

2. There has been an increase in the number of cases of small-pox, but the number of deaths has decreased, being one in 62, as against eleven in 37 last year.

3. The rainfall throughout the Colony was, on the whole, less; an increase being noted only at Axim and Kwitta.

Health of the European Community.

4. The health of the Europeans in the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories shows an improvement generally over the previous year, and the hope expressed in 1903 that the low death rate would be maintained was more than fulfilled. There were fewer deaths, but the invaliding rate was slightly higher.

5. The following table gives the death and invaliding rate per 1,000 of the European community:—

How Employed.	Number.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Death rate per 1,000	Invaliding rate per 1,000,
Officials	351	8	27	22·79	76·92
Mercantile Firms, &c.	305	3	22	9·83	72·13
Mining Companies	1,222	13	97	10·63	79·37
Missions	75	1	11	13·33	146·66
Total ...	1,953	25	157	12·80	80·38

6. In 1903 the number of deaths was 39, and the number of men invalided 137.

HEALTH OF THE NATIVE POPULATION.

7. The health of the native population was fair, but dry weather has in many cases been a cause of suffering and ill-health, especially at Accra, where the water supply is inadequate.

Principal Diseases.

8. The principal diseases treated were malarial fever, diseases of the skin, ulcers, yaws, diseases of the intestines, and respiratory organs.

(C.) SANITATION.

9. Great improvements have been carried out in the sanitation of many of the principal towns during the past year, more especially in the cases of Cape Coast, Sekondi, and Axim. The resistance to sanitation on the part of the native population still continues, but not to such an extent as formerly, although it is still comparatively active. In other towns it is of a more passive nature; the native is usually satisfied with the conditions under which his race has lived for centuries, and does not wish for anything better.

(D.) CLIMATE.

10. The rainfall for the year was lower than ever before recorded, the result being that in many places on the coast the lack of water was seriously felt.

The following table gives the mean meteorological observations taken at Accra, Aburi, Cape Coast, Axim, Kwitta, Kumasi, and Gambaga during the year 1904:—

Name of Station.	Temperature.						Rainfall.	
	Solar maximum.	Minimum on grass.	Shade maximum.	Shade minimum.	Range.	Mean.	Amount in inches.	Degree of humidity.
Accra	140·72	71·04	84·83	73·01	11·47	78·92	17·28	79·98
Aburi	126·10	73·46	80·00	71·87	8·30	76·06	31·10	83·19
Cape Coast ...	—	71·35	83·94	71·89	11·52	77·91	22·97	84·26
Axim	129·31	36 67	84·53	70·67	14·11	77·43	75·09	85·37
Kwitta ...	140·52	73·56	88·77	76·49	12·22	82·63	15·40	75·12
Kumasi ...	146·05	68·80	84·81	69·73	15·04	77·10	39·75	83·02
Gambaga ...	147·91	51·19	87·23	74·64	15·78	79·27	40·51	57·81
Sekondi								

= Kitta?

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

Revenue.

1. The revenue of the Department for the year amounted to £21,836 16*s.* 11*d.*, exclusive of the sum of £6,475 8*s.* 10*d.* collected on behalf of the African Direct Telegraph Company on account of cablegrams despatched from the various offices in the Colony; and of £8,250 18*s.* 7*d.* realised on account of sales of Judicial Stamps, and of £2,176 1*s.* 8*d.*, duty collected on parcels imported and subsequently credited to the Customs Department.

Sales of Stamps.

2. The revenue from stamps for Postal and Revenue purposes shows a very considerable increase, as compared with the previous year; that from Judicial Stamps, a large decrease; and a slight decrease also appears under stamps for telegraph purposes.

Comparative Collections.

3. The following statement gives the figures for 1903 and 1904, respectively:—

—	1903.			1904.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
(*a*) Postage Stamps (for Postal and Revenue purposes).	8,468	5	2	9,681	17	5
(*b*) Postage Stamps (for Telegraphic purposes).	11,671	19	7	11,379	13	9
(*c*) Judicial Stamps	9,582	6	4	8,250	18	7

Expenditure.

4. The expenditure for the year amounted to £23,400 8*s.* 6*d.*, as against £21,623 3*s.* in 1903. This amount, however, includes the sum of £2,675 1*s.* 11*d.* off account of extra expenditure in connection with the extensions of the telegraph system and the establishment of telephone exchanges at Sekondi and Tarkwa.

Correspondence.

5. There has again been a further falling off in the amount of correspondence received in the Colony, doubtless due to the closing down of some of the mines—the amount of ordinary mail matter dealt with was practically the same as in the previous year.

6. It is estimated that 3,564,800 letters, postcards, newspapers, and book packets were received and despatched, as compared with 3,749,982 in 1903.

Registered and Insured Correspondence.

7. Registered and insured correspondence again shows a substantial increase, 137,900 registered articles having been despatched, and 103,500 received, as compared with 125,954 despatched, and 91,364 received in 1903.

Parcel Post.

8. In the Parcel Post Service, which has become very popular as a means of importing wearing apparel and other light articles from England, increases have already been recorded of 60 per cent. in 1901 over 1900, 76 per cent. in 1902 over 1901, 32 per cent. in 1903 over 1902, and the year 1904 shows a further increase of 5 per cent. over 1903. The total number of parcels imported was 29,320, while 3,424 were despatched; of these, 2,368 were insured.

Money Order Offices.

9. A new money order office was opened at Prampram, and there is now a money order office at the headquarters of each district of the Colony, as well as at Kumasi and Obuasi in Ashanti.

Money Orders.

10. The total value of money orders issued was £54,963 2*s.* 11*d.*, as against £48,953 12*s.* 11*d.* in 1903, an increase of over 12 per cent., notwithstanding the fact that the introduction and sale of British postal orders on the 1st October has largely superseded the issue of money orders.

Postal Orders.

11. Postal orders to the value of £8,556 1*s.* 11*d.* were sold during 1904, as compared with £4,963 18*s.* 7*d.* in 1903, an increase of 72 per cent. This large increase is accounted for by the substitution of the British postal order for the inland postal order formerly in circulation. These orders are payable not only in the Colony but also in the United Kingdom and in a large number of Colonies which have become parties to the scheme put forward by the Imperial Post Office. This means of making remittances became immediately popular, as is shown by the sales, which amounted during the last quarter of the year to £5,047 4*s.* 7*d.*

Telegraphs.

12. On the 31st December there were 39 offices open for business in the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories, with a total constructed length of 1,032 miles.

13. The total number of telegrams dealt with was 270,518, as compared with 276,681 in 1903. This is accounted for chiefly by the decrease in the official telegrams, and the revenue has not been prejudicially affected thereby.

14. The number of official messages dealt with was 104,040, as compared with 136,822 in the previous year.

Telegraph Extension.

15. The telegraph extensions from Aburi to Kpong and from N'Koranza to Attabubu, and the construction of a line along the railway from Sekondi to Kumasi, were completed during the year. The Aburi-Kpong line completes the circuit from Accra to Adda.

New Offices.

16. New offices were opened at Akropong and Somanya on the Accra-Kpong line, and at Attabubu, which is the present terminal station of the projected N'Koranza-Yeji line.

17. The existing lines along the coast have been generally overhauled, and communication has been fairly well maintained during the year.

Telephones.

18. Telephone exchanges exist at Accra and Cape Coast, connecting all the Government Offices and most of the leading business houses.

Opening of New Exchange.

19. An exchange was opened at Sekondi in October last, to which there are at present 9 Government and 14 private subscribers.

IX.—MILITARY FORCES AND EXPENDITURE.

West African Frontier Force.

Strength.

1. The strength of the Gold Coast Regiment of the West African Frontier Force, which consists of two battalions, was on the 31st December, 1904, 55 officers, 11 European non-commissioned officers, and 1,747 rank and file (natives).

1st Battalion.

2. The 1st battalion and a battery are stationed in Ashanti, with headquarters at Kumasi, and detachments at Accra and Cape Coast in the Colony.

2nd Battalion.

3. The 2nd battalion and a battery are stationed in the Northern Territories, with headquarters at Gambaga. A body of mounted infantry is attached to this battalion.

Cost of Up-keep.

4. The expenditure incurred in the up-keep of this force in 1904 was £82,993.

Volunteers.

Authorised Establishment and Actual Strength.

1. The authorised establishment of the Volunteers on 31st December, 1904, was 520 of all ranks. The actual strength of the force was 369, or an increase of 87 as compared with the previous year.

Machine Gun Sections.

2. The strength of the three gun sections was only 39, as against 94 in 1903. This falling off was mainly due to members at Accra and Cape Coast leaving after having completed their three years' agreement, and at Axim to the very few Europeans now stationed there.

Armament.

3. The volunteers are armed with the Martini-Enfield carbine and '88 sword-bayonets.

Expenditure.

4. The total cost of the force for the year was £1,262 16*s.* 10*d.*, or an increase of £459 16*s.* over the preceding year.

Preventive Service.

1. This service, which is a branch of the Customs Department, is stationed along the eastern and western frontiers of the Colony.

2. The River Volta preventive service extends from Adda to Burai in the Northern Territories, just north of the eighth parallel, and consists of 28 stations. The western frontier of the preventive service extends from Half Assinie to Debisu, within five miles of the boundary of Ashanti, and consists of 25 stations.

3. Occasional patrols are sent north of Debisu along the Ashanti frontier by the preventive service; but the prevention of smuggling into Ashanti from the Ivory Coast, rests with the Ashanti Administration, as does the prevention of smuggling into the Northern Territories from Togo with the Northern Territories Administration.

Expenditure.

4. The expenditure on these services in 1904 was £15,752 8*s.* 2*d.*

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Important Events.

Taking over of Railway.

1. The most important event of the year was the taking over on the 1st April of the Government Railway from Obuasi to Kumasi from the Construction Branch.

Demarcation of Anglo-German Boundary.

2. The Anglo-German boundary between the Trans-Volta District and the adjoining Colony of Togoland was demarcated during the year.

3. The demarcation of the Anglo-German boundary north of the 9th parallel of north latitude and that of the Anglo-French boundary along the 11th parallel of north latitude were also completed during the year.

ASHANTI.

1. Ashanti remained peaceful throughout the year, and the political outlook is satisfactory.

2. During the first half of the year all the Ashanti Kings, with the exception of Bekwai and Ekwanta, who, however, sent their representatives, were taken to visit Sekondi by railway, in order to acquaint them with the advantages afforded for merchandise by rapid transit to the coast.

3. Although the railway reached Kumasi in October, 1903, it was not until the 1st of April, 1904, that the Government took over the Obuasi-Kumasi section from the Construction Department.

4. The natives are becoming more accustomed to the railway, and the downward traffic from Ashanti is steadily increasing.

5. Many of the leading mercantile firms on the coast have opened branches and stores in Kumasi, and trade at that place is increasing.

6. A camp of exercise for the 1st Battalion, Gold Coast Regiment, was formed at Tekiman in March and April. The natives of that district were very friendly and kept up a constant supply of food during the six weeks that the troops were stationed among them.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

1. During the year under review, our relations with the local French and German officials in these Territories were of a cordial nature.

Demarcation of Anglo-French and Anglo-German Boundaries.

2. The Anglo-French boundary, along the 11th parallel of north latitude was demarcated during the year, as was also the Anglo-German boundary from the 9th parallel of north latitude to the boundary of the French Soudan, thus finally delimiting the boundaries between this Protectorate, the Ivory Coast and the French Soudan on the north and west, and Togo on the east.

3. In the early part of the year minor disturbances again took place in Lobi-Dagarti, which necessitated the despatch on three occasions of small parties of soldiers under European officers to restore order.

4. It was also necessary for the Chief Commissioner to proceed with a strong escort to Kandigar, a large district lying about 6 miles south of the 11th parallel of north latitude, to punish the people for looting traders and caravans.

5. The state of the Protectorate, taken as a whole, during the year may be considered to have been quite peaceful, except for the foregoing instances.

6. Looting and stealing cattle are the most prevalent offences, but there has been comparatively little serious crime during the year. Slave dealing is gradually being suppressed.

Revenue.

7. The revenue from all sources amounted to £12,524 2*s.* 4*d.*, showing an increase of £560 6*s.* 7*d.*, as compared with the previous year.

8. The store at Gambaga having served the purpose for which it was established, namely, to encourage trade by creating a demand for European goods, was closed in April, thereby involving a falling off in the sale of trade goods of £723 6*s.* 8*d.*

9. A new road was made between Yeji and Salaga, and the road between Dogonkade and Kwobia completed. Various station buildings were erected at Yeji, Kintampo, and Salaga.

10. The harvest throughout the Protectorate was plentiful, and more land put under cultivation than in former years, thereby affording an ample supply of foodstuffs, such as maize, guinea corn, millet, yams, ground-nuts, rice, beans, &c., except at Yeji where there was an abnormal demand for these articles owing to the increase in the native population brought about by the transfer of the headquarters of the Gonja District from Salaga to that station.

11. From a commercial point of view cotton is the most important produce of these territories; it is grown in most parts of the Protectorate, and particularly in Dagomba, in sufficient quantities to meet local requirements, which are yearly increasing.

12. The question of the cultivation of this product for export in the Northern Territories cannot be taken up until better transport facilities are available.

13. The Volta River transport scheme has been abandoned, and all goods are now sent *viâ* the railway as far as Kumasi and thence *viâ* Yeji to Salaga, Kintampo, and Gambaga, respectively.

Force.

14. The troops stationed in the Protectorate, the headquarters of which is Gambaga, consist of the 2nd Battalion of the Gold Coast Regiment of the West African Frontier Force, and one battery of artillery.

RAILWAYS.

1. On the 1st of April, 1904, the last section of the railway from Obuassi to Kumasi (44 miles) was taken over from the Construction Department.

Capital Outlay.

2. The capital outlay on construction to the 31st December, 1904, according to the Construction Department books, was £1,756,409, which, added to capital expenditure incurred by the open lines, amounted to £1,782,134.

Length of Line.

3. The length of the line from Sekondi to Kumasi is 168 miles, the gauge 3 ft. 6 ins., and the permanent way laid with 50 lb. steel rails on steel trough sleepers. There are 19 stations, of which 13 are in the Colony and six in Ashanti.

Obuasi to Kumasi.

4. On leaving Obuassi (124 miles from Sekondi) the line continues to ascend until at 135½ miles the highest elevation is reached, 862 feet above sea level. Thence northwards there is a long descent, broken by a sharp rise and fall on each side of Bekwai Station, 151 miles, whence the road again rises to Kumasi Station (858 feet above sea level).

Improvement of Line.

5. The line has been much improved, and the derailments, mainly attributable to the defective state of the road, which were somewhat frequent during the first half of the year, have been considerably less during the six months ended the 31st of December.

Goods Sheds.

6. Goods sheds have been built at the Sekondi Jetty and also at Kumasi, which have proved of great convenience to the public. Storage for merchandise at several stations has been provided. As necessity arises, it is proposed to reserve spaces for local markets near each station.

Bridges and Culverts.

7. The bridges and culverts were reported as being in good working condition at the end of the year. The wooden jetty at Sekondi has been put in good order, and the repairs to the iron jetty completed.

Locomotive and Rolling Stock.

8. The locomotives and rolling stock underwent heavy repairs during the year; the engines suffering considerably owing to the lack of fresh water, caused from the prolonged drought.

Abnormal Drought.

9. The abnormal drought also increased the expenditure and difficulty in working the trains, and water had to be brought from the Bonsa River, a distance of 28 miles from Sekondi. The scarcity of water was also much felt at up-country stations.

Water Supply.

10. Investigations are being carried out with a view to obtaining a suitable water supply, but it necessarily takes a considerable time to collect accurate data on which to base a satisfactory scheme.

Consumption of Coal.

11. The consumption of coal per engine mile has been progressively reduced, and was 41·69 lbs. per mile for the half-year ended 31st December, 1904, as against 45·83 during the first six months of the year.

Rates.

12. By an agreement made with the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, Limited, in 1897, the Government undertook not to lower (excepting by special arrangement) the average rate per ton per mile beyond 1*s.* 6*d.* in the up and 1*s.* in the down direction, or an average minimum of 1*s.* 3*d.* Negotiations are in progress with a view to the cancellation of the agreement.*

Cranage Charges.

13. The cranage charges on goods landed at the Sekondi Jetties were reduced from the 1st of January, 1904, to 7*s.* 6*d.* per hour, with a working minimum of three hours.

Principal Commodities and Native Produce.

Principal Commodities.

14. The principal commodities carried by the railway from 1st January to the 31st December, 1904, with the tons carried and the amount earned, are shown in Table XXVI.

* The Agreement was on the 19th April, 1905, cancelled by mutual consent, and on the 6th June new regulations and by-laws were made, and considerable reductions in the rates effected.

Native Produce.

15. The following are the various articles of native produce conveyed during the year, amounting to 5,105 tons, and producing a freight value of £8,883. The amount of freight earned for [illegible] months in 1903 was £950; decided progress has, therefore, been made in this direction:—

Articles.	Tons.	£
Cocoa	95	110
Corn...	80	82
Fish	885	1,674
Garri	145	150
Live Stock	63	537
Unclassified...	368	459
Onions	42	219
Palm Oil	55	98
Plantains	1,178	1,149
Rubber	433	3,189
Sheabutter	3	4
Timber	1,692	1,133
Yams	66	79
Total	5,105	8,883

Coaching Traffic.

16. The earnings from coaching traffic have increased considerably, and amounted to £31,475 for the year, or 21·30 per cent. of the total earnings of the railway. Whilst in the first class passenger traffic there is little or no improvement, there is a large increase in the number of ordinary second class passengers; "market" tickets will shortly be issued, by which it is hoped that a further improvement will be shewn.

Public Traffic.

17. The number of passengers and earnings from public traffic at each station are shewn in Table XXVII. It will be seen that the greatest number of bookings were at Tarkwa, as in the preceding year, and that the largest amount was earned at Sekondi. Seventy-three per cent. of the passengers were booked to or from stations between Sekondi and Abosso.

Goods Traffic.

18. The earnings from goods traffic at each station are shewn in Table XXVIII.

Downward Traffic.

19. The increase in the downward traffic, which is still only 16 per. cent. of the total tonnage carried, is shewn by the following figures:—

6 months ended	31st December, 1903	—Tonnage down	383
6 „ „	1st June, 1904,	„ „	913
6 „ „	31st December, 1904	„ „	2,443

Goods Traffic.

20. For convenience of reference, the earnings from goods traffic are here summarised:—

—	Weight.	Amount.
	Tons.	£
General Merchandise	23,409	108,804
Construction Materials	491	545
Government Stores	385	1,844
Cranage	—	1,400
Shunting	—	384
Demurrage	—	417
Total	24,285	113,394

*Revenue and Expenditure.**

21. The general result of the year's working is as follows:—

Revenue for first half-year	£32,289
Revenue for second half-year	24,382
Total Net Revenue ...	£56,671

22. Earnings were derived under the following heads:—

Coaching Traffic	£21,475
Goods Traffic	113,394
Telegraphs	136
Sundries	3,092
Total ...	£148,097

* Blue Book figures show actual receipts and payments in the year. Railway figures show revenue earned and expenditure incurred, although not necessarily received or paid, during the year.

23. Expenditure was incurred as under:—

Maintenance of Ways, Works, and Stations	£40,633
Locomotives, Carriages, and Wagons	29,855
Traffic	9,635
General Charges	9,627
Special and Miscellaneous	1,712
Total ...	£91,465

Percentage of Expenses.

24. The percentage of the expenses, therefore, to earnings is 61·76 per cent., and the percentage of net earnings on the capital outlay at 31st December, 1904, was 3·18 per cent.

General.

25. The maintenance, working, and receipts of the line have improved, and economy in expenditure has been effected in several directions.

Roads.

Saltpond-Insuaim Road.

1. The construction of the Saltpond-Insuaim road has been completed to within three miles of Essekuma.

Accra-Kyebi Road.

2. The road from Accra to Insawam (20¾ miles) and from Densuaffi to Kyebi (11 miles) was taken over by the Government from the Goldfields of Eastern Akim, Limited, and the intervening section from Insawam to Densuaffi (28¼ miles) was maintained by the Company under contract with the Government.

Minor Roads.

3. A number of roads have been added to those already under the operation of the Roads Ordinance, which are repaired and kept in good condition by the Chiefs responsible for them, for which they receive a payment from the Government.

Immigration and Emigration.

There was considerable immigration into the Colony from the Kroo Coast and other places in connexion with the various mines and trading establishments. There was no emigration.

Public Works.

Expenditure.

1. The total amount spent on public works throughout the Colony during the year was £62,239 17*s.* 6*d.*, divided up as follows:—

Cost of Establishments	£12,731	10	6
Other Charges	831	15	11
Public Works Recurrent ...	17,675	6	1
Public Works Extraordinary ...	31,001	5	0
	£62,239	17	6

2. The amount expended was less than was anticipated, owing to illness amongst the various members of the staff, which delayed the preparation of plans and the delivery of material from England.

Tarkwa.

3. Amongst the Public Works Extraordinary the work of laying out a township at Tarkwa with roads and drains was practically completed; the site is laid out in building plots.

A small prison was also built.

Sekondi.

4. Further improvements were carried out at Sekondi by making new streets with side drains.

Extension of Warehouse.

5. Foundations were prepared for the iron structure of the extension to the King's Warehouse, which has been necessitated by the increase of trade to this Port.

New Central Prison.

6. The site for the new Central Prison has been selected and cleared, and work on the enclosure wall commenced.

Proposed Lighthouse.

7. The proposal to provide a lighthouse for the Port was abandoned.

Water Supply.

8. Investigations for a water supply have been carried out during the year owing to the great scarcity of water, and eight additional tanks of 7,000 gallons capacity each have been provided in order to store the water from the roofs of the various buildings.

Accra (Water Supply Scheme).

9. At Accra further investigations in connexion with the scheme for the supply of water from the Adjimenta Valley, in the neighbourhood of Aburi, were proceeded with.

Printing Office.

10. A new printing office, built of stone to replace the present wooden building, was taken in hand, but it was not found possible to complete it during the year.

Arim.

11. Land was acquired for a new cemetery at this station.

Mine Surveys.

Work Done.

The amount of work done from October, 1903, to June, 1904, the period during which the working parties were actually in the Colony, was an improvement on the amount of work done during the same period in 1902-1903. Owing to the large number of Mining Companies requiring properties checked and boundaries cut, it was not possible to carry on very much traverse work, though two important connections were made. In addition to the traverse work, 3,000 miles of chain and compass work was carried out. The total amount recovered from the various Mining Companies was £18,281.

Changes in the Establishment.

1. On the 9th of February, Major Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., R.E., left for England on his appointment as Governor of Hong Kong, and Major H. Bryan, Colonial Secretary, administered the Government until the arrival of Governor Rodger, C.M.G., on the 3rd March.

2. Captain Sir Donald Stewart, K.C.M.G., Chief Commissioner of Ashanti, severed his connexion with this Colony on the 8th July on his appointment as Commissioner of the East Africa Protectorate.

3. Lieutenant-Colonel A. Morris, C.M.G., D.S.O., having completed the period for which he was seconded as Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories and Commanding Officer of

the 2nd Battalion of the Gold Coast Regiment, was restored to the establishment of his British Regiment on the 7th December.

4. Major H. Bryan, who had been acting as Colonial Secretary from the 29th of November, 1903, was appointed to that office on the 14th of February.

5. Mr. A. M. Anderson, late Director of Public Works, who had completed over 10 years' service in the Colony in that capacity, died on the voyage to England on the 23rd March, and Captain W. E. Lees, R.E., who was appointed to succeed him, arrived in the Colony on the 22nd November.

Transport (Labour).

Rate of Wages.

1. The Government Transport Department has succeeded in reducing the rate of wages for carriers on a long engagement from 1*s.* a day and 3*d.* a day subsistence to 25*s.* a month with 3*d.* a day subsistence, and all those employed either as labourers or carriers in Ashanti and the Northern Territories and by the Mines Survey are now on the lower rate.

Labour.

2. Labour has been adequate for all purposes. The mines are now able to obtain most of the labourers they require without the assistance of the Department, and the requirements of the railway, owing to the improvements effected in the condition of the permanent way, tend to decrease steadily.

Suitability of Climate for Europeans, and Openings for White Labour.

The climate is malarious and not suitable for the prolonged residence of Europeans. European employes, belonging to mining and mercantile communities, are engaged in England. There is little hope of obtaining employment, and Europeans should not come to the Colony on the chance of obtaining employment, where the openings for white labour are few.

Rates of Wages and Cost of Living.

1. The rates of wages are high, and the cost of living has considerably increased in recent years, particularly in the Western Province, which is the centre of the mining industry.

2. In Accra and the Eastern Province the wages of domestic servants range from £1 to £2 10*s.*, and of cooks from £2 to £4 per month; at Accra and Cape Coast the hotel charges are 10*s.* a day, and at Sekondi, 20*s.* a day.

3. The rate paid by the Government for carriers has been reduced from 1*s.* a day and 3*d.* a day subsistence, to 25*s.* a month with the same amount for subsistence; short journeys to and from the principal coast towns are at a fixed rate. Contractors at Accra and Cape Coast supply the Government with carriers. Native carpenters and masons can earn 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* a day; bricklayers, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 9*d.*; coopers and painters, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* a day.

4. The rates of wages paid to native miners vary from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* a day for surface labourers, and 1*s.* 9*d.* for underground work. The Government Transport Department have done valuable work in organising and regulating the employment of labour for the mines in the Western Province, and it is mainly by the efforts made by this Department that the rate of labour has been reduced to the present figure.

5. The labourers sent to the mines by the Transport Department are hired on contract for six months or a year, and, with the exception of occasional advances, do not draw their pay until their contract is completed. Labourers receive subsistence money, whether they work or not, until their contract is finished.

6. While there is no doubt as to there being a sufficiency of labour on the Gold Coast, supplemented as it is at present from other Colonies, complaints are made as to its quality. The value of a gang of labourers usually varies with the ability of the European in charge. One overseer will condemn as worthless a gang out of which another will get excellent results. Under efficient supervision, or working on a fair system of daily task work, a fair day's work is generally obtained.

General Conditions.

1. The general condition of the Colony was satisfactory. As stated elsewhere the total value of imports was less than in the previous year, but, on the other hand, the exports showed a very large increase.

2. There were no internal disturbances of a serious nature, and the friendly relations of the Government with the various native tribes were maintained.

C. H. Hunter,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

26th August, 1905.

TABLE I.

Heads of Revenue.	Collected in 1903.	Collected in 1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Customs	369,575 7 9	383,671 12 7	14,096 4 10	—
2. Light Dues	1,903 6 0	1,893 16 0	—	9 10 0
3. Licences and Internal Revenue.	21,377 11 6	28,550 0 4	7,172 8 10	—
4. Fees of Court or Office, &c.	55,953 1 11	50,048 9 11	—	5,904 12 0
5. Post Office	1,554 4 11	2,968 6 6	1,414 1 7	—
6. Rents of Government property.	1,282 5 5	1,164 18 8	—	117 6 9
7. Interest...	152 17 3	175 7 3	22 10 0	—
8. Miscellaneous	11,443 6 5	2,901 14 8	—	8,541 11 9
9. Revenue from Ashanti	12,440 6 9	18,964 2 11	6,523 16 2	—
10. Revenue from Northern Territories.	11,890 16 7	12,563 7 6	672 10 11	—
11. Railways	65,152 11 7	146,915 19 4	81,763 7 9	—
	552,725 16 1	649,817 15 8	111,665 0 1	14,573 0 6
Land sales	1,827 0 0	575 0 0	—	1,252 0 0
	554,552 16 1	650,392 15 8	111,665 0 1	15,825 0 6
Imperial Grants:— (*a.*) Northern Territories	23,000 0 0	31,800 4 4	8,800 4 4	—
	577,552 16 1	682,193 0 0	120,465 4 5	15,825 0 6

TABLE II.

Ashanti.		Northern Territories.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Caravan Taxes ...	5,537 19 3	Caravan Taxes ...	10,089 2 9
Court Fines, &c ...	1,015 8 6	Court Fines ...	347 10 9
Slaughter House Fees	613 11 6	Slaughter House Fees	496 15 3
Sale of Provisions...	235 3 5	Sale of Provisions...	682 4 9
Hunting Licences ...	6 10 0	Hunting Licences ...	10 0 0
Ferry Dues... ...	911 5 8	Ferry Dues... ...	25 10 0
Sale of Stamps, Post Cards, &c.	1,407 6 8	Sale of Stamps, Post Cards, &c.	74 11 6
Prospectingand Mining Licences.	150 0 0	Miscellaneous ...	224 8 6
		Sale of Live Stock ...	446 13 0
Liquor Licences ...	2,866 13 6	Sale of Trade Goods	166 11 0
Dog Licences ...	4 17 6		
Royalties	5,000 0 0		
Sale of Unserviceable Stores.	501 1 7		
Rents from Government Lands.	331 15 4		
Miscellaneous ...	3[illegible]2 10 0		
Dredging	30 0 0		
Total	18,964 2 11	Total	12,563 7 6

TABLE III.

Heads of Expenditure.	Expended, 1903.	Expended, 1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. The Governor and Legislature.	6,251 9 3	5,059 19 0	—	1,191 10 3
2. Supreme Court ...	9,518 18 5	8,646 11 5	—	872 7 0
3. Law Offices	1,886 9 3	1,967 4 10	80 15 7	—
4. Colonial Secretary's Office.	5,108 15 1	6,132 19 9	1,024 4 8	—
5. Printing Office ...	2,382 12 8	3,911 11 1	1,528 18 5	—
6. District and Travelling Commissioners.	13,546 15 10	14,034 11 2	487 15 4	—
7. Ashanti	9,977 5 2	9,686 19 3	—	290 5 11
8. Northern Territories...	6,203 17 3	5,042 6 5	—	1,161 10 10
9. Treasury Department	9,033 9 8	10,694 2 11	1,660 13 3	—
10. Customs	21,096 11 1	20,966 17 5	—	129 13 8
10*a*. Customs Preventive Services.	14,845 19 10	15,752 8 2	906 8 4	—
11. Lighthouses and Signal Stations.	1,258 8 6	1,144 13 1	—	113 15 5
12. Transport Department	2,184 0 6	2,404 19 5	220 18 11	—
12*a*. Transport	61,428 16 7	50,645 14 11	—	10,783 1 8
13. Post and Telegraphs	21,431 11 8	21,058 5 10	—	373 5 10
13*a*. Post and Telegraphs Extraordinary.	514 9 10	2,342 2 8	1,827 12 10	—
14. Public Works	14,218 5 0	13,563 6 5	—	654 18 7
14*a*. Public Works Recurrent.	18,961 6 2	17,675 6 1	—	1,286 0 1
15. Railways	40,343 16 0	94,171 0 0	53,827 4 0	—
16. Mines Surveys ...	42,224 14 0	32,151 8 9	—	10,073 5 3
17. Botanical and Forestry	3,501 17 3	6,171 11 1	2,669 13 10	—
18. Medical	28,558 7 11	30,869 14 2	2,311 6 3	—
19. Sanitary	5,852 1 9	5,311 7 8	—	540 14 1
20. Education	7,662 3 1	9,125 14 2	1,463 11 1	—
21. Ecclesiastical	701 2 0	538 6 2	—	162 15 10
22. Public Cemeteries ...	648 6 7	507 14 7	—	140 12 0
23. West African Frontier Force (1st Battalion).	64,891 17 7	57,367 8 0	—	7,524 9 7
23*a*. West African Frontier Force (2nd Battalion).	26,758 8 7	25,626 5 6	—	1,132 3 1
24. Volunteers	803 0 10	1,262 16 10	459 16 0	—
25. Police	22,463 3 5	22,388 7 2	—	74 16 3
26. Prisons...	11,538 14 1	12,999 7 3	1,460 13 2	—
27. Audit	1,822 0 1	2,311 7 8	489 7 7	—
28. Miscellaneous Services	11,020 14 1	10,132 11 9	—	888 2 4
29. Pensions and Gratuities	8,343 11 9	7,467 9 11	—	876 1 10
30. Charge on account of Public Debt.	44,721 16 3	56,630 15 4	11,908 19 1	—
Repayment of Loans	—	—	—	—
	541,704 17 0	585,763 5 10	82,327 18 4	38,269 9 6
Public Works Extraordinary:— From General Revenue	37,627 2 4	31,001 5 0	—	6,625 17 4
	579,331 19 4	616,764 10 10	—	44,895 6 10
Ashanti Disturbances ...	14,624 8 5	5,612 0 7	—	9,012 7 10
	593,956 7 9	622,376 11 5	82,327 18 4	53,907 14 8

TABLE IV.

Ashanti.	£	s.	d.	Northern Territories.	£	s.	d.
Ashanti (Head 9 of Estimates).	9,686	19	3	Northern Territories (Head 10 of Estimates).	5,042	6	5
Treasury	423	19	9	Treasury	712	19	7
Transport Department.	490	12	3	Transport	11,577	15	11
Transport	15,682	5	6	Post and Telegraphs	510	3	8
Post and Telegraphs	1,991	0	1	Post and Telegraphs Extraordinary.	100	0	0
Post and Telegraphs Extraordinary.	1,238	1	11	Medical	3,478	8	11
Public Works ...	166	13	4	Sanitary	12	0	0
Public Works Extraordinary.	1,109	11	6	West African Frontier Force (2nd Battalion).	25,626	5	6
Medical	3,739	8	9	Prisons	212	12	9
Sanitary	23	0	0				
West African Frontier Force. (1st Battalion),	57,367	8	0				
Police	1,070	18	11				
Prisons	1,195	9	0				
Total	94,185	8	3	Total	47,272	12	9

TABLE V.

Assets.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Investments :—						
On Account of Savings Bank	4,899	14	0			
On Account of Public Officers Guarantee Fund.	4,000	0	0			
On Account of Bank of British West Africa, Ltd.	10,000	0	0			
				18,899	14	0
Gold Ornaments with Crown Agents ...	—			57	18	2
Inter-Colonial Accounts (due to the Gold Coast).	4,402	11	1			
Imperial Government 2nd Battalion Central African Regiment.	51	1	11			
Railway Open Lines Suspense Account	1,996	13	0			
Railway Open Lines Advance Account ...	445	12	8			
General Manager Railway Open Lines ...	28,237	1	10			
Anglo-German Boundary Commission Trans Volta.	893	6	3			
Anglo-French Boundary Commission ...	149	10	9			
Anglo-German Boundary Commission North of 9th Parallel.	373	6	1			
Carried forward	36,549	3	7	18,957	12	2

TABLE V.—*cont.*

Assets.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	36,549	3	7	18,957	12	2
Mines Surveys, 1903–1904	283	14	6			
Mines Surveys, 1904–1905	2,556	10	7			
Transport Agency	204	4	2			
Paymaster, West African Frontier Force, 1st Battalion Gold Coast Regiment.	1,299	9	11			
Paymaster, West African Frontier Force, 2nd Battalion Gold Coast Regiment.	93	14	6			
General Post Office, London	2,117	0	6			
Sekondi-Kumasi Railway	268,183	4	8			
Sundry Authorised Advances	4,633	2	7			
Imperial Government	7,175	0	10			
				323,095	5	10
General Imprest Account				56,197	11	8
Total				398,250	9	8

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Inter-Colonial Accounts (due by the Gold Coast).	1,358	18	4			
Prisoners' Property	202	17	8			
Transport Agency	297	16	7			
Police Reward Fund	738	17	7			
West African Frontier Force Reward Fund	1,675	14	3			
Bank of British West Africa, Limited ...	10,000	0	0			
Official Administrator	977	10	11			
Chief Registrar	2,038	15	7			
Customs Duties	1,005	16	10			
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund	4,698	0	4			
Inland Money Orders	46	4	9			
Savings Bank	7,005	17	4			
Through Money Order Commission ...	290	3	11			
Paymaster, West African Frontier Force, 1st Battalion Gold Coast Regiment.	606	18	4			
Paymaster, West African Frontier Force, 2nd Battalion Gold Coast Regiment.	63	5	6			
Rents on Concessions	2,247	10	2			
Railway Open Lines Deposit Account ...	1,672	13	1			
Drafts between Stations	909	1	11			
Sheriff	194	19	11			
Postal Orders	564	4	10			
Sundry small Deposits	5,275	9	7			
				41,870	17	5
Drafts and Remittances				999	6	0
Surplus and Deficit Account (Net Excess of Assets over Liabilities.)				355,380	6	3
Total				398,250	9	8

TABLE VI.

Years.	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1900...	3,242	13	6	3,779	5	5
1901...	3,898	3	8*	4,155	5	3
1902...	3,532	13	3	3,200	2	9
1903...	5,216	2	9	5,215	1	2
1904...	5,339	13	8	5,751	1	8

* Includes Grant-in-aid of £1,500 by the Colonial Government.

These figures do not correspond with those given in the Annual Report for the year 1902, as certain discrepancies have since been rectified.

TABLE VII.

Year.	Amount.
	£
1900	1,294,963
1901	1,801,027
1902	2,125,464
1903	2,082,544
1904	2,001,857

TABLE VIII.

Country of Origin.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom	1,553,655	1,439,822	1,435,234
British Colonies :—			
Lagos	69,041	128,905	68,392
Sierra Leone	31,602	111,113	10,145
Other British Colonies ...	430	358	28
Total	101,073	140,376	78,566
Foreign Countries :—			
Germany	282,346	270,342	248,372
France	19,144	14,666	14,275
United States	77,678	60,273	44,988
Holland	45,926	49,110	63,298
Africa (Foreign)	40,166	96,496	110,215
Other Foreign Countries ...	5,475	11,453	6,908
Total	470,736	502,346	488,057
Value of Total Imports	2,125,464	2,082,544	2,001,857

TABLE IX.

Articles.	Value. 1903.	Value. 1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Ale, beer, and porter ...	10,143	9,557	—	586
Firearms	4,980	2,772	—	2,208
Gunpowder	57	1,166	1,109	—
Gin	49,119	63,561	14,442	—
Rum	71,742	59,990	—	11,752
Other Spirits	15,312	15,582	270	—
Tobacco, manufactured ...	8,640	10,482	1,842	—
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	32,480	34,326	1,846	—
Wines	18,933	19,213	280	—
Beads...	24,075	25,919	1,844	—
Brass and copperware ...	5,892	7,965	2,073	—
Bread and biscuits	19,620	13,420	—	6,200
Building materials	49,243	31,216	—	18,027
Cordage	23,098	22,978	—	120
Cotton goods	337,074	372,789	35,715	—
Earthenware	10,272	7,747	—	2,525
Hardware	55,095	53,203	—	1,892
Lumber	23,648	22,788	—	86
Machinery	254,180	171,432	—	82,748
Perfumery	20,341	25,065	4,724	—
Provisions	190,537	127,663	—	62,874
Salt	5,722	8,371	2,649	—
Silk goods	33,729	39,618	5,889	—
Soap	20,987	20,331	—	656
Specie...	252,966	275,850	22,884	—
Sugar	25,449	25,202	—	247
Wearing apparel	61,140	71,165	10,025	—
Woollen goods	16,206	15,118	—	1,028
Other articles	441,864	447,308	5,444	—
	2,082,544	*2,001,857	111,036	191,723
Total Increase				111,036
Net Decrease				80,687

* Exclusive of expenses on specie.

TABLE X.

Year.	Exports.
	£
1900	885,446
1901	559,733
1902	774,186
1903	980,942
1904	1,340,026

TABLE XI.

Countries	1902.		
	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom	309,806	29,658	339,463
British Colonies:—			
Lagos	37,377	11,526	48,903
Northern Nigeria ...	147	723	870
Sierra Leone	78	3,568	3,647
Southern Nigeria ...	32	90	122
Total	37,635	15,907	53,542
Foreign Countries:—			
African Ports	237	11,210	11,446
America, United States	28,300	—	28,300
France	126,270	17	126,287
Germany	213,168	738	213,907
Holland	136	—	136
Portuguese	—	1,099	1,099
Spanish Colonies ...	—	5	5
Total	368,112	13,069	381,181
Total	715,552	58,634	774,186

Countries.	1903.		
	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom	539,673	54,470	594,143
British Colonies:—			
Lagos	47,009	1,071	48,080
Northern Nigeria ...	3,277	471	3,747
Sierra Leone	236	12,779	13,015
Southern Nigeria ...	23	9,024	9,047
Total	50,545	23,345	73,889

TABLE XI.—*cont.*

Countries.	1903.		
	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
	£	£	£
Foreign Countries:—			
African Ports	58	5,488	5,546
America, United States	23,510	16	23,526
France	90,260	1	90,261
Germany...	189,312	697	190,009
Holland	3,567	—	3,567
Portuguese Colonies ...	—	2	2
Total	306,706	6,204	312,910
Total	896,923	84,019	980,942

Countries.	1904.		
	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom	801,401	63,685	865,086
British Colonies:—			
Lagos	52,425	10,374	62,800
Sierra Leone	37	17,982	18,019
Southern Nigeria ...	329	3,667	3,996
Total	52,792	32,023	84,815
Foreign Countries:—			
African Ports	49	2,108	2,157
America, United States	6,627	—	6,627
France	115,707	2	115,709
Germany	261,176	421	261,596
Lome	—	4,036	4,036
Total	383,558	6,567	390,125
Total	1,237,751	102,275	1,340,026

TABLE XII.

Articles.	Value. 1903.	Value. 1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Cola nuts	50,561	54,763	4,202	—
Cocoa	86,250	200,025	113,775	—
Gold and gold dust	254,791	345,608	90,817	—
Guinea grains	434	1,412	978	—
Gum copal	593	448	—	145
Ivory	1,375	726	—	649
Lumber	48,853	54,295	5,442	—
Monkey skins	1,405	32	—	1,373
Palm kernels	105,272	86,586	—	18,686
Palm oil	145,896	128,752	—	17,144
Rubber	196,500	360,644	164,144	—
Other articles	4,993	4,460	—	533
British, foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	27,887	9,250	—	18,637
Specie...	56,132	93,025	36,893	—
Total	980,942	1,340,026	416,251	57,167
Decrease			57,167	
Nett increase			359,084	

TABLE XIII.

Cocoa.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£
1891	80	4
1892	240	4
1893	3,460	94
1894	20,312	547
1895	28,906	471
1896	86,754	2,276
1897	156,672	3,196
1898	414,201	9,616
1899	714,929	16,064
1900	1,200,794	27,280
1901	2,195,571	42,837
1902	5,367,405	94,944
1903	5,104,761	86,250
1904	11,451,458	200,025

TABLE XIV.

Ports.	Imports, exclusive of Spirits, Gunpowder, and Guns.		Spirits.		Gunpowder.		Guns.					
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.			1904.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Accra	20,193	18,733	41,741	41,897	46	135	13	0	0	5	6	0
Adda	9,262	8,601	25,323	26,499	—	—		—		0	10	0
Axim	10,908	12,877	21,666	22,225	—	—	7	0	0	7	10	0
Cape Coast	24,795	25,855	30,341	27,251	—	—	2	0	0	3	14	0
Kwitta	3,695	3,508	21,916	24,249	—	1,559	0	16	0	131	6	0
Saltpond..	10,499	10,099	30,107	29,279	—	22	0	16	0	0	16	0
Sekondi	25,405	34,346	27,727	35,064	--	—	17	0	0	10	0	0
Winneba	4,525	4,868	25,501	23,789	—	10	0	14	0	0	2	0
	109,283	118,886	224,353	230,253	46	1,726	42	0	0	159	4	0
Minor Ports	5,519	5,420	29,471	26,086	—	—		—		0	18	0
Total	114,802	124,306	253,824	256,339	46	1,726	42	0	0	160	2	0

TABLE XV.

—	Amount.
	£
Ashanti Gold Fields Corporation, Limited	152,542
Ashanti Sansu Mines, Limited	27,516
Bibiani Gold Fields, Limited	45,038
Wassaw Gold Mining Company	89,386
The Ankobra Tarkwa and Abosso Development Syndicate	5,610
Offin River Gold Estates	4,972
Gold Coast Proprietary Mines	758
Broomasie Mines	8,913
Bipposu Mines	2,661
Pritchard's Dredging Company	2,104
Gold Fields Auxiliary (Ashanti)	4,589
West African Hinterland	255
The Consolidated Gold Fields of Ashanti	1,250

TABLE XVI.

Years.	Weight.			Value in Pounds Sterling.		
	Ozs.	Ackie.	Tackoo.	£	s.	d.
1880	9,129	5	3	32,865	12	9
1881	12,567	1	2	45,240	10	0
1882	17,097	13	$4\frac{1}{2}$	61,552	5	9
1883	14,565	6	$2\frac{1}{3}$	52,435	8	9
1884	18,385	12	0	66,188	13	11
1885	24,994	12	$2\frac{9}{16}$	89,981	4	2
1886	20,799	1	0	74,878	12	6
1887	22,546	12	$4\frac{2}{3}$	81,168	9	6
1888	24,030	10	$0\frac{1}{4}$	86,510	5	3
1889	28,666	12	$5\frac{1}{9}$	103,200	9	10
1890	25,460	4	$3\frac{1}{4}$	91,657	0	$9\frac{3}{4}$
1891	24,475	9	3	88,112	2	9
1892	27,446	1	1	98,805	17	3
1893	21,972	1	0	79,099	8	6
1894	21,332	2	$5\frac{7}{13}$	76,795	17	4
1895	25,415	14	5	91,497	6	9
1896	23,940	10	$2\frac{4}{5}$	86,186	7	2
1897	23,554	13	$3\frac{4}{9}$	84,797	9	1
1898	17,732	1	0	63,837	13	6
1899	14,249	14	$2\frac{2}{3}$	51,299	13	0
1900	10,557	6	$1\frac{3}{3}$	38,006	12	3
1901	6,162	15	$4\frac{5}{6}$	22,186	15	2
1902	26,911	0	0	96,880	0	0
1903	70,775	0	0	254,790	0	0
1904	93,548	8	2	345,608	6	0

TABLE XVII.

Mines in Ashanti.

—	Ozs.
Ashanti Goldfields Corporation	54,491·5
Ashanti Sansu Mines, Limited	8,648·5
Bippoosu Mines, Limited	691
Consolidated Goldfields of Ashanti	327

TABLE XVII—*cont.*

DREDGING IN ASHANTI.

—	Ozs.
Ashanti Goldfields Auxiliary	1,673·35
The Offin River Gold Estates	1,513·85

MINES IN THE GOLD COAST COLONY.

—	Ozs.
Wassaw (Gold Coast) Mining Company, Limited ...	25,788·6
Bibiani Goldfields, Limited...	14,355
Broomassie Mines, Limited...	3,212
West African Hinterland Consolidated, Limited ...	71

DREDGING IN THE GOLD COAST COLONY.

—	Ozs.
The Ankobra (Tarkwa and Abosso) Dredging Company	1,399
Pritchards Dredging Company	691·7
Birrim Valley Gold Mining and Dredging Company ...	246

TABLE XVIII.

SAILING VESSELS.

Years.	British.				Foreign.												Total.			
					United States.				Norwegian.				Portuguese.				British and Foreign.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1903 ...	8	3,337	5	2,135	13	5,128	14	5,295	—	—	—	—	1	415	—	—	22	8,880	19	7,430
1904 ...	7	2,312	10	3,514	5	2,676	5	2,676	1	396	1	396	—	—	1	415	13	5,384	17	7,001

STEAM VESSELS.

Years.	British.				Foreign.																Total.			
					German.				French.				Belgian.				Italian.				British and Foreign.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1903	321	581,164	317	577,120	155	258,400	156	259,127	56	76,002	55	74,796	31	84,339	30	81,571	2	2,274	2	2,274	565	1,002,179	560	994,888
1904	327	595,871	326	593,567	152	251,692	148	246,320	58	79,606	54	73,786	34	91,651	33	88,883	6	8,175	6	8,175	577	1,026,995	567	1,010,731

TABLE XIX.

ORDINANCES PASSED.

Gold Coast Colony.

No.	Ordinance.
1	To make provision for the removal of lunatics from the Colony.
2	To further amend the "West African Frontier Force (Gold Coast Regiment) Ordinance, 1901."
3	To amend the "Railway Ordinance, 1898."
4	To facilitate the proof of the election and installation and the deposition of chiefs in accordance with native custom.
5	To amend "The Kwitta Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1894."
6	For making final provision for the Public Service for the year 1903.
7	To provide for the service of the Gold Coast Colony during the year 1905.
8	To amend "The Pensions Ordinance, 1902."
9	To regulate the sale of Wine and Beer.
10	To further amend "The Kwitta Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1894."
11	To prevent the illegal detention of Stool property.
12	To vest the control of Savings Banks in the Posts and Telegraphs Department.
13	To repeal "The Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1898," and to substitute other provisions.
14	To amend "The Police Ordinance, 1894."

Ashanti.

No.	Ordinance.
1	To further amend the "Ashanti Administration Ordinance, 1902."
2	To regulate the law relating to sentences of flogging and whipping in Ashanti.
3	To further amend "The Ashanti Concessions Ordinance, 1903."

Northern Territories.

No.	Ordinance.
1	To regulate the law relating to sentences of flogging and whipping in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast.
2	To regulate the rights of prospecting and mining in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast.
3	To amend "The Northern Territories Administration Ordinance, 1902."

TABLE XX.

Denomination.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Increase or Decrease 1904.
Basel Mission	57	55	62	+ 7
Wesleyan Mission	43	41	43	+ 2
Roman Catholic Mission	10	12	15	+ 3
Bremen Mission	6	7	8	+ 1
Government	7	7	7	—
Mohammedan	1	1	2	+ 1
African M. E. Zionist	—	1	2	+ 1
Totals	124	124	139	Increase 15

TABLE XXI.

Classification.	Basel Mission.	Wesleyan Mission.	Roman Catholic Mission.	Bremen Mission.	Mohammedan.	A. M. E. Z.	Government.	Total.
Boys	12	10	5	1	1	—	2	31
Girls	4	1	1	1	--	—	2	9
Infants	8	1	8	4	—	—	—	21
Mixed	38	31	1	2	1	2	1	76
Military and police	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Totals ...	62	43	15	8	2	2	7	139

TABLE XXII.

The following table shows the non-assisted schools and number of scholars :—

Denomination.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.
Basel Mission	81	1,333
Wesleyan Mission	35	1,019
Bremen Mission	4	77
Roman Catholic Mission	3	135
Total	123	2,564

TABLE XXIII.

Schools.	Amount collected.		
	1902.	1903.	1904.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wesleyan Mission ...	398 5 4	493 15 10	536 12 1
Government	261 19 6	289 3 6	269 11 6
Basel Mission	110 14 6	133 5 3	180 5 9
Roman Catholic	43 2 10	55 0 2	68 17 2
African Zion	—	9 14 6	20 9 10
Mohammedan	—	2 5 6	0 12 6
Bremen Mission	—	—	—
Total	814 2 2	983 4 9	1,076 8 10

TABLE XXIV.

—	°1902.	1903.	1904.
The number of offences reported to the Police ...	7,047	6,721	9,914
The number of persons apprehended by the Police or summoned before the Magistrates.	7,260	6,721	9,914
The number of Summary Convictions—			
1. For offences against the person	739	795	1,283
2. For praedial larceny	—	5	—
3. For offences against property, other than praedial larceny.	855	1,100	1,726
4. For other offences	3,805	5,073	6,367
5. For slave dealing	4	12	51
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts—			
1. For offences against the person...	27	29	27
2. For slave dealing	—	—	8
3. For offences against property, other than praedial larceny.	15	54	57
4. For other offences	34	42	19
The number of persons acquitted—			
1. In the Inferior Courts	1,688	1,922	2,129
2. In the Superior Courts	27	56	48

° This does not include Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

TABLE XXV.

Articles.	Tons.	Value.
		£
Bricks	581	1,653
Building materials	835	3,943
Castings	638	4,501
Cement	1,260	4,044
Cotton goods	203	1,816
Dredger	381	2,761
Flour	512	2,876
Gin	561	6,550
Hardware	565	4,191
Iron bars and sheetings	743	3,163
Machinery	333	6,172
Miscellaneous	433	3,227
Kerosine oil	330	1,932
Provisions	1,485	9,320
Rice...	1,338	4,469
Rum	166	2,363
Salt	897	2,455
Steel bars and sheets	373	2,785
Timber imported	2,179	6,892

TABLE XXVI.

Stations.	In.		Out.	
	Number.	£	Number.	£
Sekondi	14,751	6,987	13,656	6,786
Ashieme	6,578	1,897	6,000	1,842
Mansu	2,630	417	2,988	484
Bensu	1,893	250	2,428	323
Essuasu	2,121	299	2,129	309
Tarkwa	22,016	5,040	23,901	5,344
Abosso	14,091	2,411	11,935	2,071
Huni Valley ...	2,616	504	2,779	560
Insu Siding ...	745	132	1,179	218
Opon Valley ...	1,728	484	2,190	638
Oponsu	1,416	304	1,452	329
Imbraim	1,659	414	1,865	489
Dunkwa	4,464	1,753	4,362	1,717
Jim Abufru ...	608	107	864	148
Obuasi	7,537	3,584	7,782	3,619
Akrokerri	1,880	338	1,549	267
Bekwai	429	89	593	109
Eduadin	98	21	196	32
Kumasi	2,374	1,301	1,794	1,047
Totals ...	89,634	26,332	89,642	26,332

TABLE XXVII.

Stations.	In.		Out.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Sekondi	1,493	4,206	18,437	99,719
Ashieme	45	527	565	754
Mansu	86	246	308	187
Bensu...	22	59	17	22
Essuasu	86	179	44	99
Tarkwa	6,018	18,558	969	2,285
Abosso	7,568	20,943	43	344
Huni Valley	304	1,169	12	21
Insu Siding	18	59	74	64
Opon Valley	85	409	574	557
Oponsu	23	118	636	555
Imbraim	26	183	978	841
Dunkwa	1,880	13,832	110	264
Jim Abufru	13	102	36	60
Obuasi	2,461	22,063	107	751
Akrokerri	1,479	10,593	14	22
Bekwai	28	126	12	128
Eduadin	2	3	51	36
Kumasi	1,775	15,818	422	2,489
Totals... ...	23,412	109,193	23,409	109,198

DEC 1- 1906

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No. 488

GOLD COAST.

REPORT FOR 1905.

(For Report for 1904, *see* No 465.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty
July, 1906.

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No. 488.

GOLD COAST.

(For Report for 1904, *see* No. 465.)

THE ACTING GOVERNOR to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House, Accra,

11th June, 1906.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship, herewith, the Annual Report on the Blue Book of the Gold Coast Colony for the year 1905.

I have, &c.,

H. BRYAN,

Acting Governor.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE GOLD COAST COLONY FOR THE YEAR 1905.

I.—FINANCIAL.

(A.) Revenue and Expenditure.

Revenue.

1. The actual revenue for the year 1905, inclusive of a sum of £15,000 as the Imperial Grant-in-aid towards the cost of the administration of the Northern Territories, was £586,221 8*s.* 1*d.*: being £97,143 11*s.* 11*d.* under the estimate and £95,971 11*s.* 11*d.* less than the revenue of the previous year. The actual deficit on the year was £29,897.

2. The heads of revenue of the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories for the years 1904 and 1905, are shown for the purposes of comparison in Table I. attached to this report.

3. An analysis of this table shows that small increases were realized under the following heads:—"Light Dues," "Rent of Government Property," "Interest," "Miscellaneous," and "Revenue from the Northern Territories." On the other hand decreases occurred under the heads:—"Customs," "Licences," "Fees of Court," "Post Office," "Revenue from Ashanti," "Railways," "Land Sales," and Imperial Grant-in-aid toward the cost of the administration of the Northern Territories.

4. The increase under the head "Miscellaneous" is chiefly due to the sale of ammunition to the Government of Northern Nigeria, and that under the head "Northern Territories" to augmented collections of Caravan Taxes.

5. The heavy decrease under the head "Customs" is due mainly to the severe depression in trade which marked the whole year, and partially to the fact that duties which would in the ordinary course have been paid in 1905 were actually paid in 1904 in anticipation of the increase in the Tariff which was effected by Ordinance No. 13 of 1904. The decrease under "Licences" is caused by the allocation of licences collected within the town of Sekondi to the newly established Sekondi Town Council. Under "Fees of Court" decreases occur in the sub-heads "Stamp Duties," "Mines Police," "Mines Surveys," and "Transport Agency." These may be attributed to the depression which prevailed in the mining industry. The decrease under "Revenue from Ashanti" is due to the Royalties which accrued during the year not having been paid by the 31st of December. The decrease under "Railways" may be put down to the dulness of trade generally and, in part, to the reduction of rates introduced on the 1st of July. Under "Imperial Grants"

the decrease is due to the reduction by the Imperial Government of the Grant-in-aid towards the administration of the Northern Territories.

6. The receipts of revenue from Ashanti and the Northern Territories are shown in Table II. attached to this Report.

7. The net amount credited to the Colony during the year by the Imperial Government towards the cost of the administration of the Northern Territories was £13,759 6*s.* 6*d.* which represents the payment in full of the sum of £15,000 which appears in the estimates—the difference of £1,240 13*s.* 6*d.* having been refunded to the Imperial Government in respect of overpayments for the years 1904-5.

Expenditure.

8. The expenditure for the year 1905 was £616,118 11*s.* 2*d.* as against £622,376 11*s.* 5*d.* in the previous year, representing a decrease of £6,258 0*s.* 3*d.*, notwithstanding the repayment of £20,000 to the Imperial Government in respect of loans.

9. The headings under which the principal decreases have been effected are "Provincial and District Commissioners," "Customs," "Preventive Services," "Transport," "Railways," and "Mines Surveys." The considerable saving under the head "Mines Surveys" is due to a reduction effected in the number of surveyors and carriers employed.

10. The principal increases are under the heads "Printing Office," "Post and Telegraphs," and "2nd Battalion, Gold Coast Regiment." The increases which appear under the head "Native Affairs," and "Mines Departments" are due to the establishment of those departments during the year under review

11. The expenditure in detail of the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories for the years 1904 and 1905 is shown in Table III. attached to this Report.

12. Table IV. gives the details of expenditure in Ashanti and the Northern Territories under all headings of the Estimates under which such expenditure was incurred.

General.

13. The Revenue for 1905 compared with that for 1904, exclusive of Grants-in-aid of the Northern Territories, shows a decrease of £57,930 18*s.* 5*d.* Notwithstanding this large decrease, the Revenue for 1905, exclusive of the extraordinary receipts as mentioned in the Comparative Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure, exceeds that for any year prior to 1904. The decrease, however, would not have been so marked had it not been for the reasons assigned in paragraph 5 above with respect to the receipts in Customs duties, and for the fact that the Royalties due were not collected by the close of the year.

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for ten years from 1896 to 1905, inclusive.

Revenue.						Expenditure.					
Years.	Amount.				Remarks.	Years.	Amount.				Remarks.
	£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.		
1896	237,460	6	7			1896	282,277	15	8		
1897	233,179	1	6			1897	401,691	10	1		
1898	303,821	12	4		Includes Imperial Grant-in-aid of £45,000 on account of Northern Territories.	1898	377,975	17	1		
1899	422,795	15	10		Includes Imperial Grant-in-aid of £100,000 on account of Northern Territories.	1899	309,657	15	3		
1900	585,583	7	5		Includes £50,000 Grant-in-aid of Northern Territories and £202,300 on account of Ashanti disturbances.	1900	515,656	19	2		Includes £243,453 9*s.* 2*d.* expended on account of Ashanti disturbances.
1901	693,893	3	0		Includes £25,000 Grant-in-aid of Northern Territories and £197,700 on account of Ashanti disturbances.	1901	469,459	9	1		Includes £124,392 5*s.* 2*d.* expended on account of Ashanti disturbances.
1902	501,754	9	6		Includes £10,000 Grant-in-aid of Northern Territories.	1902	547,607	13	0		Includes £34,734 10*s.* 10*d.* expended on account of Ashanti disturbances, and £24,000 repayment of loan.
1903	577,552	16	1		Includes £23,000 Grant-in-aid of Northern Territories.	1903	593,956	7	9		Includes £14,624 8*s.* 5*d.* expended on account of Ashanti disturbances.
1904	682,193	0	0		Includes £31,800 4*s.* 4*d.* Grant-in-Aid of Northern Territories.	1904	622,376	11	5		Includes £5,612 0*s.* 7*d.* expended on account of Ashanti disturbances.
1905	586,221	8	1		Includes £13,759 6*s.* 6*d.* Grant-in-Aid.	1905	616,118	11	2		Includes £4,106 15*s.* 2*d.* on account of Ashanti disturbances; and £20,000 repayment of loans.

(B.) Taxation.

1. In the Colony proper there is no direct taxation. Taxes on caravan traders are collected at certain stations situated on the main roads in Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

2. In Ashanti tolls are collected at Attabubu, Mampon, Kratchi, Sikassiko, and Odumase; and in the Northern Territories at Wa, Bole, Gambaga, Salaga, Yegi, and Navarro. The authorized rates are as follows :—

	s.	*d.*
For each horse	5	0
For each head of cattle, except calves ...	3	0
For each calf...	1	6
For each sheep, or goat	0	6
For each lamb, or kid	0	3
For each donkey	2	0
For each carrier's load of trade goods or country produce, not being grain or kola	2	0
For each donkey-load of similar goods ...	4	0
For each carrier-load of kola	3	0
For each donkey-load of kola	6	0

(C.) Assets and Liabilities.

The excess of assets over liabilities on the 1st of January, 1905, amounted to £355,380 6*s.* 3*d.* On the 31st of December, 1905, the excess was £332,082 2*s.* 1*d.* This decrease is explained in the appended statement :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Excess at 1st January, 1904	355,380	6	3
Add Revenue for 1905	586,221	8	1
	941,601	14	4
Deduct Expenditure for 1905 ...	616,118	11	2
	325,483	3	2
Add also, the payments made on account of the expenses of the Central African Regiment in 1900-1901 (£5,603 2*s.* 9*d.*), and the mutiny of the West African Regiment in 1901 (£995 16*s.* 2*d.*), erroneously deducted in 1904 from the gross sum due by this Government to the War Office.	6,598	18	11
Excess of Assets over Liabilities at 31st December, 1905	£332,082	2	1

This surplus is accounted for as follows:—

Assets.

	£	s.	d.
General Imprest Account (cash in hand	46,066	12	10
Gold Ornaments with Crown Agents	57	18	2
General Assets, exclusive of Advances for Railway purposes	49,530	9	5
Advances out of accumulated Revenue over Expenditure for the construction of the Railway from Sekondi to Kumasi, including expenses of Survey	265,685	8	6
	361,340	8	11

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
As shown in Table V.	49,348	0	2			
Less amount secured by Investment appearing on the contra side	20,899	14	0			
	28,448	6	2			
Plus Drafts, and Remittances (Family Remittances, &c., in transit)	810	0	8			
				29,258	6	10
				£332,082	2	1

The detailed statement of assets and liabilities on the 31st of December, 1905, is set forth in Table V attached to this Report.

(D.) Public Debt.

During the year the amount of the Public Debt was reduced by £24,343. This reduction was effected by the repayment of £20,000 to the Imperial Exchequer; of £3,971 to the Government of Lagos; and a decrease of £371 in the amount advanced by the Crown Agents for the Colonies pending the issue of the loan sanctioned for Public Works. In addition to the actual reduction of the Public Debt, £5,175 was contributed out of Revenue to the Sinking Fund for the liquidation of the Railway Loan.

On the 31st December, 1905, the Public Debt, exclusive of the claim made by the Government of Northern Nigeria on account of troops lent during the Ashanti Expedition of 1900 to 1901, amounted to £2,248,158 14*s.* 2*d.* of which details are given in the following Statement :—

Due to the Imperial Government.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1) For Telegraph line to Northern Territories, 1897 to 1898	29,441	10	8			
(2) Ashanti War, 1900...	400,000	0	0			
				429,441	10	8

Due to the War Office.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1) Ashanti Expedition 1896	98,798	3	6			
(2) West India Regiment, 1897 to 1898 ..	10,051	15	2			
(3) Ashanti War Expenses, West African Regiment, Central African Regiment, and West India Regiment	62,826	7	0			
				171,676	5	8
				601,117	16	4
Less Repayments				20,000	0	0
				581,117	16	4

Due to Stock Holders.

(1) Inscribed Stock, 1902	1,035,000	0	0			
(2) Scrip against authorised loan of £665,000	63,000	5	9			
				1,098,000	5	9

Due to Crown Agents.

(1) Advances pending issue of loans...				569,040	12	1
				2,248,158	14	2

(E.) Currency.

Legal Tender.

1. The currency and legal tender is British sterling with the addition of the undermentioned French, Spanish and American gold coins the values of which are fixed by the Demonetization Ordinance, No. 2 of 1880:

—	Nominal Value.	Legal Value.
		£ s. d.
French—		
Napoleon	20 francs.	0 15 10
Spanish—		
Doubloon	16 dollars.	3 4 0
Half Doubloon	8 „	1 12 0
American—		
Double Eagle	20 dollars.	4 2 0
Eagle	10 „	2 1 0
Half Eagle...	5 „	1 0 6
Quarter Eagle	2 „ 50 c.	0 10 3

2. British silver coins are legal tender to an unlimited amount; British bronze coins are legal tender up to any amount not exceeding one shilling. There is a small circulation of the United States half-dollar but the coin is not legal tender and is not accepted by the Government; its current value is two shillings.

British bronze coins are generally superseding cowries in the coast towns and also at Kumasi.

Banks.

3. The Bank of British West Africa, Limited, is the only commercial bank established in the Colony; it has branches at Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi and Axim, and has acquired sites for buildings at Tarkwa and Kumasi.

(F.) Municipal Bodies.

Town Councils.

1. The provisions of the Town Councils Ordinance, 1894, were extended to Cape Coast on the 1st of July, 1905.

2. Table VI. is a comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Accra Town Council for the past five years, and of the Sekondi Town Council for the first year of its establishment.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

(A.) Imports and Exports.

1. Table VII. shows the value of Imports, Exports, and of the total trade of the Colony for the preceding five years. It will be observed that though the value of the trade in 1905 was less by £209,670 than that of the previous year, yet, with that exception, the total is the highest previously recorded.

Imports.

2. The total value of all imports in 1905 was £1,486,068 (exclusive of expenses on specie), as against £2,001,857 in 1904, showing a decrease of £515,789.

		£
The value of Imports paying specific duties was		360,292
" " " " *ad valorem*	"	784,674
" " " free of duty was	...	341,103
		£1,486,069

3. Table VIII. shows the value in sterling of imports and their countries of origin for the years 1903, 1904, and 1905.

4. The principal articles imported together with their values, showing the increases and decreases as compared with the previous year, are shown in Table IX.

The only items showing increases are "Firearms," "Gunpowder," "Bread and Biscuits." The decreases amounted to £515,789 of which nearly one-half was made up of—

		£
Specie ...	...	170,443
Machinery	...	85,804
		£256,247

These reductions are accounted for by the depression in the mining industry. Less specie has been required for the payment of wages and several of the mines had completed their equipment of plant at the end of the previous year.

Of the balance of £259,542, the principal articles which show a decrease in value are :—

	£
Wearing apparel	18,996
Cotton goods	18,530
Hardware	14,281
Provisions	57,101
Spirits	19,692
Other articles	53,845
Building materials	8,610
Beads	7,866
Perfumery	7,466
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	9,960
Wines	7,372

With the exception of the items "Provisions," £57,101; "Building Materials," £8,610; and "Wines" £7,372, the decreased consumption of which may be attributed to the cause referred to above, the main items consist of articles which in prosperous years are purchased by natives. Under the head "Exports" the causes which have contributed to the serious falling off in the value of Exports, other than gold and specie, will be explained.

5. Imports from the United Kingdom decreased by £390,576 as compared with the previous year.

With respect to Foreign Countries the Imports from

	£
Germany decreased by	42,370
United States decreased by	14,963
Holland decreased by	8,544
Lagos decreased by	24,675
Sierra Leone decreased by	7,218
Other British Colonies decreased by ...	24
Other Foreign Countries decreased by...	28,549
	£126,343
France increased by	1,130
Net decrease	£125,213

Exports.

6. The total value of all exports in 1905 was £1,646,145, being an increase of £306,119 over the previous year.

Gold exported shows an increase of £250,975, and the value of specie exported £97,621.

7. In order to arrive at the value of the exports of the principal agricultural products it is necessary to deduct from the total amount the value of gold and specie.

1904.—Total exports	...	...	£1,340,026
Gold	...	... £345,608	
Specie	...	... £93,025	
			£438,633
Total, other exports		...	£901,393

1905.—Total exports	...	...	£1,646,145
Gold	...	... £596,583	
Specie	...	... £190,646	
			£787,229
Total, other exports		...	£858,916

From the above figures it is apparent that agricultural and other natural products show a decrease of £42,477 as compared with the previous year.

The four main articles of what may be termed "natural products" show a decrease in value of £98,439, which is made up as follows :—

	£
Palm oil	... 40,393
Rubber	... 36,869
Cocoa	... 13,216
Palm kernels	... 7,961
	£98,439

On the other hand the value of the following articles increased by £59,138 :—

	£
Lumber	... 30,134
Cola nuts	... 5,348
Other articles	... 23,656
	£59,138

8. The main cause for the continued decrease in the exports of the principal natural products during the past years is the abnormally dry seasons which have prevailed in the years 1903, 1904 and 1905.

A subsidiary cause is, it is believed, the method of business which has been adopted by some of the principal firms trading in the Colony. The system adopted may be termed a "ring" and consists of an arrangement by which the parties interested give a uniform price for native produce which is pooled and eventually divided pro rata. This method of doing business may, or may not, be immediately profitable to the purchasers but it is destructive of healthy competition and tends to create distrust on the part of the producers and a consequent hesitation in bringing their crops for sale.

A factor which checks any improvement in the quality of native produce is the system of making large money advances to farmers against prospective crops. It follows that cultivators who are unable to fulfil the contract made by accepting these advances are driven to purchase the balance required regardless of quality and at the lowest possible prices.

9. The increase of £30,000 in the value of lumber exported was chiefly due to the opening up by the railway of new districts.

The trade in cola nuts has steadily improved since the year 1902 when the total value exported was £37,474 as against £60,111 during the past year. This export is hampered by the excessive ocean freight charged by the shipping company, the rate being no less than £2 10*s.* a ton from both Cape Coast and Accra to Lagos.

Table X. shows the comparative values of the principal articles of export for the years 1904 and 1905.

Table XI. gives the quantity and value of the cocoa exported since the year 1894.

As stated above the value of the exports of gold shows the satisfactory increase of £250,975. Twenty companies exported gold in the year under review as against 13 in the previous year.

Table XII. shows the trade of the principal and minor ports of the Colony for the years 1904 and 1905.

It is interesting to observe that whereas the amount of Cotton exported to the United Kingdom in 1904 was 57,616 lbs., valued at £434; in 1905 the exports, though amounting to only 24,756 lbs., were valued at £443.

(B.) Mines, Manufactures, and Fisheries.

1. As mentioned under the preceding head, "Exports," the increase in the value of gold amounted to £250,975.

2. Table XIII. gives a list of mining companies which exported gold during the year, together with the respective amounts.

3. Table XIV. shows the comparative amount and value of gold exported since the year 1880. In this table it will be seen that since the year 1902 the value of gold produced has increased by nearly half a million pounds sterling, the figures being for 1902, £96,880, and for 1905, £596,583.

4. The number of concessions filed in the Colony was 13, as compared with 50 in 1904 and 21 certificates of validity were granted.

5. The Concessions Ordinance of 1900 was amended during the year by No. 14 of 1905 which, *inter alia*, allows the Court, with the consent of both the granter and holder of a concession, to vary, add to, or otherwise modify the terms of a Certificate of Validity. This provision has been much appreciated by both parties and has been largely put to use.

6. The health of the Europeans employed at the mines continues to be very satisfactory. Many of the mining companies possess well-equipped hospitals and an adequate medical staff. The mining companies, generally, are fully alive to the necessity of effectually supervising the sanitation of the villages occupied by the natives they employ, and, in some instances, have for this purpose obtained the services of European Sanitary Inspectors.

Manufactures.

7. The only manufactory properly so called in the Colony is that at Cape Coast for the making of soda-water. The marshes in the vicinity of Adda and Keta produce a considerable amount of salt which is chiefly transported in canoes up the Volta River and eventually finds its way to the Northern Territories.

Fisheries.

8. A large portion of the inhabitants on the coast line are fishermen and considerable quantities of fish not required for local consumption are cured by being sun-dried and sent to the interior. The traffic in this article of food on the railway has largely increased during the past year.

(C.) Agricultural Industries and Botanical Stations.

Rubber.

1. The increased demand for rubber seeds and plants, and especially for the variety known as Pará (*Hevea braziliensis*), indicates the wide-spread interest taken in the cultivation of

this product. The mere wholesale distribution of these seeds to persons ignorant of the proper method of planting will not, in itself, accomplish the replacement of the stock of rubber trees which have been destroyed in the past by ignorant methods of tapping, but it is anticipated that, at no distant date, the steps which have been taken to disseminate an elementary knowledge of practical and theoretical agriculture by the establishment of classes of instruction for teachers in elementary schools at the various botanical stations will be productive of good results.

2. During the past year 13,000 plants of Pará rubber were raised in the botanical gardens at Aburi, and were eagerly bought at the price of 1*s.* 6*d.* per dozen. In addition to these 1,185,900 seeds of *Funtumia elastica* and 168,000 seeds of the first-mentioned variety, imported from Ceylon, were distributed.

3. The Pará seedlings planted in 1903 at the Botanical Station, Tarkwa, have made good progress, and are exceptionally healthy trees, some of which have attained a height of 20 feet and are seven inches in circumference at a distance of three feet from the ground.

4. In a plantation under European supervision at Bonsu, near Kyebi, 48,000 Pará rubber seedlings raised last year are in good condition and ready for planting out. 500,000 Pará rubber seeds have been ordered from Ceylon for delivery during the present year.

Coco-nuts.

5. As has been mentioned in previous reports an experimental farm containing 11,100 coco-nut trees was established in Christiansborg in 1901. The abnormally dry seasons of 1903, 1904, and 1905, severely affected the young trees and it has been decided not to expend further sums on the upkeep of the plantation.

Cocoa.

6. The amount of cocoa exported during the past year was less by 43,850 lbs. than that exported during the previous year; the slight decrease was no doubt due to the exceptionally dry season. The cultivation of this product has been still further extended during the year under review and it is anticipated that the yield in 1906 will exceed the production in 1904 which amounted to 11,451,458 lbs. As mentioned under the previous heading, "Exports," no improvement in the quality of this product is to be expected so long as the merchants continue to pay a uniform price irrespective of value. In this connection the Superintendent of Agriculture for British West Africa in reporting on the cocoa industry recorded his opinion that "the great obstacle to the production of a better grade of cocoa, as

represented to me by the Native Chiefs with whom I conversed, is the position taken up by the Accra merchants whose object appears to be to keep the products of the country in a condition of inferiority so as to prevent the growth of competition. The fact that large money advances are paid out by them (the merchants) to farmers against prospective crops is in itself a sure means of checking any inducement to improve the quality; but apart from this, where no advances had been taken the cultivator appears to be in no better position owing to the system adopted of pooling purchases. It is clear that so long as the present conditions exist there is little hope of improvement."

Cotton.

1. The experimental cotton farm at Labolabo has been cleared during the past year to its full extent of 200 acres. The farm at Anum has been abandoned as the site is found to be unsuited for the cultivation of cotton and the soil less rich than that at Labolabo.

2. The Superintendent of Agriculture for the West African Colonies and Protectorates has reported that the condition of the cotton grown at Labolabo was as good as possible, that as an object lesson to the natives living in the district it was quite a success, and that, as a consequence, cotton has been grown to some extent in the neighbourhood on the assumption that there might be a local market for it.

This local market has now been established by the British Cotton Growing Association, which has taken over the management of the farm, the Government agreeing to contribute for three years one half of the cost of upkeep, subject to a maximum limit of £1,500 a year.

3. The total expenditure on the experimental farm from its establishment in July, 1904, up to the 31st of December, 1905, has been £3,424.

4. At least one of the cross-fertilizing experiments carried out by the Director of Agriculture promises to be successful, and the yield from a plot planted with a hybridized variety was about 1,200 lbs. of seed cotton per acre.

Botanical Stations.

5. The principal station at Aburi has continued to fulfil, during the past year, the object with which it has been established. The total number of plants of economic value distributed was 10,875 and the number of seeds 1,657,922. An interesting experiment was the raising of 7,000 camphor plants from seeds imported from Japan. These are reported to have done well. The plants of a new species of cocoa (*theobroma pentagona*) continued to make good progress. The beans of these plants are

larger and finer than those of the "Forastero" stock common in the Colony. Unfortunately many of the seeds of these plants have been stolen from the garden, the natives having appreciated the fact that the bean produced is of fine quality.

6. At Tarkwa 17,740 plants, 578 lbs. of cotton seeds, and 40 packets of other seeds of different species were distributed.

7. In 1906 a botanical station will be established at Kumasi in Ashanti. With the exception of kola, which is taken by caravans viâ the Northern Territories to Northern Nigeria, and rubber, large quantities of which find their way into French territory, Ashanti possesses, practically, no economic products. The chiefs, however, appear to be fully alive to the advantages of agriculture, and it is anticipated that the establishment of the station will prove an important factor in the peaceful settlement of this territory.

Exhibitions.

10. The samples of various economic products sent from the Gold Coast to the St. Louis Exhibition in 1904 were awarded a gold medal. The Colony was represented at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition held at the Crystal Palace in 1905 where the exhibit received gold medals for "Fibres," "Photographs," and "Descriptive Labels, Illustrations and Literature," and also secured an "honourable mention" for cured cocoa beans. The exhibit is now permanently housed at the Imperial Institute.

11. The Colonial Agricultural Show held at Accra in the month of November was entirely successful. The registered exhibits under all sections numbered 1,331 exclusive of a considerable number which, owing to want of space, the committee found it necessary to reject. The show, which was opened for two days, was visited by about 3,000 people, some of whom had come from considerable distances, who showed a keen interest in the various animals, poultry, and products exhibited.

Agricultural Concessions.

12. With a view to encourage the taking up of lands for the cultivation of rubber, cotton, cola and cocoa, the Concessions Ordinance of 1900 has been amended by Ordinance No. 14 of 1905, which, *inter alia*, provides for the exclusion from the principal Ordinance of lands leased for agricultural purposes whereby no right is either directly or indirectly given with respect to minerals or precious stones.

(D.) Lands.

1. The permanent alienation of land, which is generally the property of the tribe, represented by the Chief and his councillors or elders, is unusual. In the coast towns, however, land is

frequently owned by families or individuals, and conveyance by lease or sale follows the forms of English law.

2. The Concessions Ordinance of 1900 left native landowners free to dispose of their lands without the intervention of the Government and safeguarded their interests by empowering the Supreme Courts to invalidate concessions for which adequate consideration has not been given.

3. In the case of gold mining the area of concessions must not exceed five square miles and for other purposes twenty square miles.

No concession can be enforced without the leave of the Court, until it is certified to be valid. The Court, before issuing a certificate of validity, has to be satisfied that the concession has been properly obtained, that adequate value has been given, and that the interests of the lessors have been protected. The Court requires the land to be surveyed and the plan authenticated by the Director of Surveys.

4. By Ordinance No. 14 of 1905 the Governor may exempt from the operation of the Concessions Ordinance of 1900 any class of concessions whereby no right, interest, or property in or over land with respect to minerals or precious stones purports to be either directly or indirectly granted.

5. The usual terms on which a gold mining concession in the eastern part of the Colony is leased are, for an area of five square miles for 99 years.

(i.) A preliminary payment of £50 (called consideration money).

(ii.) An annual rent of £12 (known as occupation rent), until mining with machinery shall have been commenced.

(iii.) A mining rent of from £100 to £250 a year.

6. The usual size of a gold mining concession in other parts of the Colony is 1,000 fathoms square; the consideration money is from £50 to £100, the occupation rent £12, and mining rent £200. If the area be more than 1,000 fathoms, the Court usually requires a mining rent to be at the rate of £200 per 1,000 fathoms square.

7. In Ashanti the following terms are generally in force for concessions of five square miles:—

£1,000 consideration money.

£12 to £24 annual ground rent.

£200 to £300 mining rent.

(E.) Shipping.

Table XV gives a comparative statement of the number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels entered and cleared in the Colony during the years 1904 and 1905. The number of steamers entered and cleared shows an increase of 19, and the number of sailing vessels entered shows a decrease of 4, and cleared a decrease of 10.

The decrease in the number of sailing vessels is due to the stoppage of the importation of rum from the United States, which, after showing a falling off to the extent of £4,208 in 1904, ceased altogether during the year under review.

Mail and Steamship Services.

The African Steamship Company and the British and African Steam Navigation Company (1900) *Limited.*

1. Mail steamers of these companies leave Liverpool every Saturday, calling at Sierra Leone, Monrovia, Axim, Sekondi, Cape Coast, and Accra, the length of the voyage being 14 to 15 days.

2. These companies also despatch cargo steamers every Wednesday and fourth Thursday from Liverpool, the Wednesday steamers calling at the principal Gold Coast ports, and the Thursday steamers at all Gold Coast ports outwards and homewards. The length of the voyage, Liverpool to Accra, varies from 30 to 37 days.

3. On the 15th of each month a steamer leaves Hamburg and calls at the principal Gold Coast ports, the length of the voyage being about 30 days.

4. Homewards :—The mail steamers of these companies call at Accra every Monday, also calling at Cape Coast, Sekondi, and Axim—the length of the voyage, Accra to Plymouth, by these steamers, being 17 days.

5. The steamers of these companies call at the Canary Islands or Madeira, and occasionally at both places, homewards.

Woermann Line.

6. A mail steamer of this line, outwards from Hamburg, calls at Southampton on the 12th of each month for passengers for the principal Gold Coast ports, the length of the voyage, Southampton to Accra, being 16 days. Cargo steamers of this line leave Hamburg on 2nd, 12th, 13th, 22nd, and 26th of each month, calling at most ports on the Gold Coast, the voyage to Accra varying from 25 to 32 days.

7. Two of this company's steamers leave Accra on 14th and 28th of each month homewards, calling also at Cape Coast, Sekondi, and Axim for mails and passengers, the voyage from Accra to Southampton taking about 16 days.

8. Cargo steamers of one or two French companies sailing from Marseilles call irregularly outwards and homewards at Gold Coast ports.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Ordinances of 1905.

1. Table XVI. gives a Schedule of the Ordinances passed in the Legislative Council during the year, together with those of Ashanti and the Northern Territories enacted by the Governor.

2. For the Gold Coast Colony 16 Ordinances were enacted; 7 for Ashanti; and 2 for the Northern Territories, the most important of which are as follows :—

No. 2.—"The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1905" amends the law as to cancellation of adhesive stamps contained in section 24 of the "Stamp Ordinance, 1889" which was based on section 24 of the English Stamp Act, 1870. The amendments follow as closely as local circumstances permit those introduced into the English law by sections 8 and 9 of the English Stamp Act, 1891, and should prove very useful in a community where the proportion of illiterate persons is very large.

No. 3.—"The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1905" reduces the standard of strength on which the duties on spirits is to be calculated west of the Volta River from proof to 12½ degrees under proof, and raises the duties on all spirits above the new standard. The object of reducing the standard is to assimilate it to that in force in the Colony east of the Volta, and, approximately, to the standard in force in the neighbouring French and German Colonies of the Ivory Coast and Togoland.

No. 4.—"The General Loan and Inscribed Stock Ordinance 1905" repeals Ordinance No 5 of 1898, which had a similar short title, and re-enacts it with the provisions necessary to enable the Colonial Government to raise money by the issue of debentures as well as inscribed stock. The Debentures are for not less than £100, bear an interest not exceeding four and a half per cent., and are redeemable at par either by annual drawings or n a date not more than 50 years from the date of issue. The inscribed stock is issued under the Colonial Stock Act, 1877, the interest is not to exceed four per cent. and the stock is redeemable

not later than 50 years from the date of issue. Provision is made for sinking funds and for the conversion of existing loans into inscribed stock, and the Crown Agents for the Colonies are practically made agents for the Colony in England.

No. 5. "The Loan Ordinance, 1905" empowers the Governor under the last preceding Ordinance to raise £1,400,000 for the following purposes:—

	£
Equipment and completion of Sekondi-Kumasi Railway ...	925,000
Accra Harbour Works	100,000
Accra Railway	310,000
Sekondi Harbour Works	65,000

No. 6. "The Ascertainment of Boundaries Ordinance, 1905" was introduced to put a check on the multiplicity of suits relating to land, which arise in a country where land owners frequently have a common but undefined boundary somewhere in a belt of dense virgin forest. The powers of the Supreme Court with regard to the demarcation of boundaries, which are those of the English Courts of Equity, have proved insufficient to cope with the evil arising from this unsettled state of affairs. The Ordinance provides that whenever a dispute shall arise between the owners of adjoining lands, the owner of either such lands may apply to the Court to determine their common boundary.

No. 8. "The Mining Rights Regulation Ordinance, 1905" provides for the appointment of a Secretary for, and Inspectors of, Mines and confers upon these officers rights of inspection and the power to enforce precautionary measures in mines. It also imposes upon Mine Managers certain duties, and bestows upon the Governor in Council rule-making powers with respect to the working of Mines.

No. 9. "The Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 1905" provides for the formation and regulation of a Police Reward Fund to be created by the accumulation of departmental fines on the Police and the undisposed of property of deserters and deceased members of the Force.

No. 12. "The Supreme Court (Amendment) Ordinance, 1905" provides for an annual legal vacation of six weeks commencing on the third Monday in December in every year.

No. 13. "The Prestea (Broomassie-Fura) Railway Acquisition of Lands Ordinance, 1905" was introduced as a private Bill to empower the Prestea Railways, Limited, to acquire by compulsory purchase the lands necessary for the purposes of a Railway from Broomassie to Fura Junction. The Ordinance follows generally the methods adopted by the Government in acquiring land; it is

a short Ordinance only containing 17 sections, but local circumstances do not require the elaborate provisions needed in a more settled country.

No. 14. "The Concessions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1905" provides for the exclusion from the Concessions Ordinance, 1900, of lands leased for agricultural purposes (such as rubber planting), gives the Court a freer hand as to enforcing Concessions not for mining purposes which have not been certified to be valid, allows the Court with the consent of both parties to modify a Certificate of Validity and the effect of section 5 will be that where a concession enquiry is begun but not duly prosecuted up to a certain stage the Concessions will be forfeited.

No. 16. "The Firearms Ammunition and Gunpowder Ordinance (Supplementary) Amendment Ordinance, 1905" imposes an annual duty of £5 upon licences issued for the sale of arms and ammunition. This is in conformity with the practice obtaining in England under "The Gun Licence Act, 1870" and "The Explosives Act, 1875."

ASHANTI.

No. 1. "The Ashanti Special Constables Ordinance, 1905" makes provision for the appointment of Special Constables on occasions of urgency. The Ordinance closely follows Ordinance No. 5 of 1900 of the Gold Coast Colony.

No. 3. "The Ashanti Administration (Amendment) Ordinance, 1905" applies to Ashanti certain recent Ordinances of the Gold Coast Colony.

No. 4. "The River Volta Regulation (Ashanti) Ordinance, 1905" makes provision for the licensing and registration of canoes on the Ashanti reaches of the Volta River, similar to the rules passed in the Gold Coast Colony on the 3rd February 1905, by the Governor in Council under section 145 of the "Customs Ordinance."

No. 5. "The Ashanti Railway Assimilation Ordinance, 1905" repeals the Ashanti Railway Ordinances of 1902 and 1905, and applies to Ashanti the Gold Coast Railway Ordinances and Regulations thereunder for the time being in force, thus doing away with the separate legislation for the Ashanti portion of the line which has hitherto been necessary.

No. 5. "The Ashanti Administration (Further Amendment) Ordinance, 1905" adds the Savings Bank Ordinance, 1887, as amended by the Savings Bank Transfer Ordinance, 1904, to the Ashanti Administration Ordinance, 1902.

No. 7. "The Ashanti Administration (Further Amendment) Ordinance, 1905," adds the Fires and Occurrences Inquiry Ordinance, 1899, and the Mining Rights Regulation Ordinance, 1905, to the Ashanti Administration Ordinance, 1902.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

No. 1. "The Northern Territories Administration (Amendment) Ordinance, 1905," applies to the Protectorate the Ordinances of the Gold Coast Colony passed in 1903, 1904 and 1905 for the amendment of the "West African Frontier Force (Gold Coast Regiment) Ordinance, 1901."

No. 2. "The River Volta Regulation (Northern Territories) Ordinance, 1905," is precisely similar to the Ashanti Ordinance No. 4.

IV.—EDUCATION.

(A.) PRIMARY.

The number of schools in the Colony and Ashanti on the Inspection List in 1905 was 143, of which seven were Government schools; of the remainder, 134 succeeded in obtaining a Government Grant-in-aid.

2. Table XVII. is a comparative statement of the number of Government and assisted schools maintained in the Colony for the last three years; an increase of four is shown in the year under review.

3. The total number of scholars on the roll at the above schools during the year was 14,375; in 1904 the number amounted to 13,955, and in 1903 to 12,803.

The average attendance of scholars, together with the amounts of the Grants-in-aid earned during the three previous years, is shown in the appended statement:—

Year.	Government.	Assisted.	Total.	No. on Roll.	Average Attendance.	Grant in-aid.		
						£	s.	d.
1903 ...	7	117	124	12,803	9,411	4,647	3	3
1904 ...	7	132	139	13,955	10,234	4,636	5	7
1905 ...	7	136	143	14,370	10,379	5,052	12	3
Increase or Decrease 1905.	—	+ 4	+ 4	+ 415	+ 145	+416	6	8

4. Table XVIII. gives the classification of the schools under the various educational agencies.

5. Special grants amounting to £230 10*s.* 5*d.*, for the maintenance of buildings, furniture, apparatus, and for new buildings

and enlargements, were awarded during the year. The Basel Mission spent £213 11*s.* 7*d.* on new buildings, the Wesleyan Mission £51 7*s.*, and the Roman Catholic Mission £537 13*s.* On school equipment and repairs the Basel Mission spent £178 19*s.* 11*d.*, the Roman Catholic Mission £154 9*s.* 4*d.*, the Wesleyan Mission £153 12*s.*, and the Bremen Mission £3 4*s.* 6*d.* The sum of £494 3*s.* 3*d.* was paid in grants for scholars receiving industrial instruction.

6. There are about 164 schools in the Colony which are not eligible to receive a Government Grant-in-aid. Most of these are half-time infant schools, and in few of them is the average attendance over 20; further particulars as to these unassisted schools will be found in Table XIX.

7. The examinations for appointment to junior clerkships in the local Civil Service are now held twice a year instead of quarterly as formerly, and at some of the principal out-stations instead of only at Accra. Clerks are not eligible to be placed on the permanent establishment without passing the prescribed examination.

8. Table XX. shows the amount of school fees collected during the past three years. In 1905 the sum collected was £1,684, which shows a more than proportionate increase to that in the number of scholars on the rolls. A comparison with the average attendance shows an average payment of 3*s.* 1½*d.* per scholar, being an increase per head of 1*s.* 1½*d.*

9. There is nothing in the nature of a school rate or tax, and the fee in the Government schools is only 3*d.* per month for children in the Infant classes and 6*d.* per month for those in the Standards. Government schools at stations other than Accra and Cape Coast are free.

(B.) Secondary.

10. The schools in the Colony which purport to give an education higher than the elementary classes are the Accra "Grammar School," the Cape Coast "Graded School," and the Wesleyan "Collegiate School" with which is now incorporated the "Fanti Public School" at Cape Coast. No European teachers are employed on the staff of any of these schools at present, and it has yet to be shown that they have earned a right to be considered as effective secondary schools.

(C.) Industrial, Technical, and Agricultural Schools.

11. Twenty teachers volunteered, during the past year, to attend a course of instruction in agriculture at the Government Botanical Station at Aburi, and of this number 19 completed the course. Ten teachers were awarded certificates of proficiency and received a Government grant.

This agricultural course was first instituted in 1902 with a view to improve the work done on the plantations attached to many of the Mission schools and also to enable the teachers to acquire and impart a theoretical and practical knowledge of this subject, which is of the first importance to the inhabitants of the Colony in general. In the same connection prizes are offered by the Government to schools for the best cultivated plots or plantations.

Other Technical Instruction.

12. In connection with the Government Schools at Accra and Cape Coast classes have been established for instruction in cabinet making and at the Wesleyan School at Winnebah practical instruction is given in carpentry and other work in wood. The course of training extends over two years and pupils who qualify at its termination are admitted as apprentices to the Public Works Department. Some good work has been turned out by the printing press established at the Roman Catholic School at Cape Coast. Generally, technical instruction may be said to be appreciated and the articles made by the pupils which are shown at the annual School Exhibition reflect great credit on instructors and pupils alike.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

(A.) Hospitals.

The Hospitals at Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi, to which European nursing sisters are attached, are well equipped, the number of wards and beds being as follows :—

—	European Wards.	Beds.	Native Wards.	Beds.
Accra	3	7	4	25
Cape Coast	3	6	2	25
Sekondi	2	12	3	14

2. There are also smaller Hospitals at Axim, Elmina, Addah, Kwitta, Kumasi and Gambaga, and Dispensaries at Tarkwa, Saltpond and Akuse. Contagious diseases hospitals are maintained at Accra and Cape Coast.

3. The number of in-patients treated during the year at the various hospitals was 1,989, as compared with 2,496 in 1904, 2,540 in 1903 and 1,350 in 1902, the general health of the Colony was good.

(B.) Asylum.

1. There is only one Lunatic Asylum in the Colony, at Accra. Sixty patients remained in the Asylum at the close of 1904 under treatment, and 20 new cases were admitted during the year 1905, making a total of 80 cases—61 males and 19 females. Of these 4 were discharged from the Asylum, and 14 died, leaving 62 patients under treatment at the end of 1905.

(C.) Poor Houses; and (D.) Reformatories.

1. Poverty, in the strict sense of the word, is hardly known in the Colony and there are no poor-houses or reformatories.

(E.) Savings Bank.

By Ordinance No. 12 of 1904, the control of the Government Savings Bank was transferred from the Treasury Department to the Post Office with a view to popularize this institution and make its facilities more easily accessible to the General Public.

In spite of a year marked by unusual depression in all branches of trade the amount of business transacted by the Bank shows an increase. The number of depositors rose by 60 per cent., and the amount at credit of the Bank increased by 28 per cent. The result of the first year's working under the new conditions tends to show that the transfer of the Bank will be fully justified by results.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

(A.) Police.

Force.

1. The total strength of the Police force on the 31st December, 1905, was 613 of all ranks including eight European officers and six West Indian superintendents, made up as follows:—

General Police	411
Escort Police	119
Mines Police	46
Railway Police	37
	613

Recruiting.

2. Recruiting was almost entirely confined to natives of the Colony and the force has been kept nearly up to its authorized establishment.

Detective Branch.

3. There has been no increase in the detective branch of the force which numbers 2 Superintendents, 2 Sergeants and 12 Constables, who do good work.

Crime.

4. The return of crime shows that 7,150 cases were dealt with, as against 6,659 in the previous year, or an increase of 491. This increase is, to a great extent, accounted for by the importation of Lagos and Sierra Leone men as labourers and servants in the mining districts.

(B.) Prisons.

New Prison at Sekondi.

1. The construction of the New Prison at Sekondi was started during the early part of the year; good progress has been made and its completion is anticipated in the latter part of 1905.

Prison Industries.

2. The amount realized from the sale of prison industries during the year from the two principal prisons at Accra and Elmina was £494 12*s.* 10*d.*, or an increase of £382 5*s.* 2*d.* on that of the previous year. The total earnings of the prison for the year amounted to £8,841 7*s.* 9*d.*, as compared with £10,173 19*s.* 1½*d.* in 1904; the falling off being due to a reduction in the price of prison labour, the cost of the department being £12,611 9*s.* 5*d.*, or a decrease of £182 16*s.* 7*d.* compared with the expenditure for 1904.

General Remarks.

3. It is satisfactory to note that crime diminished; the total convictions amounted to 2,7[illegible], as against 3,159 in 1904. Prison industries, which were abolished in 1903, have been re-introduced, and it is hoped that the amount of earnings will further be increased in future years.

(C.) Criminal Statistics.

Table XXI. shows the number of offences, apprehensions, convictions, and acquittals, including Ashanti and the Northern Territories, for the last three years.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(A.) Population.

According to the last census, taken in 1901, the population of the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories was 1,486,433, but these figures are unreliable; the population is much greater and is increasing.

(B.) Public Health.

1. The general health of the population of the Colony and protected territories during the year has been good. Malaria was slightly less prevalent than last year.

Small-pox.

2. There has been a decrease in the number of cases of small-pox, the number of deaths being 1 in 25.

3. The rainfall was, on the whole, good, except in the eastern portion of the Colony where the want of water was seriously felt.

Health of the European Community.

4. The health of the Europeans in the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories has maintained the improvement noted in the previous year.

5. The following table gives the death and invaliding rate per 1,000 of the European community:—

How Employed.	Number.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Death rate per 1,000.	Invaliding rate per 1,000.
Officials	248	9	41	29·19	165·42
Mercantile Firms, &c.	272	3	26	11·02	95·58
Mining Companies	1,157	12	71	10·37	61·36
Missions	94	2	12	21·27	127·65
Total ...	1,911	26	150	13·60	78·49

6. In 1904 the number of deaths was 25, and the number of men invalided 157.

Health of the Native Population.

7. The health of the native population was fair, except at Accra where the abnormally dry season was, in many cases, a cause of suffering and ill-health.

Principal Diseases.

8. The principal diseases treated were malarial fever, diseases of the skin, ulcers, yaws, diseases of the intestines and respiratory organs.

(C.) SANITATION.

9. Improvements have been carried out in the sanitation of most of the principal towns during the past year, more especially in the cases of Sekondi and Kumasi.

(D.) CLIMATE.

10. The average rainfall for the year was higher than the previous year, although in many places in the Eastern Province the lack of water was seriously felt.

The following table gives the mean meteorological observations taken at Accra, Aburi, Cape Coast, Axim, Kwitta, Kumasi, Sekondi, and Gambaga during the year 1905 :—

Name of Station.	Temperature.						Rainfall.	
	Solar maximum.	Minimum on grass.	Shade maximum.	Shade minimum.	Range.	Mean.	Amount in inches.	Degree of humidity.
Accra	131·07	70·27	85·24	71·80	13·10	78·52	13·11	75·56
Aburi	145·59	69·90	86·83	71·11	12·07	78·89	36·87	87·04
Cape Coast ...	—	72·10	84·25	73·96	10·27	79·10	39·67	85·25
Axim	135·52	64·18	83·71	71·23	12·49	77·90	100·00	89·36
Kwitta ...	140·64	73·06	89·00	76·20	12·59	82·51	25·58	89·70
Kumasi ...	141·47	69·68	86·31	70·77	17·99	81·03	45·32	85·84
Gambaga ...	146·97	66·34	91·56	72·47	16·40	82·44	71·71	57·40
Sekondi ...	141·55	72·57	85·23	73·53	12·26	79·38	36·11	65·24

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

REVENUE.

1. The revenue of the department for the year amounted to £23,941 8*s.* 7*d.*, exclusive of the sum of £5,759 3*s.* 1*d.* collected on behalf of the African Direct Telegraph Company on account of cablegrams despatched from the various offices in the Colony; of £8,262 9*s.* 4*d.* realised on account of sales of Judicial Stamps, and of £2,142 11*s.* 4*d.* duty collected on parcels imported and subsequently credited to the Customs Department.

Sales of Stamps.

2. The revenue from stamps for postal and revenue purposes again shows a very considerable increase; this is partly due to the discontinuance of the issue of Judicial Stamps from 1st September. A slight decrease appears under stamps for telegraph purposes.

Comparative Collections.

3. The following statement gives the figures for 1904 and 1905 respectively:—

—	1904.			1905.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(a) Postage Stamps (for Postal and Revenue purposes).	9,681	17	5	11,186	3	8
(b) Postage Stamps (for Telegraphic purposes).	11,379	13	9	10,232	3	7
(c) Judicial Stamps	8,250	18	7	8,262	9	4

EXPENDITURE.

4. The expenditure for the year amounted to £24,810 19*s.* 1*d.* as against £23,400 8*s.* 6*d.* in 1904. This amount, however, includes the sum of £2,108 10*s.* 1*d.* on account of extra expenditure in connection with the extensions of the telegraph system from Attabubu to Yeji.

Correspondence.

5. There has again been a slight falling off in the amount of correspondence received in the Colony—the amount of ordinary mail matter dealt with was practically the same as in the previous year. 3,446,524 letters, postcards, newspapers, and book packets were received and despatched, as compared with 3,564,800 in 1904.

Registered and Insured Correspondence.

6. Registered and insured correspondence again shows an increase, 238,762 registered articles having been despatched, and 115,260 received, as compared with 137,900 despatched, and 103,500 received in 1904.

Parcel Post.

7. In the Parcel Post Service, increases have been recorded of 32 per cent. in 1903 over 1902, 5 per cent. in 1904 over 1903,

and the year 1905 shows a further increase of 28 per cent. over 1904. The total number of parcels imported was 37,660 while 4,380 were despatched; of these, 2,252 were insured. An Inland Parcel Post Service was inaugurated on August 1st from which date to the end of 1905, 807 parcels were posted and delivered.

Money Order Offices.

8. A money order office has been established at the head quarters of each district of the Colony, as well as at Kumasi and Obuasi in Ashanti.

Money Orders.

9. The total value of money orders issued was £36,328 14*s.* 8*d.* as against £54,963 2*s.* 11*d.* in 1904. The large decrease is due to the introduction and sale of British postal orders from the 1st October, 1904. These have largely superseded the issue of money orders.

Postal Orders.

10. Postal orders to the value of £31,442 4*s.* were sold during 1905 as compared with £8,556 1*s.* 11*d.* in 1904, an increase of 73 per cent. This large increase is accounted for by the substitution in 1904 of the British Postal Order for the Inland Postal Order formerly in circulation. These orders are payable not only in the Colony but also in the United Kingdom and in a large number of Colonies which have become parties to the scheme put forward by the Imperial Post Office. This means of making remittances became immediately popular, and its popularity is well-sustained.

Telegraphs.

11. On the 31st December there were 40 offices open to the public in the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories, with a total constructed length of 1,078 miles.

12. The total number of telegrams dealt with was 193,877, as compared with 270,518 in 1904. This is accounted for chiefly by the decrease in the number of official telegrams and the revenue has not been prejudicially affected thereby.

The number of official messages dealt with was 62,990 as compared with 104,040 in the previous year.

Telegraph Extension.

13. The telegraph extension from Attabubu to Yeji was completed during the year, and will be carried to Salaga in 1906.

New Offices.

14. A new office was opened at Yeji in September, which is the present terminal station of the projected N'Koranza-Salaga line.

15. The existing lines have been generally well maintained during the year.

Telephones.

16. The Telephone exchanges at Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi, and Tarkwa connect all the Government Offices, most of the leading business houses, and mines in the Tarkwa District.

New Cable across the Volta River.

17. A new cable was successfully laid across the Volta River o replace the old one, which was faulty.

IX.—MILITARY FORCES AND EXPENDITURE.

West African Frontier Force.

Strength.

1. The strength of the Gold Coast Regiment of the West African Frontier Force, which consists of two battalions, was, n the 31st December, 1905, 54 officers, 12 European non-ommissioned officers, and 1,938 rank and file (natives).

1st Battalion.

2. The 1st battalion and a battery are stationed in Ashanti, ith headquarters at Kumasi, and detachments at Accra and ape Coast in the Colony.

2nd Battalion.

3. The 2nd battalion is stationed in the Northern Territories, with headquarters at Gambaga. A body of mounted infantry is attached to this battalion.

The battery formally attached to this battalion has been abolished.

Cost of Up-keep.

4. The expenditure incurred in the up-keep of this force in 1905 was £83,870.

VOLUNTEERS.

Authorised Establishment and Actual Strength.

1. The authorised establishment of the Gold Coast Volunteers on 31st December, 1905, was 524 of all ranks. The actual strength of the force was 430, or an increase of 61 as compared with the previous year.

Machine Gun Sections.

2. Owing to the decrease in the number of European residents at Cape Coast, the machine gun section at that town has been disbanded. On the otner hand, sections were formed at Sekondi and Tarkwa where the movement has been keenly supported; at the latter station, many of the members have seen active service in South Africa.

Gold Coast Railway Volunteers.

3. This Corps was raised in 1905 for the protection of th Railway in time of war. The establishment consists of thre companies and a machine gun section at Sekondi, the latte being composed of Europeans. A fourth company, with its head quarters at Obuassi, in Ashanti, will be formed in 1906.

On the 31st of December, 1905, the total strength of all rank was 258.

Gold Coast Mines Volunteers.

4. This Corps was also raised during the year for the defenc of mining properties in time of war or internal disturbances Five companies have been formed in the Colony and two i Ashanti. All the members are Europeans, and the total strengt of all ranks on the 31st of December, 1905, was 279.

Ambulance Corps.

5. This Corps has been raised during the past year for tl purpose of training Volunteers to render "first aid in the field Two companies have been formed with their headquarters Accra and Tarkwa. Most of the members enrolled are hospit dressers or orderlies and should prove themselves useful in emergencies.

Armament.

6. All volunteer corps are armed with the Martini-Enfield carbine and '88 sword-bayonets.

Expenditure.

7. The total cost of the force for the year was £2,042 11*s.* 11*d.*, or an increase of £780 over the preceding year.

Preventive Services.

1. These services, which are branches of the Customs Department, are stationed along the eastern and western frontiers of the Colony; their duties are analogous to those of the Coast Guard in the United Kingdom.

2. The River Volta preventive service extends from Addah to Burai in the Northern Territories, just north of the eighth parallel, and consists of 28 stations. The western frontier of the preventive service extends from Half Assinie to Debisu, within five miles of the boundary of Ashanti, and consists of 25 stations. The authorised establishment of both services is 365.

Expenditure.

3. The expenditure in 1905 was £14,546.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Important Events.

1. The Loan Ordinance, No. 5 of 1905, which empowered the Government to raise the sum of £1,400,000 for the purpose of carrying on the under-mentioned public works, marked an important stage in the opening up of the Colony and its commercial development :—

	£
Equipment and completion of Sekondi-Kumasi Railway.	925,000
Accra Harbour Works	100,000
Accra Railway	310,000
Sekondi Harbour Works	65,000

2. The survey of the Accra Railway was commenced in November 1905, and, at the date of this report, has been completed as far as Mangoase, where it is proposed to make the provisional terminus with a possible extension northwards in the direction of Koforidua.

3. The Accra Harbour Works have been started and good progress has been made.

Ashanti.

1. The condition of Ashanti, in view of the small staff of Civil Officers available for administrative purposes, must be considered satisfactory. The attitude of the Ashantis towards their rulers is one of increasing friendliness and faith, and suspicion of ulterior motives is gradually losing ground.

2. The Revenue, however, shows a decrease of £1,432 as compared with that of the previous year. This decrease is entirely owing to the fact that payments of Royalties which accrued during the year had not been made up to the 31st of December. In other respects the Revenue shows a fairly satisfactory increase, especially under the heads of "Caravan Taxes" and "Sale of Stamps." These two items may be taken to indicate activity in trade and correspondence connected therewith.

3. The opening of branch stores at Kumasi by mercantile firms on the coast, to which reference was made in the Annual Report for 1904, has been an important factor in the development of trade, not only in Ashanti, but also with respect to that of the Northern Territories.

4. Under the head "Agriculture, Industries, and Botanical Stations" attention has been drawn to the establishment of a botanical station at Kumasi.

5. A well-equipped native hospital was completed at Kumasi during the year and a hospital for Europeans will be added in 1906.

6. The health of the European population is reported to have been good, the death-rate per 1,000 having been 19·30, as compared with a rate of 23·19 in the case of all officials serving in the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories.

7. The headquarters of the North-Eastern District have been transferred from Attabubu to N'Koranza, and those of the North-Western District from Odumasi to Sunyani.

8. The Annual Report on Ashanti for the year 1905, prepared by the Chief Commissioner, should be referred to for further information respecting this portion of the territories.

Northern Territories.

1. During the past year the Northern Territories have remained under peaceful conditions, and it has not been found necessary to utilize actively the military force for the maintenance of order.

2. Our relations with the French and German officials in the neighbouring territories continued to be of a cordial nature and friendly visits have been interchanged at or near the frontiers.

3. The Revenue of the Protectorate amounted to £13,414, an increase of £890 as compared with that realized in 1904.

4. The troops stationed in the Northern Territories consist of the 2nd Battalion Gold Coast Regiment, West African Frontier Force. There are no Civil Police in the Protectorate, which is administered by Military Officers. The Chief Commissioner is

also the officer commanding the Battalion, and the District Commissioners perform civil duties in addition to exercising the command of their companies.

5. An attempt was made towards the end of the year to cultivate more friendly relations with some of the wilder tribes of the Protectorate, which hitherto have been coerced rather than conciliated. The experiment, the main feature of which consisted in establishing a station in the Fra-Fra country with a store for the sale of trade-goods, promises to be entirely successful.

6. Further particulars with respect to this Protectorate will be found in the Annual Report on the Northern Territories by the Chief Commissioner.

RAILWAYS.

Capital Outlay.

1. The capital expenditure on the railway, subject to a final adjustment by the Treasury, to the 31st December, 1905, was £1,781,756. No work on capital account was undertaken during the year, but outlay was sanctioned on the following works and plant :—

	£
Re-construction of Sekondi No. 2 Jetty and equipment of 4 steam cranes	21,500
50 coal waggons...	14,640
Fitting locomotives and rolling stock with automatic vacuum brakes	4,152
50 coal skips	612
3 motor cars	565
	£41,469

Improvement of Line.

2. The line has been much improved, it is well ballasted, and derailments due to defective way are now of rare occurrence. The mean mileage maintained, including sidings, was 185m. 60c., at a charge of £177 1*s.* 1*d.* per mile. The cost of maintenance was reduced by 5 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

Locomotives and Rolling Stock.

3. The train service in the earlier part of the year was seriously disorganised by frequent engine failures; the locomotives had been allowed to deteriorate and the dislocation was

accentuated by the burning of wood fuel instead of coal. The experiment was abandoned as soon as its unfortunate results became apparent; the locomotives were taken in hand and are gradually being thoroughly overhauled and repaired.

4. Two new travelling cranes, with a capacity of ten tons and five tons respectively, mounted on bogey carriages, were added to the plant during the year.

Fuel.

5. Owing to a slightly lower rate in the cost of coal, and to the temporary use of wood fuel, a reduction was effected under this head from 10·19 pence to 7·65 pence per engine mile.

Water Supply.

6. In consequence of the drought (but 35 inches of rain fell in the year) the water supply proved inadequate.

The investigations referred to in the annual report for the previous year are being energetically carried out, and in the meantime new wells have been sunk, others deepened, and the overhead tanks improved.

Stations and Buildings.

7. The cost of up-keep was practically the same as in the preceding year. Steps are being taken to improve the quarters and add to the available accommodation.

Accidents.

8. There were 282 minor accidents in 1905 (146 of which were due to fallen trees) as against 329 during the preceding year, whilst there were only 15 derailments to trains on the running line (only four of which were due to defective way) as against 63 in 1904.

Rates.

9. The revision of rates which was brought into force on the 1st July, 1905, may be briefly summarised as follows:—

(*a.*) Coal and patent fuel were given a special rate of 8*s.* for the first 50 miles (including landing charges) and 1*d.* per ton per mile beyond that distance.

(*b*) The rate in Class II. was reduced from 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton mile to a sliding scale varying from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* per ton mile, a concession which benefited the importers of machinery.

(*c.*) Reduced rates were given to consignments of bread and biscuits, drugs, haberdashery, kerosine oil, perfumery, cotton goods, flour, preserved milk, sugar, aërated waters, frozen fish, and provisions.

(*d.*) Special through rates to Kumasi were introduced in the cases of soap, cement, galvanized iron sheets, and imported rice.

Judging from the ready response with which these reductions were met, despite the adverse general condition of trade, it is believed they have been fully appreciated.

TRAFFIC.

Coaching Traffic.

10. The earnings from coaching traffic were £29,484, or less by £1,991 than in the preceding year.

The reduction in rate from 5*d.* to 4*d.* a mile and the issue of 500-mile coupons at 3*d.* per mile more than counterbalanced the increase in the number of first class passengers carried.

The decrease in second class passengers was chiefly at stations between Sekondi and Tarkwa, and is attributable to the general depression in trade and the mining industry.

Goods Traffic.

For convenience of reference the receipts from goods traffic, as compared with 1904, are here summarised :—

—	1905.		1904.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Merchandise, general	31,855	97,544	23,409	108,803
Railway Materials for construction...	—	—	491	545
Government Stores	328	2,317	385	1,845
Cranage...	—	594	—	1,400
Shunting	—	47	—	384
Demurrage	—	70	—	417
	32,183	100,572	24,285	113,394

The increase in the traffic handled amounted to 36 per cent. The particulars of goods traffic booked at stations as compared with the previous year are shown in Tables XXII. and XXIII.

The goods traffic may be grouped into the following five divisions, which compared with the corresponding figures for 1904, and, apart from the general reduction in rates from the 1st of July, tend to show that the decreased receipts have been caused more from a depression in the mining industry than from a want of progress in the general development of the railway traffic.

—	1905.		1904.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1. Native products for local consumption	3,289	5,567	2,842	4,232
2. Native products for export ...	7,713	13,029	1,759	4,086
3. Imports for trade purposes ...	6,175	32,464	4,946	28,240
4. Imports for the mining industry	13,441	38,057	11,705	56,213
5. Provisions, liquors, etc., imported generally for consumption and use by Europeans	1,565	9,551	2,542	16,319
	32,183	98,668	23,794	108,090

12. Turning to the export trade the increase is very marked. 566 tons of cocoa were carried, as against 95 tons in 1904; of rubber, 765 tons were carried as against 443 tons. Mahogany increased to 6,283 tons as against 1,219 tons in 1904.

The mahogany traffic requires special arrangements. Loading has to be done at various points on the single running line, and entails trucks being locked up for some days. Every effort, however, is being made to foster this industry, which, however, is hampered by heavy ocean freights. In connection with the goods traffic, it should be mentioned that the opening up of markets in Ashanti by the various commercial houses has had much to do with the increase in the carrying of the Import trade. The growth of the trade at Kumasi is illustrated by the following figures :—

—	1905.		1904.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Out	1,142	6,594	422	2,489
In...	3,155	22,289	1,775	15,818

REVENUE.

13. The general result of the year's working as compared with the preceding year is as follows :—

—	1905.			1904.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gross receipts	132,752	0	0	148,096	0	0
" " per open mile	791	7	4	943	5	9
" " per train mile	1	2	9	1	8	7
Working expenses	82,477	0	0	91,465	0	0
" " per open mile	491	13	4	582	11	7
" " per train mile	0	14	1	0	17	8
Net earnings	50,275	0	0	56,631	0	0
" " per open mile...	299	14	0	360	14	1
" " per train mile...	0	8	7	0	10	11
	Per cent.			Per cent.		
Percentage of expenses to earnings ...	62·13			61·76		
Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay.	2·82			3·18		

It will be seen that while there was a considerable decline in earnings, amounting to £16,031, the working expenses were reduced by £8,988.

14. The earnings, which are here compared with those of the preceding year, were derived from the following sources :—

—	1905.	1904.
	£	£
Coaching	29,484	31,475
Goods	100,572	113,394
Telegraph... ...	—	135
Sundries	2,695	3,092
	132,752	148,096

EXPENDITURE.

15. The working expenses of the various branches of the railway were as follows :—

—	1905.		1904.		Increase.	Decrease.
	£	Per cent. on Total.	£	Per cent. on Total.		
Maintenance of Way, Works, and Stations.	32,888	39·88	40,634	44·43	—	7,746
Locomotive Expenses ...	29,657	35·95	29,855	32·64	—	198
Traffic Expenses	8,795	10·66	9,636	10·53	—	841
General Charges	9,408	11·41	9,628	10·53	—	220
Special and Miscellaneous	1,729	2·10	1,712	1·87	17	—
Totals	82,477	100·00	91,465	100·00	—	8,988

The working expenses, though reduced by £8,988, absorbed 62·13 per cent. of the gross earnings, as compared with 61·76 per cent. in 1904; a result due to the diminution in earnings.

16. During the year under review two light railways were constructed in the Colony by private enterprise.

The Fura-Broomassie line, 26·483 miles in length, was built by the Prestea Railways, Limited, from Fura Junction, on the Ankobra River, to Prestea, for the purpose of serving the Prestea and Broomassie groups of mines.

The line from Dunkwa, on the Government Railway, to Attasi, was constructed by the Attasi Mines to convey to their property the heavy milling plant which is in course of erection.

Roads.

The roads maintained by the Public Works Department, which are in fair conditions, are of a total length of 200 miles made up as follows :—

Axim-Ancobra Road	3½	miles.
Cape Coast-Elmina Road ...	8	„
Cape Coast-Anamaboe Road ...	9½	„
Cape Coast-Denkera Road ...	14½	„
Cape Coast-Prahsu Road ...	57½	„
Tarkwa-Bonsa Road	9	„
Accra-Kyebi Road	59	„
Accra-Aburi Road	25½	„
Dodowa Junction-Dodowa ...	13½	„
	200	miles.

2. In consequence of a slight alteration of the Eastern frontier of the Colony and Togoland following the demarcation of the boundary by the Anglo-German Commission in 1904, it was found necessary to realign and reconstruct a portion of the Danoe-Poglu Road.

3. The construction of the Saltpond-Insuaim Road was further advanced and the sum of £2,833 expended thereon during the year.

4. A sum of £415 was spent on the continuation of the Tarkwa-Abosso-Cinnamon-Bippo Road.

5. The expenditure on maintenence of the Cape Coast-Prahsu Road in 1905 was £1,873 exclusive of costs of supervision.

Minor Roads.

6. During the past year a number of roads have been placed under the operation of the Roads Ordinance; such roads are kept cleared by the Chiefs responsible for them who receive in return a payment of 10*s*. per mile per quarter.

Immigration and Emigration.

1. Immigrants consist principally of :—

(a) Krus and Bassas from Liberia,

(b) Mendis, Timanis and Vais from Sierra Leone,

(c) Yorubas from Lagos (Southern Nigeria).

They are employed

(i) On underground or surface work at the gold mines,

(ii) As boatmen or general labourers by mercantile firms,

(iii) As scavengers or carriers.

Imported labourers are usually brought into the Colony by one of their own tribe, who is already in employment, and are then engaged under the Master and Servant Ordinance, No. 8 of 1893, on a contract for six or twelve months executed before a District Commissioner.

2. The numbers of imported labourers are approximately :—

(a) Krus and Bassas	2,000
(b) Mendis, Timanis and Vais ...	1,200
(c) Yorubas	500

3. At the gold mining centres, where the men are employed in large numbers, plots of ground are set apart for them on which they form villages, the sanitation of which is supervised by a European. No special restrictions are imposed on the labourers when not at work.

4. There is little or no emigration.

Public Works.

Expenditure.

1. During the past year the total expenditure on the Public Works Department was £66,796 18*s.* 4*d.*, which was distributed as follows :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Personal Emoluments and Other Charges.	14,110	17	5
Public Works Recurrent... ...	17,955	9	6
Public Works Extraordinary ...	34,730	11	5
Total	£66,796	18	4

Axim.

2. Quarters for twelve subordinate officials were completed at a cost of £1,019.

Sekondi.

3. Two double bungalows for European officials were completed during the year at a cost of £2,946.

Good progress was made with the construction of the new prison on which a sum of £9,626 was expended during the year. The bungalow for the European gaoler was completed. It is expected that this important work will be completed at a cost of £15,630 in October, 1906.

Investigations for the water supply of Sekondi were actively prosecuted during the year on the Ashieme and Anankwan streams. Automatic and rain gauges have been fixed at various points.

Public offices for the Treasury, Customs, and Transport Departments were completed during the year.

Police barracks for 30 constables with quarters for one European officer and one native superintendent are in course of erection, and will shortly be completed.

CAPE COAST.

4. A sum of £771 was expended at Cape Coast in improving the main drain, providing additional side drains, and constructing a new outfall to the sea.

Police barracks for 50 constables, with quarters for one superintendent, are in course of erection, and will shortly be completed.

Accra.

5. Investigations in connection with the scheme for a water supply from the Adjementa valley in the neighbourhood of Aburi were continued. The flow of water recorded by the automatic gauges was, however, disappointing, and it was decided, in consequence, to postpone active measures in connection with the necessary works for another year.

Other public works which were completed, or nearly completed, during the year were the printing office, one double bungalow, and a native club house.

Kumasi.

6. A well-equipped native hospital was erected at a cost of £1,155.

Other works completed were the construction of a powder magazine and of sheds in the new market.

Mines Surveys.

1. The most important feature of the year's work was the running, by Captain Des Voeux, R.E., of a traverse across the Northern Territories in the neighbourhood of the 8th parallel of north latitude, thus forming a rigid connection between the work of the Anglo-French and Anglo-German Boundary Commissions, and providing a base line for the future survey of the Northern Territories.

2. Owing to the depression in the West African Mining Market which prevailed during the year, many mining companies were unable to raise sufficient funds to permit them to undertake the survey and development of their concessions, and it was possible, therefore, to reduce considerably the establishment of the Department on which the expenditure was £22,329, as compared with £32,151 for the previous year. £8,225 was received by the Department as fees.

Changes in the Establishment.

Governor Sir J. P. Rodger, K.C.M.G., proceeded on leave of absence on the 9th of May and returned to the Colony on the 12th of November; during his absence Major H. Bryan, Colonial Secretary, administered the Government.

2. Mr. F. C. Fuller, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Malta, was appointed to be Chief Commissioner of Ashanti, vice the late Captain Sir Donald Stewart, K.C.M.G., and assumed duty on the 13th of March.

3. Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. G. Watherston, C.M.G., R.E., Director of Surveys, was appointed to be Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories, vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. Morris, C.M.G., D.S.O., who rejoined his British regiment on completing the period of service for which he had been seconded under the Colonial Office.

Transport (Labour).

1. The Transport Department has continued to justify its existence by introducing a regular system of payment throughout the Colony. As a means, however, of supplying labour for the mines it has outlived its original purpose, and it may be necessary, in the future, further to reduce its personnel.

On the 1st January, 1905, the entire control of expenditure on Government Transport was vested in the Department, a step which resulted in expert knowledge being brought to bear on the

details of expenditure, and the unification of diverse rates of pay.

2. The following are the contract rates of pay for carriers :—

Headman, 30*s.* a month with 6*d.* a day subsistence allowance. In special cases, *i.e.*, for extra qualifications as interpreter, etc., 37*s.* 6*d.* a month and 6*d.* a day subsistence allowance.

Carriers, 25*s.* a month and 3*d.* a day subsistence allowance.

The rates for carriers hired for short journeys are :—

Up to ten days : 2*s.* 3*d.* pay and 3*d.* subsistence allowance, total 2*s.* 6*d.*, for the first day ; and for subsequent days, 1*s.* pay and 3*d.* subsistence allowance. For periods exceeding ten days the rate is 1*s.* a day pay and 3*d.* subsistence allowance.

Headmen on these trips do not receive special pay as such unless the party exceed twenty in number when 6*d.* subsistence allowance may be given, the pay remaining the same.

In Ashanti and the Northern Territories, however, local and lower rates prevail, when special arrangements are made with the Chiefs to supply carriers.

3. The revival in the mahogany-cutting industry consequent on the opening up of new sources of supply in the vicinity of the railway, and the setting free of a large amount of labour which had hitherto been required for the mines, has resulted in the fraudulent treatment of many natives whose wages have been withheld ; it may be found necessary to license native mahogany-cutters and to make them give substantial security for the payment of the labourers employed in this industry.

4. The number of loads carried during the year amounted to 17,609, and the number of carriers supplied for the conveyance of officers and troops was 3,635. It is worthy of comment that during the year only one load was lost.

Out of the total of 1,214 carriers and labourers furnished on contract by the Transport Department only 10 desertions were notified ; eight being from the Mines and two from Government employment.

5. The supply of unskilled labour has been ample for all purposes.

The increasing use of coal at some of the principal mines will set free a considerable number of natives who have hitherto been employed in cutting wood fuel. Similarly, in the Eastern portion of the Colony, the Accra Railway should, on completion, release for agricultural purposes hundreds of men who are now employed in rolling casks containing cocoa, palm-oil, and palm kernels from distant markets to the coast.

Suitability of Climate for Europeans, and Openings for White Labour.

1. Europeans should on no account venture to come to the Colony on the chance of obtaining employment. All the employees of the mercantile firms and mining companies are engaged in England under agreement and opportunities of securing appointments locally are few and far between.

2. Though improvements in sanitation and a wider dissemination of the knowledge of elementary hygiene amongst residents have caused a remarkable diminution in the death-rate in recent years, yet the climate, which is enervating, and the difficulty of procuring adequate supplies of nourishing food, render the Gold Coast unsuitable for the prolonged residence of Europeans.

Rates of Wages and Cost of Living.

1. In the mining districts the influx of Europeans has considerably increased the cost of living. Wages are high; a cook asks and obtains from £2 to £5 per month, and the rate for other domestic servants varies from £1 to £2 10*s*.

2. At Sekondi the hotel charges are about 20*s*. a day, and at Cape Coast and Accra 10*s*. a day; the first-mentioned establishment is under European management.

3. Native craftsmen can earn good wages, particularly in the mining districts. Carpenters and masons are usually paid at the rate of 1*s*. 6*d*. to 3*s*. a day; bricklayers, 1*s*. 6*d*. to 2*s*. 9*d*.; coopers and painters, 1*s*. to 1*s*. 9*d*.

General Conditions.

1. The serious falling-off in revenue in 1905 is mainly attributable to the decrease in the receipts from Customs Duties which, as has been pointed out under the previous heading of "Imports," was caused to a great extent by an abnormally dry season in the Eastern or agricultural portion of the Colony, necessarily followed by scanty crops of palm-oil and other produce, and a consequent lack of purchasing power on the part of the natives engaged in the cultivation of economic products.

2. On the other hand, it is satisfactory to note that the value of the export of gold increased by over £250,000, and there is every reason to believe that the gold-mining industry has passed successfully through its critical stage and may now legitimately hope to obtain a measure of the financial support which is necessary for its further development. But even if such expectations should not be realized, and the output be confined to the mines now equipped with crushing machinery, the value of

the export of gold in 1906, based on the monthly returns up to the 31st of April, should reach, at least, £750,000.

3. At the date of writing this report, the rainfall at Accra has already exceeded the total number of inches recorded in the previous year, and the prospects in the agricultural districts are reported to be distinctly hopeful.

4. A favourable presage for the financial prospects of the present year is afforded by the earnings of the Government railway which, on the 26th of May, exceeded the receipts for the same period in 1904 (in which year the total earnings were £146,915) by £9,005.

5. The friendly relations of the Government with the native Chiefs were, on the whole, well-maintained, and there were no disturbances of a serious nature.

H. BRYAN,

Acting Governor.

9th June, 1906.

TABLE I.

REVENUE.

Heads of Revenue.	Collected in 1904.			Collected in 1905.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Customs	383,671	12	7	334,111	4	3	—			49,560	8	4
2. Light Dues	1,893	16	0	2,145	2	0	251	6	0	—		
3. Licences, &c.	28,550	0	4	26,439	13	7	—			2,110	6	9
4. Fees of Court	50,048	9	11	38,852	11	6	—			11,195	18	5
5. Post Office	2,968	6	6	2,041	17	11	—			926	8	7
6. Rents of Government Property.	1,164	18	8	1,198	12	8	33	14	0	—		
7. Interests	175	7	3	179	19	11	4	12	8	—		
8. Miscellaneous	2,901	14	8	6,314	18	4	3,413	3	8	—		
9. Revenue from Ashanti	18,964	2	11	17,532	0	0	—			1,432	2	11
10. Revenue from Northern Territories.	12,563	7	6	13,414	18	2	851	10	8	—		
11. Railways	146,915	19	4	130,118	13	3	—			16,797	6	1
	649,817	15	8	572,349	11	7	4,554	7	0	82,022	11	1
12. Land Sales	575	0	0	112	10	0	—			462	10	0
	650,392	15	8	572,462	1	7	4,554	7	0	82,485	1	1
Imperial Grant:— Northern Territories ...	31,800	4	4	13,759	6	6	—			18,040	17	10
	682,193	0	0	586,221	8	1	4,554	7	0	100,525	18	11

TABLE II.

REVENUE OF ASHANTI AND NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

Ashanti.				Northern Territories.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Caravan Taxes ...	7,361	12	9	Caravan Taxes ...	11,130	17	6
Court Fines, &c. ...	881	1	0	Court Fines ...	402	16	1
Slaughter House Fees	692	6	1	Slaughter House Fees	550	4	6
Sale of Reserve Ration	363	5	7	Sale of Provisions ...	814	7	1
Hunting Licences ...	0	10	0	Hunting Licences ...	22	0	0
Ferry Dues	815	11	3	Ferry Dues	30	6	3
Sale of Stamps, Post Cards, &c.	2,355	4	9	Sale of Stamps, Post Cards, &c.	65	12	4
Prospecting and Mining Licences.	10	0	0	Miscellaneous ...	40	11	1
Liquor Licences ...	2,746	0	0	Sale of Live Stock ...	358	3	4
Dog Licences ...	24	5	0				
Sale of Unserviceable Stores.	12	7	1				
Rents from Government Lands.	1,088	10	5				
Miscellaneous ...	276	5	1				
Contribution from Ashanti Goldfields Corporation towards Administration of Obuassi.	905	1	0				
Total	17,532	0	0	Total	13,414	18	2

TABLE III.

EXPENDITURE.

Heads of Expenditure.	Expended, 1904.	Expended, 1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. The Governor and Legislature.	5,059 19 0	5,765 17 5	705 18 5	—
2. Supreme Court ...	8,646 11 5	7,903 0 11	—	743 10 6
3. Law Officers	1,967 4 10	1,715 1 8	—	252 3 2
4. Colonial Secretary's Office.	6,132 19 9	4,620 16 7	—	1,512 3 2
5. Native Affairs Department.	—	2,058 2 4	2,058 2 4	—
6. Mines Department ...	—	947 19 7	947 19 7	—
7. Printing Office ...	3,911 11 1	5,655 19 8	1,744 8 7	—
8. Provincial and District Commissioners.	14,034 11 2	11,796 15 7	—	2,237 15 7
9. Ashanti	9,686 19 3	9,709 5 0	22 5 9	—
10. Northern Territories...	5,042 6 5	4,372 15 8	—	669 10 9
11. Treasury	10,694 2 11	10,533 11 6	—	160 11 5
12. Customs	20,966 17 5	20,710 19 11	—	255 17 6
12*a*. Customs Preventive Services.	15,752 8 2	14,546 15 7	—	1,205 12 7
13. Lighthouses and Signal Stations.	1,144 13 1	1,064 13 6	—	79 19 7
14. Transport Department	2,404 19 5	2,252 9 0	—	152 10 5
14*a*. Transport	50,645 14 11	40,964 3 1	—	9,681 11 10
15. Post and Telegraphs	21,058 5 10	22,751 1 5	1,692 15 7	—
15*a*. Post and Telegraphs Extraordinary.	2,342 2 8	2,108 1 10	—	234 0 10
16. Public Works... ...	13,563 6 5	14,110 17 5	547 11 0	—
16*a*. Public Works Recurrent.	17,675 6 1	17,955 9 6	280 3 5	—
17. Railways	94,171 0 0	82,177 5 9	—	11,993 14 3
18. Botanical and Agricultural.	6,171 11 1	6,504 18 4	333 7 3	—
19. Medical	30,869 14 2	31,636 13 6	766 19 4	—
20. Sanitary	5,311 7 8	4,418 8 9	—	892 18 11
21. Education	9,125 14 2	9,834 15 5	709 1 3	—
22. Ecclesiastical	538 6 2	478 6 8	—	59 19 6
23. Public Cemeteries ...	507 14 7	520 7 10	12 13 3	—
24. West African Frontier Force (1st Battalion Gold Coast Regiment).	57,367 8 0	57,222 17 8	—	144 10 4
24*a*. West African Frontier Force (2nd Battalion Gold Coast Regiment).	25,626 5 6	26,648 18 6	1,022 13 0	—
25. Volunteers	1,262 16 10	2,042 11 11	779 15 1	—
26. Police	22,388 7 2	23,121 16 8	733 9 6	—
27. Prisons...	12,999 7 3	12,917 16 2	—	81 11 1
28. Audit Office	2,311 7 8	2,198 5 1	—	113 2 7
29. Mines Surveys ...	32,151 8 9	22,329 8 3	—	9,822 0 6
30. Miscellaneous Services	10,132 11 9	9,439 3 5	—	693 8 4
31. Pensions and Gratuities	7,467 9 11	7,785 12 7	318 2 8	—
32. Charge on account of Public Debt.	56,630 15 4	56,460 0 11	—	170 14 5
33. Repayment of Loans	—	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	—
	585,763 5 10	577,281 4 7	32,675 6 0	41,157 7 3
Public Works Extraordinary:— From General Revenue	31,001 5 0	34,730 11 5	3,729 6 5	—
	616,764 10 10	612,011 16 0	36,404 12 5	41,157 7 3
Ashanti Disturbances ...	5,612 0 7	4,106 15 2	—	1,505 5 5
	622,376 11 5	616,118 11 2	36,404 12 5	42,662 12 8

TABLE IV.

Expenditure of Ashanti and Northern Territories.

Ashanti.	£	s.	d.	Northern Territories.	£	s.	d.
Ashanti (Head 9 of Estimates).	9,709	5	0	Northern Territories (Head 10 of Estimates).	4,372	15	8
Treasury	644	12	8	Treasury	749	15	4
Transport Department.	303	6	8	Transport	10,247	3	5
Transport	10,648	16	6	Post and Telegraphs	515	6	10
Post and Telegraphs	2,342	8	1	Post and Telegraphs Extraordinary.	2,108	1	10
Public Works ...	238	12	9	Medical	3,096	18	3
Public Works Extraordinary.	2,396	12	4	Sanitary	12	0	0
Medical	3,660	4	0	West African Frontier Force (2nd Battalion).	26,648	18	6
Sanitary	23	11	0	Prisons	242	5	2
West African Frontier Force. (1st Battalion).	57,222	17	8	Miscellaneous Services.	218	9	11
Police	1,468	12	4				
Prisons	1,393	5	9				
Total	90,052	4	9	Total	48,211	14	11

TABLE V.

Assets and Liabilities.

Assets.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Investments :—						
On Account of Savings Bank	6,399	14	0			
On Account of Public Officers Guarantee Fund.	4,500	0	0			
On Account of Bank of British West Africa, Ltd.	10,000	0	0			
				20,899	14	0
Gold Ornaments with Crown Agents ...	—			57	18	2
Inter-Colonial Accounts (due to the Gold Coast).	7,814	14	10			
Imperial Government 2nd Battalion Central African Regiment.	5,611	2	9			
Imperial Government West Africa Regiment Mutiny.	995	16	2			
Railway Open Lines Suspense Account	16	11	3			
Railway Open Lines Advance Account ...	445	12	8			
General Manager Railway Open Lines ...	25,498	1	5			
Anglo-German Boundary Commission North of 9th Parallel.	74	2	2			
Mines Surveys, 1904–1905	1,281	13	5			
Carried forward	41,737	14	8	20,957	12	2

TABLE V.—*cont.*

Assets.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	41,737	14	8	20,957	12	2
Transport Agency	479	19	4			
Paymaster, West African Frontier Force, 1st Battalion Gold Coast Regiment.	188	18	0			
Paymaster, West African Frontier Force, 2nd Battalion Gold Coast Regiment.	37	18	4			
General Post Office, London	1,352	18	8			
Sekondi-Kumasi Railway	265,685	8	6			
Sundry Authorised Advances	5,232	17	4			
Accra-Akwapim Railway Survey ...	500	3	1			
				315,215	17	11
General Imprest Account				46,066	12	10
Total				382,240	2	11

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Inter-Colonial Accounts (due by the Gold Coast).	1,067	2	8			
Prisoners' Property	214	17	2			
Transport Agency	698	1	2			
Police Reward Fund	678	9	0			
West African Frontier Force Reward Fund	1,810	5	3			
Bank of British West Africa, Limited ...	10,000	0	0			
Official Administrator	862	7	2			
Chief Registrar	1,855	8	2			
Customs Duties	666	4	0			
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund	5,516	3	2			
Inland Money Orders	20	1	4			
Savings Bank	8,994	13	4			
Through Money Orders	358	5	11			
Paymaster, West African Frontier Force, 1st Battalion Gold Coast Regiment.	680	4	9			
Paymaster, West African Frontier Force, 2nd Battalion Gold Coast Regiment.	48	18	5			
Rents on Concessions	1,262	17	10			
Railway Open Lines Deposit Account ...	1,531	10	6			
Drafts between Stations	1,056	8	4			
Sheriff	182	16	3			
Postal Orders	8,084	5	7			
Sundry small Deposits	3,519	0	0			
Imperial Government Account	240	0	2			
				49,348	0	2
Drafts and Remittances				810	0	8
Surplus and Deficit Account (Net Excess of Assets over Liabilities.)				332,082	2	1
Total				382,240	2	11

TABLE VI.

Town Councils.

Years.	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Accra Town Council —						
1900	3,242	13	6	3,779	5	5
1901	3,898	3	8*	4,155	5	3
1902	3,532	13	3	3,200	2	9
1903	5,216	2	9	5,215	1	2
1904	5,339	13	8	5,751	1	8
1905	5,121	6	2	4,852	5	9
Sekondi Town Council—						
1905	2,100	1	4	1,562	19	5

* Includes Grant-in-aid of £1,500 by the Colonial Government.

These figures do not correspond with those given in the Annual Report for the year 1902, as certain discrepancies have since been rectified.

TABLE VII.

Total Values of Imports, Exports, and Trade.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1901	1,801,027	559,733	2,360,760
1902	2,125,464	774,186	2,899,650
1903	2,082,544	980,942	3,063,486
1904	2,001,857	1,340,026	3,341,883
1905	1,486,068	1,646,145	3,132,213

TABLE VIII.

Origin of Imports.

Country of Origin.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom	1,439,822	1,435,234	1,044,658
British Colonies :—			
Lagos	128,905	68,392	43,717
Sierra Leone	111,113	10,145	2,927
Other British Colonies ...	358	28	5
Total	140,376	78 566	46,649
Foreign Countries :—			
Germany	270,342	248,372	206,002
France	14,666	14,275	15,405
United States	60,273	44,988	30,025
Holland	49,110	63,298	54,754
Africa (Foreign)	96,496	110,215	82,891
Other Foreign Countries ...	11,458	6,908	5,684
Total	502,346	488,057	394,761
Value of Total Imports	2,082,544	2,001,857	1,486,068

TABLE IX.

Comparative Values of Imports.

Articles.	Value. 1904.	Value. 1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Ale, beer, and porter ...	9,557	6,146	—	3,411
Firearms	2,772	3,766	994	—
Gunpowder	1,166	1,447	281	—
Gin	63,561	55,252	—	8,309
Rum	59,990	51,213	—	8,777
Other Spirits	15,582	11,281	—	4,301
Tobacco, manufactured ...	10,482	8,885	—	1,597
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	34,326	24,366	—	9,960
Wines	19,213	11,841	—	7,372
Beads	25,919	18,053	—	7,866
Brass and copperware ...	7,965	5,035	—	2,930
Bread and biscuits	13,420	13,743	323	—
Building materials	31,216	22,606	—	8,610
Cordage	22,978	21,296	—	1,682
Cotton goods	372,789	360,024	—	12,765
Earthenware	7,747	6,621	—	1,126
Hardware	53,203	38,922	—	14,281
Lumber	22,788	18,336	—	4,452
Machinery	171,432	85,628	—	85,804
Perfumery	25,065	17,599	—	7,466
Provisions	127,663	70,562	—	57,101
Salt	8,371	5,731	—	2,640
Silk goods	39,618	31,905	—	7,713
Soap	20,331	18,099	—	2,232
Specie...	275,850	105,407	—	170,443
Sugar	25,202	22,475	—	2,727
Wearing apparel	71,165	52,169	—	18,996
Woollen goods	15,178	13,123	—	2,055
Other articles	447,308	384,537	—	62,771
	*2,001,857	[b]1,486,068	1,598	517,387
Total Increase				1,598
Net Decrease				515,789

[b] Exclusive of expenses on specie.

TABLE X.

Comparative Values of Exports.

Articles.	Value. 1904.	Value. 1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Cola nuts	54,763	60,111	5,348	—
Cocoa	200,025	186,809	—	13,216
Gold and gold dust	345,608	596,583	250,975	—
Guinea grains	1,412	164	—	1,248
Gum copal	448	406	—	42
Ivory	726	976	250	—
Lumber	54,295	84,429	30,134	—
Monkey skins	32	42	10	—
Palm kernels	86,586	78,625	—	7,961
Palm oil	128,752	88,359	—	40,393
Rubber	360,644	323,775	—	36,869
Other articles	4,460	28,116	23,656	—
British, foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	9,250	7,104	—	2,146
Specie...	93,025	190,646	97,621	—
Total	1,340,026	1,646,145	407,994	101,875
Decrease			101,875	
Net increase			306,119	

TABLE XI.

Exports of Cocoa.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£
1894	20,312	547
1895	28,906	471
1896	86,754	2,276
1897	156,672	3,196
1898	414,201	9,616
1899	714,929	16,064
1900	1,200,794	27,280
1901	2,195,571	42,837
1902	5,367,405	94,944
1903	5,104,761	86,250
1904	11,451,458	200,025
1905	11,407,608	186,809

TABLE XII.

Trade of Ports.

Ports.	Imports, exclusive of Spirits, Gunpowder, and Guns.		Spirits.		Gunpowder.		Guns.					
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.			1905.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d	£	s.	d.
Accra	18,733	19,824	41,897	39,632	135	181	5	6	0	17	12	6
Adda	8,601	8,040	26,499	24,961	—	—	0	10	0	3	12	6
Axim	12,877	10,889	22,225	18,154	—	—	7	10	0	16	19	6
Cape Coast	25,855	16,819	27,251	25,708	—	57	3	14	0	20	14	0
Kwitta	3,508	2,187	24,219	13,406	1,559	1,724	131	6	0	177	6	0
Saltpond..	10,099	7,905	29,279	29,986	22	62	0	16	0	9	10	0
Sekondi	34,346	30,749	35,064	32,753	—	—	10	0	0	28	7	6
Winneba	4,868	4,715	23,789	20,861	10	39	0	2	0	1	5	0
	118,886	101,129	230,253	205,462	1,726	2,064	159	4	0	275	7	0
Minor Ports	5,420	4,264	26,086	21,418	—	—	0	18	0	2	15	0
Total	124,306	105,393	256,339	226,880	1,726	2,064	160	2	0	278	2	0

TABLE XIII.

Values of Gold Exported by Mining Companies.

—	Amount.
	£
Ashanti Gold Fields Corporation, Limited	136,231
Ashanti Sansu Mines, Limited	1,458
Bibiani Gold Fields, Limited	79,551
Wassaw Gold Mining Company	76,043
The Ankobra Tarkwa and Abosso Development Syndicate	1,384
Offin River Gold Estates	11,031
Broomasie Mines	44,781
Pritchard's Dredging Company, Limited	974
Ashanti Gold Fields Auxiliary	13,598
West African Hinterland Consolidated	332
Abboso Gold Mining Company, Limited	93,351
The African Gold Dredging and Mining Concessions, Limited.	2,072
Ashanti Gold Fields Mining Company	6,732
Tarkwa and Abboso Gold Mining Company...	1,282
Tarkwa and Abboso Syndicate, Limited	4,603
Abbontiakoon Block, No. 1	23,188
Ankobra Mines	1,135
Himan Concession	15,785
Birrin Valley Gold Mining and Dredging Company ...	2,000
Akrokerri Ashanti Mines	80,721

TABLE XIV.

Exports of Gold.

Years.	Weight.			Value in Pounds Sterling.		
	Ozs.	Ackie.	Tackoo.	£	s.	d.
1880	9,129	5	3	32,865	12	9
1881	12,567	1	2	45,240	10	0
1882	17,097	13	$4\frac{1}{3}$	61,552	5	9
1883	14,565	6	$2\frac{1}{3}$	52,435	8	9
1884	18,385	12	0	66,188	13	11
1885	24,994	12	$2\frac{9}{10}$	89,981	4	2
1886	20,799	1	0	74,878	12	6
1887	22,546	12	$4\frac{2}{3}$	81,168	9	6
1888	24,030	10	$0\frac{1}{3}$	86,510	5	3
1889	28,666	12	$5\frac{1}{9}$	103,200	9	10
1890	25,460	4	$3\frac{1}{4}$	91,657	0	$9\frac{3}{4}$
1891	24,475	9	3	88,112	2	9
1892	27,446	1	1	98,805	17	3
1893	21,972	1	0	79,099	8	6
1894	21,332	2	$5\frac{7}{12}$	76,795	17	4
1895	25,415	14	5	91,497	6	9
1896	23,940	10	$2\frac{4}{5}$	86,186	7	2
1897	23,554	13	$3\frac{4}{9}$	84,797	9	1
1898	17,732	11	0	63,837	13	6
1899	14,249	14	$2\frac{2}{3}$	51,299	13	0
1900	10,557	6	$1\frac{2}{3}$	38,006	12	3
1901	6,162	15	$4\frac{5}{6}$	22,186	15	2
1902	26,911	0	0	96,880	0	0
1903	70,775	0	0	254,790	0	0
1904	93,548	8	2	345,608	6	0
1905	158,736	0	0	596,583	0	0

TABLE XV.

SHIPPING.

SAILING VESSELS.

Years.	British.				Foreign.																Total.			
					United States.				Norwegian.				Portuguese.				Swedish.				British and Foreign.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1904	7	2,312	10	3,514	5	2,676	5	2,676	1	396	1	396	—	—	1	415	—	—	—	—	13	5,384	17	7,001
1905	1	498	1	498	6	3,623	5	2,779	1	542	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	225	1	225	9	4,888	7	3 502

STEAM VESSELS.

Years.	British.				Foreign.																Total.			
					German.				French.				Belgian.				Italian.				British and Foreign.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1904	327	595,871	326	593,567	152	251,692	148	246,320	58	79,606	54	73,786	34	91,651	33	88,883	6	8,175	6	8,175	577	1,026,995	567	1,010,731
1905	355	669,912	352	663,271	167	281,675	162	275,348	51	70,214	49	68,140	23	61,306	23	61,306	—	—	—	—	596	1,083,107	586	1,068,065

TABLE XVI.

ORDINANCES PASSED.

Gold Coast Colony.

No.	Ordinance.
1	To further amend the "West African Frontier Force (Gold Coast Regiment) Ordinance, 1901."
2	To amend "The Stamp Ordinance, 1889."
3	To repeal "The Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1904."
4	To declare the terms and conditions applicable to loans authorized to be raised by the Government of the Gold Coast Colony and to provide for the creation of Gold Coast Inscribed Stock.
5	For raising a sum not exceeding £1,400,000.
6	For "The Ascertainment of Boundaries."
7	For making "Final Provision for the Public Service for the year 1904."
8	To regulate the exercise of mining and ancillary rights.
9	To further amend "The Police Ordinance 1894."
10	To further amend "The Stamp Ordinance 1889."
11	To provide for the Service of the Gold Coast Colony during the year 1906.
12	To amend the "Supreme Court Ordinance 1876."
13	To empower the Prestea Railways, Limited, to acquire, by compulsory purchase, Lands required for the purposes of a railway from Broomassie to Fura Junction.
14	Further to amend the "Concessions Ordinance, 1900."
15	Further to amend the "West African Frontier Force (Gold Coast Regiment) Ordinance, 1901."
16	To amend the "Firearms, Ammunition, and Gunpowder Ordinance (Supplementary) 1892."

Ashanti.

No.	Ordinance.
1	To make provision for the appointment of Special Constables in Ashanti.
2	To amend "The Ashanti Railway Ordinance, 1902."
3	To further amend "The Ashanti Administration Ordinance, 1902."
4	To provide for the licensing and registration of vessels on the River Volta and to regulate the carriage of goods thereon.
5	To repeal the Ashanti Railway Ordinance, 1902 and 1905 and to apply the Gold Coast Railway Ordinances to Ashanti.
6	To further amend the "Ashanti Administration Ordinance. 1902."
7	Further to amend the "Ashanti Administration Ordinance, 1902"

TABLE XVI—*continued.*

NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

No.	Ordinance.
1	To further amend "The Northern Territories Administration Ordinance, 1902."
2	To provide for the licensing and registration of vessels on the River Volta and to regulate the carriage of goods thereon.

TABLE XVII.

GOVERNMENT AND ASSISTED SCHOOLS.

Denomination.	1903.	1904.	1905.	Increase or Decrease, 1905.
Basel Mission	55	62	63	+ 1
Wesleyan Mission	41	43	48	+ 5
Roman Catholic Mission	12	15	14	— 1
Bremen Mission	7	8	9	+ 1
Government	7	7	7	—
Mohammedan	1	2	2	—
African M. E. Zionist	1	2	—	— 2
Totals	124	139	143	+ 4

TABLE XVIII.

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS.

Classification.	Basel Mission.	Wesleyan Mission.	Roman Catholic Mission.	Bremen Mission.	Mohammedan.	African M. E. Zionist.	Government.	Total.
Boys	11	10	2	1	1	—	2	27
Girls	4	1	—	1	—	—	2	8
Infants	4	2	6	1	—	—	—	13
Mixed	44	35	6	6	—	1	1	93
Military and police	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Totals ...	63	48	14	9	1	1	7	143

TABLE XIX.

The following table shows the non-assisted schools and number of scholars :—

Denomination.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.
Basel Mission	92	1,390
Wesleyan Mission	60	1,553
Bremen Mission	6	119
Roman Catholic Mission	4	271
African M. E. Zionist	2	393
Total	164	3,726

TABLE XX.

School Fees.

Schools.	Amount collected.		
	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wesleyan Mission ...	493 15 10	536 12 1	520 10 8
Government	289 3 6	269 11 6	267 14 9
Basel Mission	133 5 3	180 5 9	204 11 9
Roman Catholic	55 0 2	68 17 2	91 4 7
African Zion	9 14 6	20 9 10	29 15 0
Mohammedan	2 5 6	0 12 6	—
Bremen Mission	—	—	—
Other schools	—	—	570 4 2
Total	983 4 9	1,076 8 10	1,684 0 11

TABLE XXI.

Criminal Statistics.

—	1903.	1904.	1905.
The number of offences reported to the Police ...	6,721	9,914	9,992
The number of persons apprehended by the Police or summoned before the Magistrates.	6,721	9,914	10,013
The number of Summary Convictions—			
1. For offences against the person	795	1,283	905
2. For praedial larceny	5	—	—
3. For offences against property, other than praedial larceny.	1,100	1,726	1,448
4. For other offences	5,073	6,367	5,278
5. For slave dealing	12	51	19
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts—			
1. For offences against the person...	29	27	69
2. For slave dealing	—	8	—
3. For offences against property, other than praedial larceny.	54	57	8[illegible]
4. For other offences	42	19	38
The number of persons acquitted—			
1. In the Inferior Courts	1,922	2,129	2,067
2. In the Superior Courts	56	48	76

TABLE XXII.

Railway Goods Traffic (Origin).

—	1905.		1904.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Sekondi ...	20,643	78,754	18,437	99,324	2,206	—	—	20,570
Ashieme ...	556	618	665	754	—	—	9	136
Mansu ...	375	466	308	187	67	279	—	—
Bensu ...	320	300	17	22	303	278	—	—
Essuasu ...	793	718	44	99	749	619	—	—
Tarkwa ...	1,003	1,912	969	2,285	34	—	—	373
Abosso ...	85	321	43	344	42	—	—	23
Huni Valley	494	423	12	21	482	402	—	—
Insu	952	839	74	64	878	775	—	—
Opon Valley	901	734	574	557	327	177	—	—
Oponsu ...	641	583	636	555	5	28	—	—
Imbraim ...	2,367	2,093	978	841	1,389	1,252	—	—
Dunkwa ...	655	1,055	110	264	545	791	—	—
Jim Abufru	372	495	36	60	336	435	—	—
Obuassi ...	296	1,112	107	751	189	361	—	—
Akrokerri ...	39	293	14	22	25	271	—	—
Bekwai ...	67	135	12	128	55	7	—	—
Eduadin ...	154	100	51	36	103	64	—	—
Kumasi ...	1,142	6,594	422	2,489	720	4,105	—	—
Total ...	31,855	97,545	23,409	108,803	8,455	9,844	9	21,102

TABLE XXIII.

Railway Goods Traffic (Destination).

—	1905.		1904.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Sekondi ...	6,996	12,932	1,490	4,206	5,506	8,726	—	—
Ashieme ...	14	22	45	527	—	—	31	505
Mansu ...	54	77	86	246	—	—	32	169
Bensu ...	27	75	22	59	5	16	—	—
Essuasu ...	42	88	86	179	—	—	44	91
Tarkwa ...	4,682	13,101	6,018	18,168	—	—	1,336	5,067
Abosso ...	8,069	16,838	7,568	20,943	501	—	—	4,105
Huni Valley	302	1,103	304	1,169	—	—	2	66
Insu	21	96	18	59	3	37	—	—
Opon Valley	79	296	85	409	—	—	6	113
Oponsu ...	15	80	23	118	—	—	8	38
Imbraim ...	66	462	26	183	40	279	—	—
Dunkwa ...	2,447	10,742	1,880	13,832	567	—	—	3,090
Jim Abufru	4	45	13	102	—	—	9	57
Obuassi ...	1,943	12,068	2,461	22,063	—	—	518	9,995
Akrokerri ...	3,908	7,139	1,479	10,593	2,429	—	—	3,454
Bekwai ...	30	91	28	125	2	—	—	35
Eduadin ...	1	1	2	3	—	—	1	2
Kumasi ...	3,155	22,289	1,775	15,818	1,380	6,471	—	—
Total ...	31,855	97,545	23,409	108,803	10,433	15,529	1,987	26,787

COLONIAL REPORTS.

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ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
459	Southern Nigeria	1904
460	Sierra Leone	"
461	British Solomon Islands	1903–1905
462	Malta	1904–1905
463	Grenada	1904
464	St. Vincent	"
465	Gold Coast	"
466	Barbados	1904–1905
467	Uganda Protectorate	"
468	Somaliland Protectorate...	"
469	Trinidad and Tobago	"
470	Lagos	1904
471	Bahamas	1904–1905
472	British Central Africa	"
473	Mauritius	1904
474	Fiji	"
475	East African Protectorate	1904–1905
476	Northern Nigeria	1904
477	British Guiana	1904–1905
478	Leeward Islands	"
479	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
480	Basutoland	"
481	Ceylon	1904
482	St. Lucia	"
483	Ashanti	1905
484	Bermuda	"
485	Hong Kong	"
486	St. Helena	"
487	Weihaiwei...	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
26	Northern Nigeria	Mineral and Vegetable Products.
27	Miscellaneous Colonies ...	Medical Reports.
28	Gold Coast and Sierra Leone	Rubber.
29	Ceylon	Geological Survey.
30	Pitcairn Island	Report by Mr. R. T. Simon.
31	Northern Nigeria	Cotton, &c.
32	Do. Do.	Mineral Survey.
33	Southern Nigeria	Do.
34	Montserrat	Agricultural Industry.
35	Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis...	Sugar.
36	West Indies	Work of Imperial Department of Agriculture.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 534.

GOLD COAST.

REPORT FOR 1906.

(For Report for 1905, *see* No. 488.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
August, 1907.

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No. 534.

GOLD COAST.

(For Report for 1905, *see* No. 488.)

THE GOVERNOR to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Accra,
4th June, 1907

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, herewith, a comprehensive report on the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1906, prepared by the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RODGER,
Governor

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Elgin, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE GOLD COAST COLONY FOR THE YEAR 1906.

I.—FINANCIAL.

(A.) Revenue and Expenditure.

The most interesting facts disclosed in the following general review of the financial position of the Colony at the end of the year are:—

(i.) In 1906 revenue exceeded expenditure by £54,193.

(ii.) Expenditure included:—

(*a*) £26,598 repaid to the Imperial Exchequer.

(*b*) £10,586 contributed to the Sinking Fund for liquidating the Railway Loan.

(iii.) On the 31st December assets exceeded liabilities by £386,277.

Revenue.

1. The revenue for the year 1906 exceeded that of any previous year and amounted to £683,101, as against the original estimate of £696,705. The increase as compared with the previous year was £96,880.

2. The heads of revenue of the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories, are shown in Table I. of the Appendix to this report.

The principal heads which provided increased revenue are:—"Customs" £52,172, "Railway" £41,409, "Ashanti" £14,796.

3. The big increase under "Customs" is due to the abnormal receipts during the last month of the year when heavy clearances were effected in anticipation of the augmented duties imposed by the amendment of the Customs Tariff Ordinance.

The receipts from the Sekondi-Kumasi Railway exceeded the estimate by £26,528, and, as mentioned above, the receipts for the previous year by £41,409.

The Traffic returns afford a striking contract to those of 1905, a year which was characterised by a depression in trade generally and in the mining industry.

The increased receipts under the head of "Ashanti" were chiefly due to "Caravan Taxes," "Royalties," and "Sale of Stamps."

4. The principal heads of revenue which show a falling off are:—

"Licences," £4,658.—Due mainly to the smaller number of liquor licences taken out and the transfer of the issue of licences at Cape Coast to the Municipality of the town. A decrease also is shown under the sub-head "Court Fines."

"Fees of Court, &c.," £1,924.—Due to decreased receipts under the sub-head "Stamp Duties." The satisfactory increase of £1,125 has been earned under the sub-head "Prison Labour."

"Miscellaneous," £2,774.—Due to a falling off of £4,596 under the sub-head "Other Receipts," which was abnormally increased in 1905 by the sale of ammunition to the Government of Northern Nigeria.

5. The receipts of revenue from the Dependencies, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories, are shown separately in Table II. of the Appendix.

Expenditure.

The expenditure for the past year was £628,905, as against the original estimate of £802,077.

This large saving is chiefly due to the unexpended provision made in the 1906 estimates for the repayment of £100,000 to the Imperial Exchequer, and for £56,000 on account of interest on the loan of £1,400,000 sanctioned by "The Loan Ordinance" of 1905, but not yet issued. Similar provision for these services has been made in the estimates for the current year, but the disbursements are conditional on the issue of the loan.

6. The total expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by £12,767, but, to give a just comparison, an additional sum of £12,565, short charged in 1906, should be added, making a total increase of £25,352. Under the system of Service Advances in force in 1905, adjustments of advances were made before the annual accounts were closed. During the year 1906, however, the Imprest System, described in Rule 115 of the Financial Instructions, was introduced, and it was not found possible under this system, owing to the distance of some of the outstations from headquarters, for certain departments to settle their imprests for the months of November and December by the last day of the year, when the Treasury cash accounts were closed. The new system will adjust itself in 1907 and hereafter, as the local imprests for the last two months of the previous year will be included.

7. The principal heads which show increased expenditure are:—

"Provincial and District Commissioners," £9,231.—Due to the transfer to this head of portions of the votes for "Hammockmen and Carriers," "Maintenance of Roads, under the Roads Ordinance," "Travelling Allowances."

"Ashanti," £12,747.—Due to the inclusion in 1906 of portions of votes under "Transport," "Post and Telegraphs," "Public Works Recurrent," "Botanical Department," and "Sanitation."

"Northern Territories," £9,231.—Due to transfers from other heads as in the case of Ashanti.

"Public Works Extraordinary," £4,056.—Due to the inclusion of the cost of completing certain public buildings which were left unfinished at the end of the year 1905.

"Railways," £6,975.—Caused by defraying out of current revenue the cost (£10,312) of partially constructing No. 2 Jetty at Sekondi.

"Gold Coast Regiment," £3,747.—Due to the transfer to this head of portions of votes from the head of "Transport." This increase would have been further augmented if the expenditure for November and December had been charged up before the Treasury accounts were closed. (*See* remarks in the preceding paragraph.)

"Charge on account of Public Debt," £12,754.—Due partly to increased interest paid to the Crown Agents on account of advances made pending the issue of the loan for public works, and partly to the increased contribution to the Sinking Fund.

8. The principal heads which show a decrease in expenditure are:—

"Transport," £25,772.—Due to the allocation of portions of the votes for "Railway Fares," "Hammockmen and Carriers," "Travelling Allowances," "Transport of Stores by Carriers," to other heads of expenditure such as "Ashanti," "The Northern Territories," and "Gold Coast Regiment."

"Public Works, Recurrent," £3,015.—Due to the transfer of £3,400 on account of "Maintenance of Trade Roads," (*see* remarks under "Provincial and District Commissioners" in the preceding paragraph). The Provincial Commissioners pay the dues to the Chiefs responsible for the upkeep of certain roads in the interior.

"Botanical and Agricultural," £1,644.—Due to diminished expenditure in connection with the experimental cotton farm which has been handed over to the British Cotton Growing Association.

"Second Battalion Gold Coast Regiment," £2,459.—Due to the fact that expenditure for November and December was not charged up (*see* remarks in paragraph 6).

"Police," £2,189.—Due to a similar cause to that mentioned in the last preceding paragraph.

"Mines Surveys," £8,957.—Due to reduction of the establishment.

"Miscellaneous Services," £3,035.—The reductions are chiefly under the sub-heads of "Agricultural Exhibition," "Refunds of Revenue," "Rent of Offices and Quarters," and the inclusion under this head in 1905 of the cost of the survey of the proposed branch railway from Tarkwa to Prestea.

"Imperial Grants," £3,759.—The decrease is due to the reduction, by the Imperial Government, of the grant-in-aid towards the administration of the Northern Territories.

9. The expenditure in detail of the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories for the years 1905 and 1906 is shown in Table III. of the Appendix.

10. Table IV. gives the details of expenditure in Ashanti and the Northern Territories under all headings. The decrease, as compared with 1905, of £4,927 in the case of Ashanti is mainly due to the decision to debit one-fourth of the upkeep of the Gold Coast Regiment to the Colony instead of charging the whole cost of this battalion to Ashanti as was done in former years.

General.

The surplus of £54,193, gross (£41,628, nett), though due to a great extent to the exceptional Customs receipts which were realised in December, must be regarded as satisfactory, and compensates for the deficit of £29,897 in the previous year. The average annual surplus of revenue over expenditure for the three years 1904-6 is £42,056.

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for ten years from 1897 to 1906, inclusive.

Revenue.						Expenditure.					
Years	Amount.				Remarks.	Years.	Amount.				Remarks.
	£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.		
1897	233,179	1	6			1897	401,691	10	1		
1898	303,821	12	4		Includes Imperial Grant-in-aid of £45,000 on account of Northern Territories.	1898	377,975	17	1		
1899	422,795	15	10		Includes Imperial Grant-in-aid of £100,000 on account of Northern Territories.	1899	309,657	15	3		
1900	585,583	7	5		Includes £50,000 Grant-in-aid of Northern Territories and £202,300 on account of Ashanti disturbances.	1900	515,656	19	2		Includes £243,453 9*s.* 2*d.* expended on account of Ashanti disturbances.
1901	693,893	3	0		Includes £25,000 Grant-in-aid of Northern Territories and £197,700 on account of Ashanti disturbances.	1901	469,459	9	1		Includes £124,392 5*s.* 2*d.* expended on account of Ashanti disturbances.
1902	501,754	9	6		Includes £10,000 Grant-in-aid of Northern Territories.	1902	547,607	13	0		Includes £34,734 10*s.* 10*d.* expended on account of Ashanti disturbances, and £24,000 repayment of loan.
1903	577,552	16	1		Includes £23,000 Grant-in-aid of Northern Territories.	1903	593,956	7	9		Includes £14,624 8*s.* 5*d.* expended on account of Ashanti disturbances.
1904	682,193	0	0		Includes £31,800 4*s.* 4*d.* Grant-in-aid of Northern Territories.	1904	622,376	11	5		Includes £5,612 0*s.* 7*d.* expended on account of Ashanti disturbances.
1905	586,221	8	1		Includes £13,759 6*s.* 6*d.* Grant-in-aid.	1905	616,118	11	2		Includes £4,106 15*s.* 2*d.* on account of Ashanti disturbances; and £20,000 repayment of loans.
1906	683,101	16	3		Includes £10,000 Grant-in-aid.	1906	628,906	3	0		Includes £224 7*s.* 11*d.* on account of Ashanti disturbances; and £26,598 18*s.* 11*d.* repayment of loans.

(B.) Taxation.

1. The only forms of direct taxation in the Colony proper are the taxes on vehicles and the house rate levied under the Town Councils Ordinance. In the towns of Accra, Cape Coast, and Sekondi these items form part of the revenue of their respective municipalities.

In Ashanti and the Northern Territories taxes on caravans are collected at certain places situated on the main roads, where a European officer is permanently or temporarily stationed.

2. In Ashanti the collection of tolls is authorised at Mampon, Wam, Berekum, Pulliano, Sekatia, Tekiman, Kintampo, Atebubu, Krachi, Nkoranza, Odumase, Abeasi, Wiasi, Puniasi, Sunyani, and Sikassiko at the undermentioned rates:—

	s.	d.
For each horse	5	0
For each head of cattle, except calves	4	0
For each calf, over three months of age	2	0
For each sheep or goat	0	6
For each lamb or kid, over three months of age ...	0	3
For each donkey load of spirits	10	0
For each donkey load of kola or rubber	6	0
For each donkey load of goods, excepting farm produce	4	0
For each carrier load of spirits	5	0
For each carrier load of kola or rubber	3	0
For each carrier load of goods, excepting farm produce	2	0

In the Northern Territories tolls are collected at Wa, Bole, Gambaga, Walewale, Tumu, Lorha, Tamale, Salaga, Yeji, and Navaro the rates being:—

	s.	d.
For each horse	5	0
For each head of cattle, except calves	4	0
For each calf, over three months of age	2	0
For each sheep or goat	0	6
For each lamb or kid, over three months of age ...	0	3
For each donkey load of kola or rubber	6	0
For each donkey load of goods, excepting farm produce	4	0
For each carrier load of kola or rubber	3	0
For each carrier load of goods, excepting farm produce	2	0

(C.) Assets and Liabilities.

The excess of assets over liabilities on the 1st of January, 1906, was £332,082 2*s.* 1*d.* On the 31st of December the excess

was £386,277 15*s.* 4*d.*, an increase of £54,195 13*s* 3*d.*, which is accounted for as in the appended statement:—

	£	s.	d.
Excess at 31st December, 1905 ...	332,082	2	1
Add Revenue, 1906	683,101	16	3
	1,015,183	18	4
Deduct expenditure, 1906	628,906	3	0
Excess of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1906	£386,277	15	4

The surplus is accounted for as follows:—

Assets.

	£	s.	d.
General Imprest Account (cash in hand)	94,141	7	4
General assets, as shown in Table V., exclusive of advances for the railway	65,868	5	4
Advances made out of accumulated balances of revenue for the railway pending the issue of the loan ...	283,103	1	3
	£443,112	13	11

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sundry items shown in Table V.	55,718	4	7			
Plus drafts and remittances in transit ...	1,116	14	0			
				56,834	18	7
Surplus				£386,277	15	4

(D.) Public Debt.

On the 31st December, 1906, the public debt, exclusive of the claim made by the Government of Northern Nigeria on account of troops lent during the Ashanti Expedition of 1900-1 (about £34,500), amounted to £2,252,743 9*s.* 2*d.*

The funded portion of the debt amounted to £1,098,000 5*s.* 9*d.*, against which £18,699 17*s.* stands to the credit of the Sinking Fund for the liquidation of the Railway Loan.

During the year £26,598 was repaid to the Imperial Exchequer, and £10,586 was contributed to the Sinking Fund. The following statement shows in detail the particulars of the public debt:—

I. Imperial Exchequer:—

	£	s.	d.
(i.) Ashanti Expedition, 1896	98,798	3	6
(ii.) West India Regiment, 1897-8 ...	10,051	15	2
(iii.) Telegraph lines to the Northern Territories, 1897-8	29,441	10	8
(iv.) Ashanti War, 1900	469,425	5	11
	607,716	15	3
Less repayments, 1905 and 1906 ...	46,598	18	11
	561,117	16	4

II. Railway and Harbour Works:—

(i.) Inscribed Stock, 3 per cent., 1902...	1,035,000	0	0
(ii.) Inscribed Stock, 3 per cent., 1902 ...	63,000	5	9
(iii.) Advanced by Crown Agents pending issue of new loan	593,625	7	1
	2,252,743	9	2

(E.) Currency.

Legal Tender.

1. The currency and legal tender is British sterling with the addition of the undermentioned French, Spanish, and American gold coins, the values of which are fixed by the Demonetisation Ordinance No. 2 of 1880:—

—	Nominal Value.	Legal Value.		
		£	s.	d.
French—				
Napoleon	20 francs.	0	15	10
Spanish—				
Doubloon	16 dollars.	3	4	0
Half Doubloon	8 „	1	12	0
American—				
Double Eagle	20 dollars.	4	2	0
Eagle	10 „	2	1	0
Half Eagle...	5 „	1	0	6
Quarter Eagle	2 „ 50 c.	0	10	3

2. British silver coins are legal tender to an unlimited amount; British bronze coins are legal tender up to an amount not exceeding one shilling. There is a small circulation of the United States half-dollar, but the coin is not legal tender, and is not accepted by the Government; its current value is two shillings.

British bronze coins are gradually superseding cowries in the Coast towns and also at Kumasi.

3. The following statement shows the amount of gold, silver, and bronze coinage imported during the years 1902-6:—

Year.	Gold.			Silver.			Bronze.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1902 ...	38,072	10	0	249,392	10	6	110	15	0	287,575	15	6
1903 ...	3,122	10	0	249,818	14	2	25	0	2	252,966	4	4
1904 ...	49,105	16	6	225,964	5	6	790	3	0	275 850	5	0
1905 ...	3,713	5	10	101,533	11	5	160	0	0	105,407	17	3
1906 ...	6,604	0	0	419,474	10	9	920	0	0	426,998	10	9

Banks.

4. The Bank of British West Africa, Limited, is the only commercial bank established in the Colony and its Dependencies, and has branches at Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi, and Axim. Arrangements are being made for opening a branch at Kumasi, and a site for bank premises has been acquired at Tarkwa.

(F.) Municipal Bodies.

Municipalities have been established in the towns of Accra, Cape Coast, and Sekondi, under the provisions of the Town Councils Ordinance of 1894. These bodies consist of eight members, of whom four are officials, nominated by the Government, and four representatives elected by the ratepayers. In the absence of any election, by failure of the voters to nominate, the Governor has power to name four members to represent the ratepayers. The last elections at Sekondi were keenly contested, and resulted in the return of four native gentlemen. Indications are not wanting that the ratepayers are beginning to realise the duties and responsibilities placed upon them by their right to participate in municipal affairs, and it is hoped that, under the present system, the people will acquire the experience necessary to fit them for a fuller and more liberal measure of self-government.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

(A.) Imports and Exports.

1. In the year under review the value of the total trade of the Colony reached the highest point yet recorded, the figures being:—

	£
Imports	2,058,939
Exports	1,996,412
Total	£4,055,351

The result shows the satisfactory increase of nearly one million (£923,138) as compared with the year 1905; and of £713,518 as compared with the year 1904. The total of the latter year has hitherto been the highest in the annals of the Colony. Since the year 1898 the value of the trade has practically doubled.

Imports.

2. The total value of all imports in 1906, exclusive of expenses on specie, was £2,058,939, as against £1,486,068 in 1905, an increase of £572,871.

	£
The value of imports paying specific duties was	364,073
The value of imports paying *ad valorem* duties was	853,706
The value of imports free of duty was	841,160
	£2,058,939

These values include freight, insurance, and other charges. Table VI. shows the value of imports, exports, and the total trade of the Colony for the years 1902 to 1906.

3. Table VII. shows the value in sterling of imports and their countries of origin for the years 1904, 1905, and 1906.

4. Table VIII. shows the principal articles imported and the comparative values thereof in the years 1905 and 1906. The chief items showing an increase are:—

	£
Specie	321,592
Machinery	103,297
Coal	20,445
Cotton goods	15,723
Provisions	14,228
Wearing apparel...	8,535
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	7,820
Building materials	7,018
Soap	5,888

Chief Items showing an Increase—cont.

	£
Rum	5,787
Hardware	4,979
Perfumery	3,374
Gunpowder	2,681
Spirits (other than gin and rum) ...	2,568
Tobacco (manufactured)	2,281
Lumber	1,264
Ale, beer, and porter	1,263
Other articles	81,019

Out of a total increase of £572,871, two items, "Machinery," £103,297, and "Specie," £321,592, account for £424,889. These increases are attributable mainly to the satisfactory progress made in the mining industry to which reference will be made under the head of "Exports."

The importation of spirits in 1906 amounted to 1,231,068 gallons, an increase of 201,889 gallons as compared with the previous year, and a decrease of 59,071 gallons as compared with the year 1904. The consumption per head of the population (census, 1901), excluding the Northern Territories where the importation of spirits is prohibited, amounts to 1·120 gallons. It is interesting to compare these figures with those relating to the consumption of spirits in the United Kingdom where ·91 gallons per head were consumed in the year 1906. During the same period the population of the United Kingdom consumed, per head, 27·7 gallons of beer, and ·27 gallons of wine.

The total importation of intoxicants for consumption of all kinds in the Colony during the past year was 1,309,993 gallons, or ·905 gallons per head, as against a consumption in the United Kingdom, in the year 1905, of 84,833,784 gallons, or 2·05 gallons per head.

The value of the coal imported increased by nearly 100 per cent., and the cost per ton to the consumer has fallen from 37*s.* 6*d.* to about 30*s.* per ton.

Most of the mining companies continue to use wood fuel, and the principal exceptions being the Abbontiakoon and the Akrokerri Mines.

A decrease appears under the undermentioned items:—

	£
Silk goods	4,311
Gin	2,934
Bread and biscuits	2,370
Cordage	2,037
Beads	1,623
Brass and copper ware	1,506
Woollen goods	1,146
Salt	1,125

5. Imports from the United Kingdom increased by £545,803 as compared with the previous year.

With respect to foreign countries and British and foreign Colonies:—

		£
Imports from	Germany increased by	1,817
,, ,,	the United States increased by ...	2,756
,, ,,	Holland increased by	658
,, ,,	Southern Nigeria increased by ...	11,524
,, ,,	Sierra Leone increased by	10,932
,, ,,	other British Colonies increased by	12
,, ,,	other foreign countries increased by	4,044
		£31,743
,, ,,	France decreased by	4,675
	Nett increase	£27,068

The increased importations from Southern Nigeria and Sierra Leone are due to transfers of specie by the Bank of British West Africa.

Exports.

6. Table IX. shows the comparative values of the principal articles of export for the years 1905 and 1906. The total value of all exports was £1,996,412, being an increase of £350,267.

The shipments of gold show an increase of £225,442. The exports of specie show a decrease of £102,288 which, coupled with the increased imports of £300,952, show the large demands made on the Bank for the payment of wages and the purchase of indigenous products.

7. Following the method adopted in the Annual Report for the year 1905, the value of the exports of gold and specie will here be deducted from the total value of exports for the purpose of showing the value of the principal agricultural and economic products. The appended comparative returns show a marked improvement, chiefly due to a sufficient rainfall, during the year under review:—

1905.		Amount.	1906.		Amount.
		£			£
Total Exports ...		1,646,145	Total Exports ...		1,996,412
	£			£	
Gold ...	596,583		Gold ...	822,025	
Specie ...	190,646		Specie ...	88,358	
		787,229			910,383
Total other Exports...		£858,916	Total other Exports...		£1,016,029

8. The principal heads of increase, with their respective values, are as follows:—

	£
Gold	225,442
Cocoa	149,460
Palm oil	36,649
Kola nuts	13,521
Rubber	10,730
Palm kernels	2,209
Gum copal	1,810
Other articles	19,368

The only indigenous product which shows any marked decrease is lumber. The falling-off (£4,417) in this trade is probably due partly to the lower prices obtained for mahogany in Europe, and partly to the heavy felling, during the preceding year, of trees in the immediate vicinity of the railway.

9. An extraordinary impetus is apparent in the production of cocoa, the exports of this article increased in quantity by 8,696,896 lbs., and in value by £149,460. The good rainfall in the eastern portions of the Colony produced a prolific crop, and many new plantations came into bearing. Not the least satisfactory feature of the trade was the advance in prices, owing to the shortage of supplies from other countries, which occurred at the end of the year in the Liverpool and Hamburg markets, in the former of which prices rose from 60 to 70 per cent. as compared with the preceding year. Local prices rose about 50 per cent. Table X. shows the quantity and value of the cocoa exported since the year 1894.

The trade in kola nuts shows the satisfactory increase of £13,521. The heavy ocean freight charged by the shipping companies for this product, to which attention was drawn in the Annual Report for last year, has now been reduced by 10*s.* per ton, but the rate still compares very unfavourably with the charges on goods carried from Liverpool, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Rates on goods from Liverpool to Accra, 30 to 37 days' transit, vary from 30*s.* to 45*s.* per ton.

Rate on kola from Accra to Lagos, 18 to 24 hours' transit, 40*s.* per ton.

The exports of cotton show the considerable increase of 63,762 lbs. in weight and of £506 in value. The figures for this product are now included under the head of "Other Articles," but in future years they will be shown separately. The trade in gum copal shows a marked improvement; this product is now being exploited in the forests of Ashanti.

Table XI. shows the trade of the principal and minor ports of the Colony for the years 1905 and 1906. Sekondi, with a trade of imports, £995,993, and exports, £1,094,656, owes its position as the most important port to the mining companies,

which imported machinery (free of duty) to the value of £549,977, and exported gold to the value of £805,235.

(B.) Mines, Manufactures, and Fisheries.

Mines.

1. Under the last preceding head, "Exports," it has been noticed that the increase in the value of gold exported was £225,442. The steady progress made is fairly satisfactory; but the production has not been augmented at the rate hoped for at the end of the year 1905.

2. Table XII. gives a list of mining companies which exported gold and the representative values. The number of productive mines is twenty, as in the previous year. The mines situated in the Colony produced 154,925 oz., and those in Ashanti 76,032 oz. (These figures do not correspond exactly with the returns of gold exported as part of the gold won in December, 1906, was not shipped until January, 1907).

3. Table XIII. shows the comparative exports of gold since the year 1887.

4. The number of concessions filed in the Colony was 11, as compared with 13 in 1905; and 12 certificates of validity were granted as against 21.

5. A further amendment of the Concessions Ordinance of 1900 was enacted during the year by Ordinance No. 13 of 1906. This enactment gives companies which are liable to pay income tax in the United Kingdom on the profits of their concessions, the option of electing to pay duty on the amount of profits as assessed to income tax by the Income Tax Commissioners.

6. The health of Europeans employed at the mines does not compare so favourably as in former years with that of the official and mercantile communities. The comparative figures will be found under Head VII. (3)—Vital Statistics.

Manufactures.

7. In the sense in which the word is usually understood in European countries the Gold Coast can hardly be said to produce any manufactured goods.

A certain amount of cotton cloth of good quality is woven by primitive methods in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories. An attempt is being made by the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories to introduce an improved pattern of hand loom in that portion of the Hinterland; and the experiment, if successful, should improve the quality of the cloth and increase the output. The salt obtained from the marshes in the vicinity of Ada and Kwitta brings employment and profit to the inhabitants of those towns. From the former 27,234 bags, of about 56 lbs. each, were despatched during the

year up the river Volta for distribution in the Northern Territories and elsewhere.

Fisheries.

8. The facilities afforded by the Sekondi-Kumasi Railway have given a considerable stimulus to the trade with the interior in sun-dried fish. This article of diet commands a ready sale in all the inland parts of the Colony and in Ashanti, and its preparation gives employment to the inhabitants of the towns and villages on the coast line.

(C.) AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES AND BOTANICAL STATIONS

1. The Agricultural Department was working under adverse conditions during a considerable portion of the year owing to the resignation of his appoinment by the Director of Agriculture and the difficulty experienced in obtaining, to succeed him, a suitable officer with the requisite scientific training.

Rubber.

2. The sustained enquiries for seedlings and seeds of the Para (Hevea brasiliensis) and the Funtumia Elastica varieties of rubber, tend to show that in many districts of the colony and Ashanti the chiefs and people have become alive to the potentialities of wealth consequent on the planting and cultivation of this valuable economic product.

3. During the year 12,130 Para seedlings and 259,000 Para seeds were distributed from Aburi, in addition to 3,278 seedlings and 3,237,106 seeds of the Funtumia elastica. At Tarkwa, 62,240 plants of the latter variety were raised and distributed to chiefs in Ashanti.

4. The Para rubber trees planted at Tarkwa in June-September, 1904, have continued to make satisfactory growth and have attained to an average height of 26 feet with an average girth of 10 inches at 3 feet from the ground. Twenty-three acres are under cultivation.

5. Several experiments were carried out by the Acting Director of Agriculture with a view to improve the methods of preparing the latex of the Funtumia elastica. The results were reported by the Director of the Imperial Institute, who has kindly rendered most valuable assistance, to be satisfactory. The specimens exhibited very good elasticity and tenacity and were valued by brokers at 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 3*d.* per lb., the latter quotation being, at the time, nearly equal to the price of South American Para.

Cocoa.

6. The quantity of cocoa exported rose from 11,407,608 lbs. in 1905, to 20,104,504 lbs. in 1906, and the prices realized by the growers increased by about 50 per cent. The increased

value appears to have been due rather to a shortage on the European markets of cocoa from other countries, than to any special improvement in the quality of the native product. It has been estimated by competent observers that a further heavy increase in the quantity exported will take place in 1907. It is satisfactory to note that the area under cultivation of this crop is rapidly extending, especially in Ashanti, where the Acting Director of Agriculture observes that during a recent tour he saw hundreds of young cocoa plantations, and thousands of seedlings, ready for planting out, in many of the villages.

Cotton.

7. The Government experimental cotton farm at Labolabo was handed over to the British Cotton Growing Association during the year, the Government agreeing to contribute for three years one half of the cost of upkeep, subject to a maximum limit of £1,500 a year.

The export of this product rose from 29,124 lbs. in 1905, to 92,886 lbs. in 1906.

8. The Association have sent out from England and erected at Labolabo a pneumatic power gin, with suitable engine, a large shed for storing cotton, and a bungalow for the European staff. It is anticipated that with the establishment of the gin and a permanent market for the sale of cotton, the natives in the district will now increase the area under cotton cultivation.

Miscellaneous Products.

9. "Camphor."—370 plants (Cinnomomum camphora), raised in 1905 from seed imported from Japan, were put out and have made good growth, some of the bushes being three feet in height.

"Cinnamon" (Cinnamomum zeylanicum).—The plants have made excellent progress; are now 12 feet high, and bore fruit during the year. A large number of seedlings were raised and sent to the stations at Tarkwa and Kumasi. Experimental plots planted with allspice (Pimento officinalis), guinea grain (Amomum melegueta) and Lemon grass (Andropogon sp.) all did well and show promise. Samples of allspice and lemon oil have been distilled and sent to England for valuation.

Experimental plots planted with jute seed received from India did not do well either at Aburi or Tarkwa.

Botanical Stations.

10. Progress at the principal station at Aburi is reported not to have been well maintained during the year under review owing to the depletion of the European staff. The increasing demand for economic plants and seeds was, however, well met,

and the number distributed, viz.: 24,896 plants and 3,620,906 sseds (exclusive of 23,164 packets) doubled those of the previous year.

11. At Tarkwa over 100 acres have now been brought under cultivation. Large numbers of economic plants were distributed during the year, and there are in the nurseries 2,000,000 plants of the Funtumia elastica, 10,800 Para rubber, 30,000 kolas (kola acuminata), 5,000 cocoa, and 6,600 fruit trees in readiness for distribution.

One acre of each of the undermentioned rubber trees has been planted out: Castilloa elastica, Manihot Preciosa, and Manihot glaziovii. All are reported to be doing well.

Three varieties of sugar cane were received from Barbados and planted out with satisfactory results.

12. At Kumasi the work of clearing the ground for the new station was commenced early in March, and 50 acres were ready for planting at the end of the year. Several thousands of various economic plants have been raised in readiness for planting out during the rainy season.

13. Provision has been made in the estimates for 1907 for the establishment of a station in the Cape Coast District with a view to encourage the cultivation of economic products in this neighbourhood where depression has been felt in recent years by the transfer of trade *viâ* the railway, from Cape Coast to Kumasi.

Exhibitions.

14. The second agricultural show held in the Colony took place at Cape Coast in November. Though designated a "District Show" and not on the same scale as that held at Accra in the year 1905, yet the Exhibition was, on the whole, a success, and acted as a stimulant in directing the attention of the population to the potentialities of agricultural wealth, awaiting development, in their immediate neighbourhood.

15. It is of interest to note that some chiefs and thirty-seven native farmers from the Colony visited the agricultural show held at Lagos last November, and that 10 out of the number were awarded prizes for their exhibits.

Agricultural Concessions.

16. Owing to the favourable reports which have been made during the past few years on the experimental planting of Para rubber and the high prices realized by the sale of properly prepared latex from the indigenous plant (Funtumia elastica), capitalists are now turning their attention to this Colony as a promising field for investment. In the eastern province the "African Product Development Company" has taken up a tract of land at Boonso. Good progress has been made in clearing the ground and large qualities of rubber and kola seedlings have

been raised. In the same neighbourhood the "West African Plantations Company" has taken up five square miles of land and has cleared a considerable acreage besides raising a large number of seedlings of Para rubber and Funtumia elastica.

Near Axim the "African Plantations Company, Limited," has taken up about 32,000 acres for the purpose of cultivating various economic products. A considerable area has been cleared and some 16,000 cocoa trees, 12,000 Ofruntum rubber trees, and 15,000 Para rubber trees have been planted out. Some thousands of seedlings are also in nurseries in readiness for the coming rainy reason. About 10 miles west of Sekondi and Prestea and Imporbo rubber plantations cover an area of 7,610 acres of which 200 have been cleared. 22,000 plants of the Funtumia elastica and 200 of the Para variety have been planted out and are reported to be doing well. All these plantations are under European management and their progress will be watched with great interest.

General.

17. The year under review has been prosperous for agriculturists. The rainfall was sufficient, crops yielded well, and, in most cases, have fetched remunerative prices. Exports, with the exception of palm kernels, show considerable increases in both quantities and value.

(D.) Lands.

1. The Government possesses no Crown or Public lands in the Colony except such as have been acquired under or prior to the enactment of "The Public Lands Ordinance, 1876," which empowers the Colonial Secretary to purchase or take and acquire any lands required for the service of the Colony; paying reasonable compensation to the owner or owners thereof.

2. The general principle upon which the Supreme Court of the Colony proceeds in cases dealing with lands is that all unoccupied land within territory under a paramount "stool," belongs to such stool. The effect of the recognition of this principle is that, in theory, no land in the Colony is without an owner. Occupancy by strangers to the tribe for purposes of cultivation is commonly allowed on easy terms.

3. This theoretic principle is, however, much modified in practice in the Eastern Province of the Colony where each subordinate stool has attached to it large portions of land, apparently carved out of the territory originally belonging to the paramount stool. Similarly, families possess tracts of land carved out of the subordinate stool lands; and finally, individuals are found having private ownership of portions of the family land.

Any unoccupied land within the recognized boundaries of the subordinate stool land, or the family, or private land belongs to the subordinate stool of the family or the private individual,

as the case may be. But any unoccupied land, not being part of the land of a subordinate stool, or a family, or a private person, is attached to the paramount stool.

4. In towns situated on the coast, however, portions of land are frequently owned by individuals, and in such cases conveyance by lease or sale usually follows the form of English law.

5. Since the passing of the Concessions Ordinance of 1900, European companies have acquired on lease large tracts of land for gold mining. Briefly, the Concessions Ordinance leaves the chiefs free to dispose of stool and tribal lands without the intervention of the Government, and seeks to safeguard the interests of native owners by empowering the Supreme Court to invalidate concessions for which adequate pecuniary consideration has not been given. Concessions for gold mining must not exceed five square miles in area, and for other purposes, twenty square miles. No concession is good in law until it has been certified by the court to be valid. Before issuing its certificate the court has to be satisfied that the concession has been properly obtained; that adequate value has been given, and that the interests of the lessors have been protected. The boundaries of concessions must be demarcated and the plan authenticated by the Director of Surveys.

6. Under Ordinance No. 14 of 1905, the Governor may exempt from the operation of the Ordinance of 1900 any class of concessions whereby no right, interest, or property in land with respect to minerals or precious stones purports to be either directly or indirectly granted.

7. During the year under review 11 concessions were filed and 12 certificates of validity were granted.

(E.) Shipping.

1. A comparative statement of the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Colonial Ports during the years 1905 and 1906 is contained in Table XIV. The number of steamers entered and cleared shows a decrease of ten; the number of sailing vessels entered shows an increase of one, and cleared an increase of five.

Mail and Steamship Services.

The African Steamship Company and the British and African Steam Navigation Company (1900) *Limited.*

2. Mail steamers of these companies leave Liverpool every Saturday, calling at Sierra Leone, Monrovia, Axim, Sekondi, Cape Coast, and Accra, the length of the voyage being 14 to 15 days.

3. These companies also despatch cargo steamers every Wednesday and fourth Thursday from Liverpool, the Wednesday steamers calling at the principal Gold Coast ports, and the

Thursday steamers at all Gold Coast ports outwards and homewards. The length of the voyage, Liverpool to Accra, varies from 30 to 37 days.

4. On the 15th of each month a steamer leaves Hamburg and calls at the principal Gold Coast ports, the length of the voyage being about 30 days.

5. Homewards:—The mail steamers of these companies call at Accra every Monday, also calling at Cape Coast, Sekondi, and Axim—the length of the voyage, Accra to Plymouth, by these steamers, being 17 days.

6. The steamers of these companies call at the Canary Islands or Madeira, and occasionally at both places, homewards.

Woermann Line.

7. A mail steamer of this line, outwards from Hamburg calls at Southampton on the 12th of each month for passengers for the principal Gold Coast ports, the length of the voyage, Southampton to Accra, being 16 days. Cargo steamers of this line leave Hamburg on 2nd, 12th, 13th, 22nd, and 26th of each month, calling at most ports on the Gold Coast, the voyage to Accra varying from 25 to 32 days.

8. Two of this company's steamers leave Accra on 14th and 28th of each month homewards, calling also at Cape Coast, Sekondi, and Axim for mails and passengers, the voyage from Accra to Southampton taking about 16 days.

9. Cargo steamers of one or two French companies sailing from Marseilles call irregularly outwards and homewards at Gold Coast ports.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Ordinances of 1906.

Eighteen Ordinances were enacted by the Legislature of the Gold Coast Colony; and by the Governor, eight for Ashanti, and six for the Northern Territories, the most important of which are as follows:—

No. 1.—"The Savings Bank Deposits Transfer Ordinance, 1906," makes provision for the mutual transfer of Savings Bank deposits not exceeding £200 between the Colony and the United Kingdom or any British Possession or foreign country.

No. 2.—"The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1906," exempts from the additional duty of £25, concessions granted solely for the purpose of agriculture or arboriculture.

No. 5.—"The Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1906," is an amendment of the law respecting criminal appeals, by removing the previous finality of a decision of a Divisional Court sitting as an appeal Court. Section 6 empowers a Divisional Court to refer a case stated by a District Commissioner for the consideration of the Full Court, and section 7 gives a discretionary power to a Divisional Court, affirming a conviction by a District Commissioner, to grant leave for further appeal to the Full Court.

No. 7.—"The Town Councils (Amendment) Ordinance, 1906," amends Ordinance No. 17, of 1894, in certain particulars. The most important amendment abolishes the biennial general assessment of a municipal town and substitutes a sexennial general assessment with interim assessments every two years of new houses, and of houses in respect of which the owners or occupiers have sent in a written request for reassessment.

No. 8.—"The Volunteer Ordinance, 1906," repeals the Ordinance of 1894 and provides the constitution of the volunteer force in corps, each under a Commanding Officer, and with powers of making rules, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, for the management of its property and with regard to interior economy. The act also extends the engagement of Volunteers to service in Ashanti if required.

No. 9.—"The Civil Process Extension Ordinance, 1906," is part of a system of mutual assistance between the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony and the Courts of Ashanti with reference to the service and execution of process in civil causes and matters. Part II. of the Ordinance deals with requests for the service and execution in Ashanti of process issuing out of the Supreme Court, and Part III. provides for service and execution in the Colony of process of the Ashanti Courts. An Ashanti Ordinance, No. 5 of 1906, supplements this Ordinance, and completes the system.

No. 11.—"The General Loan and Inscribed Stock Ordinance, 1906," which repeals Ordinance No. 4 of 1905, represents the latest form of Crown Colony legislation with reference to the raising of loans in England. New features have been introduced to enable loans to be issued to better advantage, the principal of these being the conferring of specific power on the Crown Agents for the Colonies to decide whether a loan should be issued in the form of stock or debentures, and the raising of the maximum rate of interest on debentures from 4½ to 5 per cent.

No. 12.—"The Loan Ordinance, 1906," repeals Ordinance No. 5 of 1905, and substitutes amended figures, based on the latest estimates, for the works for which the loan is to be raised.

No. 13.—"The Concessions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1906," gives concession holders, who are liable to be charged income

tax in the United Kingdom in respect of the profits of their concessions, the option of paying duty on the amount of those profits as assessed by the Income Tax Commissioners, instead of delivering the annual statement called for by section 28 of the Concessions Ordinance, 1900. A new provision is accordingly added empowering such concession holders to give notice to the Treasurer on or before the 31st day of March, in any financial year of the United Kingdom, of election to pay on their income tax assessments.

No. 14.—"The Companies Ordinance, 1906," is practically a consolidation of such of the provisions of the Companies Acts 1862 to 1900, and the other Imperial Acts relating to Companies, as are suitable to this Colony, where there is no Bankruptcy law, and makes provision for the incorporation in the Colony of companies with limited liability. Its introduction was due to representations made to the Government that the absence of legislative provision for the limitation of liability had deterred natives of the Colony from forming associations for the development of its natural resources.

No. 15.—"The Rivers (Amendment) Ordinance, 1906," reduces, as from the beginning of the new year, the annual fee for a licence to dredge for minerals from £30 to £5. The Ordinance was introduced at the instance of holders of dredging concessions, who had represented that the yearly fee hitherto in force had imposed a much heavier burden on dredging than that borne by other forms of gold mining.

No. 16.—"The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1906," was enacted for the purpose of partially defraying the debt charges connected with the loan authorized by Ordinance No. 12, by increasing the duty on brandy and other spirits from 4*s*. 6*d*. to 5*s*. per gallon; raising certain other specific duties, and, by a reduction from 2*d*. to ½*d*. per gallon, assimilating the proportional charge per degree for spirits above the standard strength of 12½ degrees under proof to that in force in other British West African Colonies. Provision is also made for the substitution, when convenient, of the Tralles hydrometer used in the neighbouring French and German possessions, in place of Sykes hydrometer.

No. 18.—"The Foreign Companies Preferential Creditors Ordinance, 1906" was introduced for the protection of local clerks and workmen in the event of the liquidation or insolvency of mining and other companies incorporated elsewhere but carrying on business in the Colony. Such persons under the former local conditions were practically incapacitated from presenting their claims for payment to an Official Liquidator in England or any foreign country. The Ordinance also provides for the appointment, in certain circumstances, of an Official Receiver of such a company, who is empowered to ascertain and pay the amount of local preferential debts, and to realise local assets so far as may be necessary for the purpose.

ASHANTI.

No. 1.—"The Ashanti Administration (Amendment) Ordinance, 1906," repeals and re-enacts with slight variations Ashanti Ordinance No. 7 of 1905. The effect of the Ordinance is to apply to Ashanti the Mining Rights Regulation Ordinance, 1905 (No. 8 of 1905 of the Gold Coast Colony).

No. 2.—"The Ashanti Concessions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1906," is an amendment of the Ashanti Concessions Ordinance, 1903, on lines similar to the Gold Coast Ordinance No. 14 of 1905. Power is given to the Governor to exclude from the operation of the principal Ordinance concessions granted for the purpose of agriculture or arboriculture, and provision is made for variation of the terms of a certificate of validity subject to the consent of both the grantor and holder of the concession.

No. 4.—"The Ashanti Foreign Enlistment Ordinance, 1906," removes a doubt which had arisen as to the application of the Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870 to Ashanti, and enacts that the provisions of that Act are to be deemed to apply to Ashanti in the same manner as to British Possessions acquired prior to the date of the Act. The proclamation under section 3 of the Act was made on the 22nd May, 1906.

No. 5.—"The Ashanti Civil Process Extension Ordinance, 1906," was enacted on the lines of Gold Coast Ordinance No. 9 of 1906, which it supplements, and it completes the system of mutual assistance with regard to Civil Process.

No. 6.—"The Ashanti Administration (Second Further Amendment) Ordinance, 1906," introduces certain amendments into the Ashanti Administration Ordinance, 1902. Of these the principal are the prohibition of the employment of legal practitioners in the Ashanti Courts, and the amended procedure with reference to death sentences, which will henceforth be submitted to the Governor for confirmation or otherwise.

No. 7.—"The Ashanti Rivers (Amendment) Ordinance, 1906," reduces the annual fee for a dredging licence for minerals from £30 to £5.

No. 8.—"The Ashanti Administration (Third Further Amendment) Ordinance, 1906," introduces further amendments into the Ashanti Administration Ordinance, 1902. A new clause is added as to appointment of District Commissioners Assistant District Commissioners, and Travelling Commissioners, and section 16 is amended so as to give the Chief Commissioner of Ashanti power of reviewing the sentences of subordinate Commissioners in the same way that the Chief Justice reviews sentences of Commissioners in the Colony.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

No. 2.—"The Northern Territories Administration (Further Amendment) Ordinance, 1906," makes provision for the charging of customs duty on goods imported from French or German territory.

No. 3.—"The Fugitive Criminals Surrender Ordinance, 1906," provides for the extradition of fugitive criminals from the Protectorate to such countries as may from time to time be notified by the Governor in the Gazette.

No. 4.—"The Northern Territories Constabulary Ordinance, 1906," makes provision for the establishment and maintenance of a body of constabulary in the Protectorate, to take the place of the recently disbanded second battalion of the Gold Coast regiment.

No. 5.—"The Northern Territories Rivers (Amendment) Ordinance, 1906," reduces the annual fee for a dredging licence for minerals from £30 to £5.

No. 6.—"The Northern Territories Administration (Second Further Amendment) Ordinance, 1906," introduces several amendments into the Northern Territories Administration Ordinance, 1902. Of these the principal relate to the appointment of Commissioners; the prohibition of the employment of barristers and solicitors in the local courts; the procedure with regard to death sentences, which in future must be confirmed by the governor before the sentence is executed; and to a revision by the chief commissioner of all sentences imposed in criminal cases by subordinate commissioners.

IV.—EDUCATION.

(A.) Primary.

1. There are seven Government Elementary Schools in the Colony and 140 Elementary Schools conducted by the various Missionary Societies which receive, on certain conditions laid down by the Board of Education, grants-in-aid. To be eligible for a grant an assisted school must have assembled at least 300 times during the year with an average daily attendance of not less than 20 pupils.

2. Table XV. is a comparative statement of the number of government and assisted schools maintained in the Colony and Ashanti for the past three years. An increase of three schools was effected during the year 1906. Of the schools on the list for inspection, 130 out of a total of 140 succeeded in earning grants-in-aid.

3. The total number of pupils on the rol of the elementary schools for the last preceding three years is as follows:—

1904	13,955
1905	14,370
1906	14,780

The average attendance of pupils, and the amounts of the grants-in-aid for the same period are shown in the appended statement:—

Year.	Government.	Assisted.	Total.	No. on Roll.	Average Attendance.	Grant-in-aid.
						£ s. d.
1904 ...	7	132	139	13,955	10,234	4,636 5 7
1905 ...	7	137	144	14,370	10,379	5,052 12 3
1906 ...	7	140	147	14,780	10,712	5,352 12 0
Increase or Decrease 1906.	—	+ 3	+ 3	+ 410	+ 333	+299 19 9

4. Table XVI. is a statement of the classification of the schools under the various education bodies.

5. In addition to the schools mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, there are 126 schools (most of which are half-time infant schools) in the Colony which are not eligible for various reasons to receive grants-in-aid. The classification of the non-assisted schools and the number of pupils will be found in Table XVII.

It will thus be seen that the grand total number of children attending all schools is 18,006, which represents, approximately, twenty per cent. of all the children in the Colony.

6. The total number of teachers employed is 680.

7. The half-yearly examinations for admission to clerkships in the Government service were held in January and July. The number of candidates was over 400, and 220 sat for examination.

8. The total income of the assisted schools was £11,226 5*s.* 8*d.*, an increase of nearly £3,000 as compared with the year 1905. The amount is chiefly made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Government Grants	5,852	12	0
Voluntary Contributions and Grants from Missionary Societies	3,635	11	6
School Fees	1,362	7	0

9. The average payment per head in the Elementary Schools was 2*s.* 3*d.*, and in the Secondary Schools £2 13*s.* 0*d.* per annum.

10. The total cost of the Education Department in 1906 was £12,520.

11. The main difficulty with which the Education Department is confronted is the lack of qualified teachers. Only a

comparatively small number of the 680 teachers employed in the various schools possess the certificates granted by the Board of Education and the only mission in the Colony which possesses a training institution is the Basel Society. In order to provide a staff of qualified and efficient teachers the Board of Education has drawn up a scheme for the establishment of a government training institution for teachers which it is hoped will be opened in about two years time.

(B.) Secondary.

12. There are three schools in the Colony which profess to give a higher education than that obtainable at the elementary schools, viz.: the Accra "Grammar School," the Cape Coast Wesleyan "Collegiate School," and the Cape Coast "Graded School." Of these institutions only the Accra "Grammar School" succeeded in earning a Government grant of £100. This school is reported to be doing good work, but to be greatly hampered by lack of funds.

(C.) Industrial, Technical, and Agricultural Schools.

13. The courses of instruction held at the Agricultural Stations at Aburi and Tarkwa were attended by thirty-two students of whom only eight were awarded certificates of proficiency and received the Government grant. Though these classes were not altogether successful last year, owing to a shortness in the European Staff of the Agricultural Department, yet the Director of Education reports that improvement is noticeable in those school plantations where the instructor has attended the course in question. Economic plants such as rubber, cocoa and cinnamon are being more extensively planted, and at least twelve school plantations are reported to have well-grown rubber trees, both of the Para and Funtumia varieties, which should be ready for tapping next year. The course includes instruction in the tapping of rubber trees and the preparation of the latex. Prizes are offered by the Government to schools for the best cultivated plots or plantations.

14. The classes in wood work, carpentry, cabinet making, &c., at the Government schools are well attended and some good work is turned out for the annual school exhibition. The printing press at the Roman Catholic School at Cape Coast enables that institution to train a few boys in type setting and elementary printing work and book-binding. At other schools straw-plaiting, basket-making, enamelling, wood-carving and iron work are taught with fair results. The qualifications of the instructors are, however, not of a high order. A scheme for the establishment of a high grade technical and industrial school at Accra has been formulated, and it is hoped that the necessary buildings will be put in hand early in 1908.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

(A.) Hospitals.

1. Well equipped hospitals are maintained at Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi and Kumasi—European nursing sisters being attached to all except that at Kumasi. The hospital at Sekondi was enlarged and greatly improved during the year at an expenditure of £1,512; the increased accommodation provides three additional wards and a convalescent ward for second-class patients.

The new hospital for Europeans at Kumasi which was approaching completion at the end of the year contains three wards and nine beds.

The accommodation in the four main hospitals is as follows:—

—	European Wards.	Beds.	Native Wards.	Beds.
Accra	3	7	4	25
Cape Coast	3	6	2	25
Sekondi	5	18	3	14
Kumasi	3	9	3	44

2. Smaller hospitals are established at Axim, Elmina, Adda, Keta, Kumasi, and Gambaga. There are dispensaries at Tarkwa, Saltpond and Akuse. At Accra and Cape Coast hospitals are maintained for contagious diseases.

3. The number of in-patients treated during the year in all hospitals was 1,949, as compared with 1,989 in 1905; 2,496 in 1904; and 2,540 in 1903. The general realth of the Colony is reported to have been good.

(B.) Asylum.

1. The lunatic asylum at Accra is the only one in the Colony. On the 31st of December, 1905, 62 patients remained in the institution. During the year under review 33 patients were admitted and 13 discharged. The total number of patients under treatment was therefore 95, of whom 76 were males and 19 females.

(C.) Poor-Houses; and (D.) Reformatories.

As has been stated in previous reports, poverty, in the strict sense of the word, is hardly known in the Colony. There are no poor-houses nor reformatories.

(E.) Savings Bank.

1. The transfer of the Savings Bank from the Treasury Department to the Post Office with effect from the 1st January,

1905, has encouraged depositors to take advantage of the increased facilities afforded and the wider area covered by the latter department.

2. During the year under review the total deposits amounted to £9,206, as compared with £5,798 in 1905. On the 31st of December the bank had to its credit the sum of £12,816, as against £8,995 at the end of the year 1905.

3. The total number of accounts open on the 31st of December was 890, as compared with 648 at the beginning of the year.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

(A.) Police.

Establishment.

1. The strength of the police, all ranks, on the 31st of December was 621; or 27 below the authorized establishment. On the corresponding date in the previous year the deficiency was 35. The number in the various divisions were distributed as follows:—

General Police	427
Escort Police	112
Mines Police	47
Railway Police	35
	621

Recruits.

2. During the year 194 men were engaged and trained at Accra; nearly all these men are natives of the Colony or its dependencies. There was less wastage than in the year 1905 during which 256 recruits were engaged. The Acting Commissioner of Police reports that it is still difficult to persuade the better and more educated class of natives to join the force.

The stamp of recruits who are coming forward has, however, improved somewhat during the past two years; and the appearance of the police generally is beginning to show the result of the more efficient supervision rendered possible by the increase of the European staff in the year 1905.

Barracks.

3. Suitable police barracks have been constructed at Cape Coast and Sekondi, and the acting Commissioner of Police reports that good results are already apparent in the improved discipline at these stations. Additional barracks at Tarkwa are also now ready for occupation.

Detective Branch.

4. The conduct of this branch of the police is reported to have been most satisfactory. The superintendents and staff have worked intelligently and have secured convictions in serious cases of robbery, larceny, slave dealing and forgery.

Crime.

5. The return of crime shows that 7,414 cases were dealt with as against 7,150 cases in the year 1905. The number of convictions obtained was 5,652.

The increase of crime during the year has been chiefly in the mining districts.

(B.) Prisons.

New Prison at Sekondi.

1. Progress with this important public work has not been so rapid as was anticipated at the date of writing the Annual Report for last year. Its completion will probably be delayed until the end of June, 1907.

2. Structural improvements have been made in the existing prisons at Accra and Kumasi.

A new prison has been erected at Ada.

The central gaols of the Colony are situated in the old forts or castles at Accra, Cape Coast, Elmina, and Sekondi. There are nine district gaols, in which prisoners under sentence of six months or less are confined, at Axim, Tarkwa, Winneba, Ada, Akuse, Keta, and Saltpond in the Colony; and at Kumasi and Obuassi in Ashanti. The discipline and interior economy of the central gaols has been greatly improved since the engagement of the European gaolers in 1904. All the prisons in the Colony and Ashanti were personally visited and inspected by the Superintendent of Prisons during the year.

Prison Industries.

3. The amount realized from the sale of goods manufactured in the prisons and from convict labour was £1,564, as against £642 in the previous year—the gross estimated value of prison labour being £7,688 as against £8,844. The re-introduction of prison industries has been attended with satisfactory results. The quality of the furniture and clothing made by the prisoners has given general satisfaction to the public departments, and the Superintendent of Prisons reports that the convicts seem to take great interest in learning trades with a view to earning an honest livelihood on their discharge.

4. The total expenditure of the Department was £11,956, being a reduction of £1,014 as compared with the year 1905.

General Remarks.

5. The number of prisoners committed during the year was 4,846, being an increase of 470 over 1905.

(C.) Criminal Statistics.

Table XVIII. shows the number of offences, apprehensions, and acquittals in the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories for the last three years.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(A.) Population.

1. The population of the Gold Coast and its dependencies Ashanti and the Northern Territories, was found by the Census Committee in 1901 to be 1,486,433. A discrepancy in the figures placed before the Committee was discovered in 1906, from which it is apparent that the population of the Northern Territories has been understated by 210,532. The figures have been corrected in the current issue of the Blue Book.

There can be little doubt, however, that the population of the last mentioned Protectorate was very much underestimated in 1901, and its inhabitants probably number at least 1,000,000.

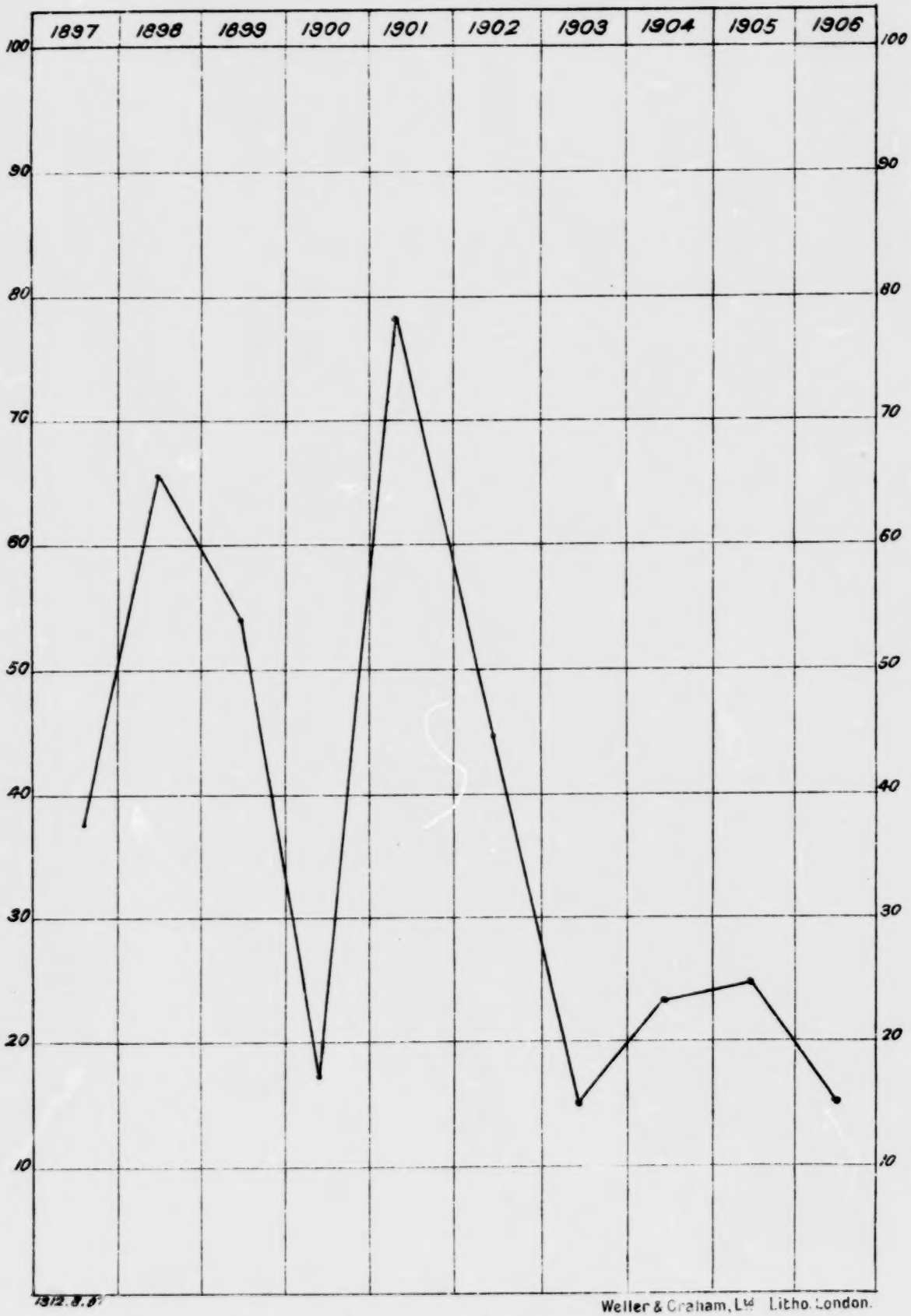
(B.) Public Health.

2. During the year under review the general health of the population may be said to have been good. The Deputy Principal Medical Officer in his Annual Departmental Report states: "I have no hesitation in saying that the health has "improved." As is usual, fevers were the most prevalent diseases amongst the European community. The severe types of bilious remittent, yellow, and hyperpyrexial fevers which were formerly common are now, however, reported to be more seldom met with. On the other hand blackwater or haemoglobinuric fever appears to be on the increase. Fifteen officials suffered from this disease during the year; but in two cases only was the termination fatal. A severe outbreak of cerebro spinal meningitis occurred during February and March in the Northern Territories. The disease is reported to have assumed a virulent epidemic type and in one instance practically decimated a village of some 400 inhabitants. It is of interest to note that the outbreak of this epidemic coincided with the season at which the harmattan, the dry wind from the North, was blowing with some violence; the epidemic ceased abruptly with its cessation.

Health of the European Community.

3. The improvement in the health of Europeans resident in the Colony and its Dependencies to which attention was drawn in the Annual Reports for 1904 and 1905 has not been fully maintained. The death-rate rose from 13·60 in 1905 to 17 per 1,000 in 1906; on the other hand the invaliding rate per 1,000

OFFICIAL DEATH-RATE PER 1000 FOR 10 YEARS 1897_1906



fell from 78·49 to 62. The death and invaliding rates per 1,000 are shown in the appended table.

How Employed.	Number.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Death rate per 1,000.	Invaliding rate per 1,000.
Officials	399	6	39	15	97
Mercantile Firms...	255	4	16	15	62
Mining Companies	992	18	53	18	53
Missions	119	3	3	25	25
Total ...	1,765	31	111	17	62

The corresponding total figures for the preceding years were—

Year.	Number.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Death rate per 1,000.	Invaliding rate per 1,000.
1904	1,953	25	157	12·80	80·38
1905	1,911	26	150	13·60	78·49

The following table shows the comparative health statistics of the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories:—

Locality.	No.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Death rate per 1000.	Invaliding rate per 1000.
Colony	1,344	25	77	18	57
Ashanti...	383	6	29	15	75
Northern Territories ...	38	—	5	—	131
Total	1,765	31	111	17	62

Of the six deaths which occurred amongst the officials in 1906, two were due to accidents, and four to climatic diseases.

The annexed chart shows the official death-rate for the ten years 1897-1906. The record enfaced thereon shows the marked improvement which has taken place since the years 1897-1901.

The Acting Principal Medical Officer reports that the number (9) of medical officers invalided during the year was far in excess of the record of any other Department except the Railway.

Health of the Native Population.

4. With the exception of the epidemic previously referred to, the health of the natives has been fairly good. Cases of special interest which came under observation were cancer (4), sleeping sickness (3), leprosy (2), beri-beri (9).

(C.) Sanitation.

5. Improvements were carried out at considerable expense in the towns of Cape Coast, Sekondi, and Kumasi. A great deal has been done during the past six years to improve matters in all the principal towns, but, as the Acting Principal Medical Officer observes in his Annual Report, much remains to be done. The schemes now under consideration for supplying the towns of Accra and Sekondi with an ample supply of good drinking water should, when completed, have a very beneficial effect on the general health of these places. Provision (£870) has been made in the current estimates for flushing the main drain at Cape Coast with sea water.

(D.) Climate.

6. There was, as in past years, a wide variation in the rainfall registered in various parts of the Colony. The extent of this variation is apparent from the following figures:—

	Inches.
Accra	20
Keta	15
Axim	66
Kumasi	75

Generally, there was a marked increase in the rainfall in the eastern portion of the Colony compared with the year 1905, as is evinced by the increased quantities exported of all indigenous products.

The appended table gives the mean meteorological observations taken at the stations mentioned during the year:—

Name of Station.	Temperature.						Rainfall.	
	Solar maximum.	Minimum on grass.	Shade maximum.	Shade minimum.	Range.	Mean.	Amount in inches.	Degree of humidity.
Accra	140·79	65·73	84·64	70·91	13·72	77·77	20·54	85·68
Aburi	141·61	70·61	81·12	73·57	7·34	77·34	49·13	89·24
Cape Coast ...	116·49	73·99	84·84	75·95	8·87	80·39	41·80	84·55
Axim	138·95	62·16	86·20	70·27	16·14	78·15	66·99	84·99
Kwitta ...	140·93	70·12	90·11	72·75	17·36	81·43	15·74	78·78
Kumasi ...	144·41	67·69	88·08	70·91	17·20	79·49	75·00	89·70
Gambaga ...	148·34	70·74	88·68	74·49	14·21	81·58	44·67	60·72
Sekondi .	140·54	72·38	86·48	73·27	13·29	79·87	41·71	68·39

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

REVENUE.

1. The revenue of the Department for the year amounted to £25,000 2*s.* 1*d.*, as against £23,941 8*s.* 7*d.* for the previous year. The sum of £7,288 12*s.* 3*d.* was collected on behalf of the African Direct Telegraph Company and foreign administrations on account of cablegrams despatched from the various offices in the Colony £2,703 10*s.* 4*d.* was collected on parcels imported and this amount subsequently credited to the Customs Department.

Sale of Stamps.

2. The sale of stamps for 1905 and 1906, respectively, amounted to:—

—	1905.			1906.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(*a*) Postage Stamps for Postal, Revenue and Judicial purposes.	19,730	0	5	19,675	3	6
(*b*) Postage Stamps for Telegraphic purposes.	9,950	16	5	12,229	15	3

The increase in the sale of stamps for telegraphic purposes is due to the improvement of trade.

EXPENDITURE.

3. The expenditure for the year amounted to £22,568 1*s.* 9*d.*, as against £24,810 19*s.* 1*d.* for 1905. This amount includes the sum of £946 19*s.* 10*d.* on account of expenditure extraordinary in connection with the extension of the telegraph system from Yeji to Salaga.

Correspondence.

4. The total number of ordinary letters, post cards, newspapers, and book packets is estimated at 2,970,000, as compared with 3,092,502 in 1905.

Registered and Insured Correspondence.

5. Less registered and insured correspondence was dealt with than in the preceding year, but the quantities were in excess of those in 1904. The number of registered and insured articles despatched was 158,363, and the number received 105,000.

Parcel Post.

6. The total number of United Kingdom and Inter-Colonial parcels dealt with was 36,167, viz., 4,044 despatched and 32,123 received, as against a total of 42,040 the previous year.

Although there is this decrease in the actual number of parcels imported, the average weight and value were greater, and an increase of 26 per cent. on the *ad valorem* duty was collected.

Money Order Offices.

7. The Money Order Office at Dixcove was closed in July. 1906, upon the merging of the Dixcove in the Sekondi District.

Money Orders.

8. The total value of money orders issued was £27,371 5*s.* 6*d.*, as against £36,328 14*s.* 8*d.* in 1905. The decrease is due to the fact that British postal orders have largely superseded the use of money orders.

Postal Orders.

9. The total number of postal orders issued during 1906 was 74,851, of the value of £51,703 1*s.* 1*d.*, as compared with £31,442 4*s.* in 1905, an increase of over 64 per cent. The cause of this large increase was referred to in the Annual Report for 1905.

Telegraphs.

10. On the 31st December 43 offices were open to the public in the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories with a total constructed length of 1,129 miles, or 51 miles more than in 1905.

11. The total number of telegrams dealt with was 218,421, as compared with 205,270 the previous year. While there has been a general increase in the traffic in paid messages there has been a decrease of 2,353 in the number of official telegrams; 60,637 having been transmitted as compared with 62,990 in 1905.

Telegraph Extension.

12. The telegraph line, which had during the previous year been extended from Attabubu in Ashanti to Yeji in the Northern Territories, was further extended to Salaga, a distance of 27 miles, at a cost of £946.

New Offices.

13. Three new telegraph offices were opened during the year at Aimensa in the Colony, Akrokerri in Ashanti, and at Selaga in the Northern Territories.

14. The whole of the line along the Coast from Accra to Keta has been practically renewed, and the line through the forest from Cape Coast to Kumasi thoroughly overhauled. The lines throughout the Colony generally have been kept in a satisfactory condition during the year.

Telephones.

15. The number of offices, &c., connected with the telephone exchanges at Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi, and Tarkwa are 104, of which 59 are Government.

16. The extension of the telegraph system from Yeji to Salaga involved the laying of an additional cable across the Volta River at Yeji.

IX.—MILITARY FORCES AND EXPENDITURE.

West African Frontier Force.

1. The strength of the Gold Coast Regiment of the West African Frontier Force at the end of the year was 36 officers, 11 European non-commissioned officers, and 1,411 rank and file.

The headquarters of the Regiment and the Battery is at Kumasi in Ashanti, with detachments of infantry at Accra and Cape Coast in the Colony, and at Gambaga in the Northern Territories.

2. The 2nd Battalion of the Regiment, formerly stationed in the Northern Territories, was disbanded with effect from the 1st of January, 1907, and was replaced by a force of constabulary, the establishment of which consists of 2 officers and 319 non-commissioned officers and constables.

3. The cost of the maintenance of the Regiment in 1906 was, 1st Battalion, £60,969; 2nd Battalion, £24,189.

Reserve.

4. Considerable progress has been made in the formation of a reserve of men who have completed the period for which they were enlisted.

Volunteers.

1. The strength of the various corps on the 31st of December, 1906, was as follows:—

Corps.	Officers.	Native Officers.	Rank and File.	Remarks.
Gold Coast Volunteers ...	21	4	446	Including Ambulance Corps.
Gold Coast Railway Volunteers,	9	—	263	—
Gold Coast and Ashanti Mines Volunteers.	18	—	256	All Europeans.
Machine Gun Sections ...	3	—	36	"
Total...	51	4	1,001	

Expenditure.

2. The total cost of the Volunteer Force in 1906 was £1,852, being a decrease of £190 over that of the preceding year.

Preventive Services.

1. The Eastern and Western Frontier Preventive Services, which are branches of the Customs Department, are stationed on the frontiers of the Colony and on the eastern frontiers of Ashanti and the Northern Territories. Their duties are analogous to those of the Coast Guard in the United Kingdom.

2. The authorised establishment of both services is 365 of all grades. The cost of maintenance in 1905 was £16,436.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Important Events.

1. The year under review was one of steady progress in the Colony and its Dependencies, it was not marked by any events of the first importance.

Ashanti.

The general condition of Ashanti improved during the year, and Kumasi, where agencies have been opened by the principal European mercantile firms, has become the centre of a rapidly increasing trade.

The staff of civil officers has been augmented, with effect from the 1st of January, 1907, by one District Commissioner, and five Assistant District Commissioners. The cost to Ashanti of this increase in the establishment will be covered by the saving which has been effected by the transfer of one company of the Gold Coast Regiment to the Northern Territories.

2. The boundaries between the Colony and Ashanti, and between Ashanti and the Northern Territories, have been readjusted and defined by Order in Council of the 22nd of October, 1906. The new boundaries have been demarcated with due regard to tribal lands and natural features, in contradistinction to the arbitrary boundaries defined in the Order in Council of the 26th of September, 1901, at which date, owing to the absence of detailed surveys of the country, it was found necessary to base the boundaries on parallels of latitude.

3. The revenue shows an increase of £14,996 as compared with the year 1905. The principal heads of increase are:—

	£
Royalties	6,881
Caravan taxes	5,123

4. A reference to the establishment of an agricultural station at Kumasi has been made under the head "Agriculture, Industries, and Botanical Stations."

5. A well-equipped hospital for Europeans at Kumasi has been completed on an admirable site which was secured, to mutual advantage, from the Basel Mission in exchange for Government land situated nearer to the native township.

6. The swamps which existed in the near vicinity of the town have been drained, and in other respects the sanitary arrangements have been greatly improved during the year.

7. No big game animals were killed in Ashanti during the year, and no licences to shoot were taken out.

8. The Annual Report on Ashanti, written by the Chief Commissioner, for the year 1906* should be referred to for detailed information with regard to this Dependency of the Colony.

Northern Territories.

1. An important step has been taken with regard to the Government of this Protectorate by replacing, with effect from the 1st of January, 1907, the former semi-military administration, by a staff of Civil District and Assistant District Commissioners, and by establishing new stations at Tumu, Lorha, and Tamale. Simultaneously, the 2nd Battalion of the Gold Coast Regiment has been disbanded and a force of armed constabulary substituted therefor. These changes, by bringing the Commissioners into closer touch with the native rulers than has hitherto been possible, should result in a more effective control and contribute to steady and peaceful development. The saving which will be effected by the alterations in the establishment is estimated at £3,000 a year.

2. Our relations with the officials of neighbouring foreign Powers continue to be satisfactory and even cordial. As in former years, friendly visits have been interchanged between officers stationed at or near the frontiers.

3. The revenue of the Protectorate realised £14,013, an increase of £599 as compared with the previous year.

4. The attempt, to which reference was made in the report for 1905, to cultivate friendly relations with some of the wilder and intractable tribes of the interior is reported by the Chief Commissioner to have been entirely successful. A practical proof of the establishment of good relations was afforded during the Governor's visit to the Protectorate in the early part of last year, when His Excellency travelled for five days through the Fra Fra country without molestation or difficulty of any kind.

5. The telegraph line was extended from Yeji to Salaga during the year, and, in 1907, will be carried from Salaga to Tamale which will become the future headquarters of the Administration. The present telegraph line from Kintampo to Bole will be extended in 1907 from Bole to Wa.

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* Colonial Report—Annual, No. 523.

6. The undermentioned big game animals were killed during the year in the localities named. £27 was received from licences; no fines were inflicted.

Locality.	pecies.	Remarks.
Kintampo	Hippopotamus (2)	Nil.
Navarro	Elephant (male) (1) ...	Nil.

7. An interesting experiment was made in the Southern Dagomba District on the death of the Chief of Savelugu. Seven applicants presented themselves for the vacant office, and the claims of none appeared to be paramount. Some eighty subordinate chiefs who presented themselves were too much afraid of the seven to express openly their wishes in the matter. The Chief Commissioner thereupon explained to them the operation of the secret ballot, and his proposal to adopt it was received with acclamation. In the end the most capable chief secured a large majority, and is reported to have fully justified his election.

8. The Annual Report on the Northern Territories,* written by the Chief Commissioner, should be referred to for detailed information with regard to this Protectorate.

Railways.

Capital and Loan Accounts.

1. The total capital expenditure on the railway up to the 31st December, 1906, was £1,817,583; these figures are subject to a final adjustment by the Treasury.

The extraordinary expenditure incurred during the past year amounted to £28,082. Of this sum £17,353 was spent in the purchase of rolling stock and coal skips; £10,160 was expended on the reconstruction of No. 2 Jetty, and £568 in purchasing motor trollies.

The loan for the construction of the railway was raised at 3 per cent., and its extinction is provided for by a Sinking Fund of 1 per cent., chargeable to the general revenue of the Colony. On the 31st of December the amount standing to the credit of the Sinking Fund was £18,699.

The loans issued up to the present, together with the advances by the Crown Agents pending the raising of the new loan, and the amount contributed by the surplus funds of the Colony, have already been specified under head I. (Financial) of this report.

Revenue.

2. The total revenue from all sources during the year under review was £171,231, as compared with £132,751 in the previous year. £26,231 was realised in excess of the estimated

* Colonial Report—Annual, No. 530.

revenue, or an increase of £38,480 as compared with the year 1905. This increase was derived entirely from the goods traffic. The earnings in respect of coaching traffic were £1,354 less than in 1905, a decrease which is attributable to the reduction in first and second-class fares and the issue of market tickets.

3. The appended statement shows the receipts under the various heads for the past three years. The railway was taken over from the Construction Department on the 1st July, 1903:—

Particulars.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	£	£	£
Coaching	31,475	29,484	28,130
Goods	113,394	100 572	135,915
Sundries	3,227	2,695	3,186
	148,096	132,751	171,231

The particulars of the goods traffic booked at stations as compared with the previous year are shown in Tables XIX. and XX.

The net revenue earned, namely £93,975, is equal to 5·14 per cent. upon capital expenditure.

Expenditure.

4. The total recurrent expenditure was £77,256, as against £82,477 in the previous year. The expenditure provided for in the estimates was £80,703.

The percentage of recurrent expenditure to revenue was 45·12. Adding the extraordinary expenditure on capital improvements (£28,082) the grand total of the expenditure during the year was £105,338, being approximately 61·51 per cent. of the revenue earned.

5. The recurrent and extraordinary expenditure, as compared with the previous year, were as follows:—

Head.	1905.	1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Maintenance of Way, Works, and Stations.	32,888	27,969	—	4,919
Locomotive Department ...	29,657	27,388	—	2,269
Traffic Department	8,795	9,375	580	—
General charges	9,408	12,623	3,215	—
Extraordinary	1,729	28,082	26,353	—

6. Comparative statement of revenue and expenditure (recurrent), 1905-6:—

Particulars.	1905.			1906.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gross receipts	132,725	0	0	171,232	0	0
" " per open mile	791	7	4	1,019	5	0
" " per train mile	1	2	9	1	4	10
Working expenses	82,477	0	0	77,256	0	0
" " per open mile	491	13	4	460	0	0
" " per train mile	0	14	1	0	11	2
Net revenue	50,275	0	0	93,975	0	0
" " per open mile...	299	14	0	599	0	0
" " per train mile...	0	8	7	0	13	8
	Per cent.			Per cent.		
Percentage of expenditure to revenue ...	62·13			45·12		
Percentage of net revenue on capital expenditure.	2·82			5·14		

Summary of Working Results.

7. Total interest charges payable in 1906...	£58,541 0 0
Sinking fund, at 1 per cent., contribution in 1906	£10,586 0 0
Total revenue earned	£171,232 0 0
Total working expenditure	£77,256 0 0
Extraordinary expenditure	£28,082 0 0
Proportion of working expenditure to revenue	45·12 per cent.
Proportion of total expenditure (including extraordinary)	61·51 per cent.
Net revenue earned	£93,975 0 0
Interest earned on capital outlay ...	5·14 per cent.
Revenue per mile	£1,019 0 0
Expenditure per mile	£460 0 0
Total train mileage	137,588 miles.
Receipts per train mile	£1 4 10
Total expenditure per mile	£459 17 3
Total expenditure per train mile ...	£0 11 2
Net earnings per mile	£599 0 0
Net earnings per train mile	£0 13 8

Number of miles open	168
Number of passengers carried	89,282
Gross tonnage, goods and minerals ...	47,388

ACCIDENTS.

8. The number of accidents which occurred during the year under review was 209, as compared with 282 in the year 1905. The number of derailments was 41, as against 54 in 1905, and the number of accidents due to fallen trees, 95, as against 146. No accident occurred to a passenger during the year. Out of

41 cases of derailments only 6 occurred in running, of which 3 were traced to defects in the permanent way. The remainder of the accidents were attributable to various causes incidental to ordinary shunting work.

RATES.

9. The following reductions were made in the goods tariff during the year:—

Bricks (native).—From 5th class to £8 per truck load any distance.

Cement and imported timber.—From 3rd class to 4th class.

Coal and patent fuel.—From 8*s*. per ton, up to 50 miles, and 1*d*. per ton per mile beyond; to 1½*d*. per ton, up to 40 miles, and 1*d*. per ton per mile beyond, with terminal charges of 2*s*. per ton (including rebates on a sliding scale of quantities bearing from 5 per cent. to 27 per cent.) with free cranage and wharfage.

Explosives of all kinds.—From 1st to 2nd class.

Cyanide, cyanide plant, and mining machinery.—From 2nd to 3rd class.

Bricks (imported), fire clay, lime, rails, and permanent way materials.—From 3rd class to 4th class.

These reductions have been much appreciated by the mining companies and mercantile firms. Many concessions, principally affecting local products, have also been sanctioned.

GENERAL.

10. The financial year covered by this Report was one of prosperity to the Colony generally, and the railway contributed considerably, both directly and indirectly, to the total revenue realized.

ROADS.

1. The maintenance of the roads made by the Public Works Department has been fairly satisfactory. The total length completed is 200 miles made up as follows:—

Axim, Ancobra Road	3½	miles.
Cape Coast, Elmina Road	8	,,
Cape Coast, Anamaboe Road ...	9½	,,
Cape Coast, Denkera Road	14½	,,
Cape Coast, Prahsu Road	57½	,,
Tarkwa, Bonsa Road...	9	,,
Accra, Kyebi Road	59	,,
Accra, Aburi Road	25½	,,
Dodowa Junction, Dodowa Road ...	13½	,,
	200	,,

Minor Roads.

2. In addition to the roads constructed and maintained by the Public Works Department at an annual expenditure of about £4,000, some 1,700 miles of native paths and tracks are kept clear by the chiefs, under the operation of the "Roads

Ordinance, 1894," in return for a payment of 10*s*. per mile per quarter.

Immigration and Emigration.

1. No exact statistics are available with regard to the extent of immigration to the Gold Coast. It is estimated, however, that some 3,500 labourers enter the Colony yearly for employment in the mines, or as carriers, labourers for public and private works, and as scavengers.

2. The immigrants come chiefly from the Kru Coast (Liberia); Sierra Leone and Lagos.

3. Imported labourers are usually engaged for six or twelve months under the "Master and Servant Ordinance, 1893" under a contract duly executed before a District Commissioner. No servile restrictions are imposed on the labourers thus engaged.

4. There is little or no emigration.

Public Works.

1. The principal public works for which provision has been made by "The Loan Ordinance, 1906," are:—

(*a*) Equipment and completion of the Sekondi-Kumasi Railway.
(*b*) Accra Harbour Works.
(*c*) Accra Railway.
(*d*) Sekondi Harbour Works.

The Sekondi-Kumasi Railway has been equipped and completed, partly from funds advanced by the Crown Agents pending the issue of the Loan referred to above, and partly from advances made out of accumulated balances of Revenue over Expenditure.

The construction of the Accra Harbour Works was commenced in February, 1906, and good progress has been made in spite of the heavy surfs which hampered the works considerably during the rainy season. The breakwater will probably be finished during the year 1908, and the scheme completed in 1909.

A survey of the proposed route of the Accra Railway has resulted in a satisfactory location of the line as far as Mangoase, which will probably be the provisional terminus, 35 miles from Accra. The line is now being staked out and the progress made has been satisfactory It is proposed to invite tenders for its construction. Mangoase lies in the centre of the cocoa-growing districts, and the completion of the line will set free for agricultural work a large number of natives now employed in transporting produce by slow and cumbersome methods from the plantations to Accra and Akuse.

The Sekondi Harbour Works will be commenced as soon as the new loan has been raised. In the interim an additional iron jetty is being constructed which should relieve considerably the congestion at this port.

2. In addition to the works sanctioned by the Loan Ordinance, schemes have been prepared for the following undertakings:—

(*a*) Accra Water Supply.
(*b*) Cape Coast Harbour Works.
(*c*) Sekondi Water Supply.

The original scheme for the supply of water for Accra from the Adjementa Valley has not been proceeded with, the drought of the past three years having given rise to some incertitude as to the sufficiency of the flow to maintain the necessary quantity of water in the reservoir. A second scheme under which the supply would be obtained from the Densu River has been prepared and will shortly be reported on by a representative of the consulting engineers who is about to visit the Colony. The cost of this undertaking will be defrayed from accumulated balances of revenue. A scheme has been completed for improving the landing facilities at Cape Coast at a cost of £23,000. It is proposed to provide for this work out of current revenue as soon as money is available.

Plans have been completed by which it is proposed to supply Sekondi with water from the Anankwan River, and the consulting engineers are preparing an estimate of the cost of the necessary works on the data afforded by the survey of the area of supply.

Public Works Department.

The Expenditure of this department in the year 1906 was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Personal Emoluments and Other Charges	13,900	17	5
Works Recurrent	14,940	5	4
Works Extraordinary	38,786	1	8
Total ...	£67,627	4	5

The principal buildings completed or under construction during the year were:—

Tarkwa.

Tarkwa.—Quarters for 12 subordinate officials were completed at a cost of £1,370, and police barracks for 12 constables and 1 native superintendent at a cost of £1,538.

Sekondi.

Sekondi.—The large prison which was commenced in 1905 has been nearly completed. £15,925 had been expended up to the 31st of December. Progress has been slower than was anticipated.

£1,435 was spent in completing the investigation of the source of the proposed water supply.

The additions to the European hospital have been carried out at a cost of £1,512.

The offices for the Public Works Department were completed.

£746 were expended on drains, roads, &c., and the general improvement of the town.

Police barracks for 30 constables and quarters for a European officer were commenced and nearly finished at a cost of £3,007.

Quarters for two European officers were completed.

Cape Coast.

Cape Coast.—Improvements to roads and drains were carried out at a cost of £2,447.

A new native hospital ward was completed.

The police barracks for 50 constables and 1 native superintendent, commenced at the end of the year 1905, were practically completed on the 31st of December for £1,627.

Accra.

Accra.—Further investigations at the source of the proposed water supply for the town were made at a cost of £527.

Good progress was made with the new lunatic asylum on which £4,512 was expended out of a total estimated cost of £6,760.

The Government girls' school was completed at a cost of £1,210.

Two quarters for European officials, built in the year 1875, were reconstructed for £1,276.

Kumasi.

Kumasi.—Quarters for 4 European officers were completed at a cost of £2,736, and the prison accommodation improved by the expenditure of £607.

Roads.

Roads.—£384 was spent in completing the Saltpond-Insuaim Road, and £801 in improving roads in the neighbourhood of Tarkwa.

MINES SURVEYS.

1. In the year under review the staff consisted of the Director and Assistant Director of Surveys; six surveyors, five assistant surveyors, one computer and two draughtsmen.

2. The most important work executed was a survey of the Volta River by Captain C. B. O. Symons, R.E., which joined the previous surveys of the northern portion of Ashanti and the Northern Territories to that of the Colony proper.

3. Other important works undertaken and completed were the delimitation of the boundaries of the Colony and Ashanti between the Prah and Volta Rivers; fixing the boundaries of districts in the Colony; and the survey of the Anankwan River in connection with the scheme for the water-supply of Sekondi.

4. Good progress was made with the work of producing the new map and two of the sheets, Sekondi and Obuassi, of the new map (scale $\frac{1}{125000}$) are now on sale. It is hoped that by the end of the year 1907 eight or ten sheets will have been produced. The publishers are Messrs. W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh.

Changes in the Establishment.

1. At the commencement of the year 1906, the Governor, Sir J. P. Rodger, K.C.M.G., was absent in the Northern Territories on a tour of inspection; during his absence Major H. Bryan, Colonial Secretary, was appointed Deputy Governor.

His Excellency returned to the Colony on the 16th of March; proceeded on sick leave on the 2nd of April, and resumed duty on the 2nd of September. In the interval Major H. Bryan, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, administered the Government.

2. Mr. A. E. P. Graves, general manager of the railway, retired from the service of the Colony on the 1st of June, and was succeeded by Mr. W. E. Smith, General Manager of the Trinidad Government Railway.

3. Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Tidswell, D.S.O., the Lancashire Fusiliers, on the completion of his tour of service under the Colonial Office, rejoined his British regiment on the 29th of December, 1905, and was succeeded in the command of the 1st Battalion Gold Coast Regiment by Brevet-Colonel C. H. P. Carter. C.M.G., Royal Scots.

Transport (Labour).

1. The Transport Department dealt with 16,996 loads during the year under review, and the transport officer reports that none were lost.

The total number of carriers supplied by the department was 6,351.

2. As a means of supplying contract labourers for the mines the department appears to have fulfilled its purpose, and a further reduction has in consequence been effected in its establishment.

3. The rates of pay for contract and other carriers have undergone no alteration since the issue of the last Annual Report from which the appended extract is given for convenience of reference:—

"The following are the contract rates of pay for carriers:—

"Headman.—30*s.* a month with 6*d.* a day subsistence allowance. In special cases, *i.e.*, for extra qualifications as interpreter, etc., 37*s.* 6*d.* a month and 6*d.* a day subsistence allowance.

"Carriers.—25*s.* a month and 3*d.* a day subsistence allowance.

"The rates for carriers hired for short journeys are:—

"Up to ten days; 2*s.* 3*d.* pay and 3*d.* subsistence allowance, total 2*s.* 6*d.*, for the first day; and for subsequent days, 1*s.* pay and 3*d.* subsistence allowance.

For periods exceeding ten days the rate of 1*s.* a day pay and 3*d.* subsistence allowance.

"Headmen on these trips do not receive special pay as such unless the party exceed twenty in number when 6*d.* subsistence allowance may be given, the pay remaining the same.

"In Ashanti and the Northern Territories, however, local and lower rates prevail, when special arrangements are made with the chiefs to supply carriers."

4. The supply of labour for the mines, though adequate, was not so large as in the previous year. In order to tap an undeveloped source of supply an interesting experiment was made by bringing from the Northern Territories a contingent of labourers, selected from various tribes, in the hope that the prospect of regular work and wages would induce large numbers of their fellow tribesmen to seek employment in the mining districts. The party were brought from the Northern Territories under the supervision of a District Commissioner and shown over some of the properties at Tarkwa by the Secretary for Mines, subsequently they were taken by train to Sekondi and shown the sea and steamers in the port. The men are reported to have been much impressed by their novel experiences and it is hoped that the experiment will be attended by good results.

5. The harbour works in progress at Accra have given regular employment to a large number of men in the Eastern Province.

Suitability of Climate for Europeans, and Openings for White Labour.

1. Europeans of temperate habits and sound constitution who take suitable exercise, generally suffer little from climate causes, provided that their residence in this portion of West Africa is not unduly prolonged.

2. As has been stated in previous reports, Europeans should on no account come to the Gold Coast for the purpose of seeking employment. Government subordinate officials, employees of the mercantile firms and mining companies are engaged in England under agreement. Vacancies are therefore rarely filled locally.

Rates of Wages and Cost of Living.

1. Generally the rates of wages are high, but the cost of living has tended to increase during recent years. This is specially the case in the Western Province in which the principal gold-mines are situated. In Ashanti and the Northern Territories food is plentiful and cheap.

2. The wages of domestic servants vary from £1 to £2 10*s.*, and of cooks from £2 to £4 per month. Servants of the coolie class can be obtained at a wage of £1 to £1 10*s.* Carriers earn 1*s.* a day and are given 3*d.* a day to buy food. Contract

labourers and carriers are paid 25*s.* a month; these also receive 3*d.* a day subsistence money.

3. Native carpenters, cabinet-makers, masons, and smiths command ready employment and earn good wages at rates from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* a day.

General Conditions.

1. The period under review, as I ventured to predict when writing my Annual Report for the year 1905, was one of considerable prosperity for the Colony. The sufficient rainfall produced good crops, and the figures of imports, exports, and revenue all show marked expansion.

2. The gold-mining industry continues to make steady and substantial, though not very rapid, progress. The monthly export returns show that over £1,000,000 should be won during the current year. The percentage of working expenses is gradually falling.

3. Like its predecessor, the year 1907 promises to be exceptionally prosperous. At the time of writing this Report the rainfall at Accra has already exceeded the total amount registered in the previous year, and news from the planting districts says that there also the rains have been abuntant.

4. The friendly relations of the Government with the native chiefs and people were, for the most part, well maintained.

H. Bryan,
Colonial Secretary.

4th June, 1907.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

Revenue.

Heads of Revenue.	Collected in 1905.	Collected in 1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Customs	334,111 4 3	386,284 2 5	52,172 18 2	—
2. Light Dues	2,145 2 0	1,963 2 0	—	182 0 0
3. Licences, &c.	26,439 13 7	21,781 6 4	—	4,658 7 3
4. Fees of Court	38,852 11 6	37,128 3 1	—	1,724 8 5
5. Post Office	2,041 17 11	3,030 18 8	989 0 9	
6. Rents of Government Property.	1,198 12 8	1,271 10 0	72 17 4	—
7. Interests	179 19 11	231 7 1	51 7 2	—
8. Miscellaneous	6,314 18 4	3,540 19 11	—	2,773 18 5
9. Revenue from Ashanti	17,532 0 0	32,328 17 10	14,796 17 10	—
10. Revenue from Northern Territories.	13,414 18 2	13,013 3 4	598 5 2	—
11. Railways	130,118 13 3	171,528 5 7	41,409 12 4	—
	572,349 11 7	673,101 16 3	110,090 18 9	9,338 14 1
12. Land Sales	112 10 0	—	—	112 10 0
	572,462 1 7	673,101 16 3	110,090 18 9	9,451 4 1
Imperial Grant:— Northern Territories ...	13,759 6 6	10,000 0 0	—	3,759 6 6
	586,221 8 1	683,101 16 3	110,090 18 9	13,210 10 7

TABLE II.

Revenue of Ashanti and Northern Territories.

Ashanti.		Northern Territories.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Caravan Taxes ...	12,484 3 5	Caravan Taxes ...	11,801 19 0
Court Fines, &c. ...	628 10 3	Court Fines ...	323 5 6
Slaughter House Fees	844 15 0	Market and Slaughter House Fees.	567 14 6
Sale of Reserve Ration.	810 5 3	Sale of Provisions ...	857 19 3
Ferry Dues	1,242 1 11	Hunting Licences ...	29 0 0
Sale of Stamps, Post Cards, &c.	4,027 5 9	Ferry Dues	25 2 3
Auctioneers' Licences	6 0 0	Sale of Stamps, Post Cards, &c.	106 15 11
Prospecting and Mining Licences.	30 0 0	Miscellaneous ...	146 16 5
Liquor Licences ...	2,913 0 0	Sale of Live Stock ...	93 0 6
Dog Licences ...	16 5 0	Trade Goods ...	61 10 0
Royalties	6,881 14 9		
Sale of Unserviceable Stores.	1 0 0		
Dredging Licences ...	60 0 0		
Rents from Government Lands	1,403 5 4		
Miscellaneous ...	287 6 5		
Canoe Licences ...	60 19 0		
Carried forward ...	31,696 12 1	Carried forward ...	14,013 3 4

TABLE II—*continued.*

Ashanti.	£ s. d.	Northern Territories.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	31,696 12 1	Brought forward	14,013 3 4
Contribution from Ashanti Goldfields Corporation towards Administration of Obuassi.	607 5 9		
Wine and Beer Licences.	18 0 0		
Arms and Ammunition.	7 0 0		
Total	32,328 17 10	Total	14,013 3 4

TABLE III.
EXPENDITURE.

Heads of Expenditure.	Expended, 1905.	Expended, 1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. The Governor and Legislature.	5,765 17 5	5,608 18 1	—	156 19 4
2. Supreme Court ...	7,903 0 11	8,529 3 0	626 2 1	—
3. Law Officers	1,715 1 8	2,118 14 8	403 13 0	—
4. Colonial Secretary's Office.	4,620 16 7	4,754 15 3	133 18 8	—
5. Native Affairs Department.	2,058 2 4	2,229 10 1	171 7 9	—
6. Mines Department ...	947 19 7	1,028 8 3	80 8 8	—
7. Printing Office ...	5,655 19 8	6,184 12 6	528 12 10	—
8. Provincial and District Commissioners.	11,796 15 7	16,706 4 8	4,909 9 1	—
9. Ashanti	9,709 5 0	26,239 4 9	16,529 19 9	—
10. Northern Territories...	4,372 15 8	13,603 7 7	9,230 11 11	—
11. Treasury	10,533 11 6	10,494 10 1	—	39 1 5
12. Customs	20,710 19 11	20,310 2 11	—	400 17 0
12*a*. Customs Preventive Services.	14,546 15 7	16,436 15 9	1,889 18 2	—
13. Lighthouses and Signal Stations.	1,064 13 6	743 0 11	—	321 12 7
14. Transport Department	2,252 9 0	2,321 16 8	69 7 8	—
14*a*. Transport	40,964 3 1	15,192 17 3	—	25,771 5 10
15. Post and Telegraphs	22,751 1 5	20,995 11 1	—	1,755 10 4
15*a*. Post and Telegraphs Extraordinary.	2,108 1 10	995 0 10	—	1,113 1 0
16. Public Works... ...	14,110 17 5	13,900 17 5	—	210 0 0
16*a*. Public Works Recurrent.	17,955 9 6	14,940 5 4	—	3,015 4 2
17. Railways	82,177 5 9	89,172 18 2	6,995 12 5	—
18. Botanical and Agricultural.	6,504 18 4	4,860 17 0	—	1,644 1 4
19. Medical	31,636 13 6	31,823 0 0	186 6 6	—
20. Sanitary	4,418 8 9	2,713 13 0	—	1,704 15 9
21. Education	9,834 15 5	9,723 5 9	—	111 9 8
22. Ecclesiastical	478 6 0	601 13 0	123 6 4	—
23. Public Cemeteries ...	520 7 10	492 17 5	—	27 10 5
24. West African Frontier Force (1st Battalion Gold Coast Regiment).	57,222 17 8	60,969 13 9	3,746 16 1	—
Carried forward ...	394,337 11 1	403,691 13 2	45,625 10 11	36,271 8 10

TABLE III—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Expended, 1905.	Expended, 1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ...	394,337 11 1	403,691 13 2	45,625 10 11	36,271 8 10
24*a*. West African Frontier Force (2nd Battalion Gold Coast Regiment).	26,648 18 6	24,189 16 11	—	2,459 1 7
25. Volunteers	2,042 11 11	1,852 19 11	—	189 12 0
26. Police	23,121 16 8	20,932 5 6	—	2,189 11 2
27. Prisons...	12,917 16 2	12,007 11 7	—	910 4 7
28. Audit Office	2,198 5 1	2,603 0 5	404 15 4	—
29. Mines Surveys ...	22,329 8 3	13,372 7 11	—	8,957 0 4
30. Miscellaneous Services	9,439 3 5	6,404 11 0	—	3,034 12 5
31. Pensions and Gratuities	7,785 12 7	9,027 16 6	1,242 3 11	—
32. Charge on account of Public Debt.	56,460 0 11	69,214 11 7	12,754 10 8	—
33. Repayment of Loans	20,000 0 0	26,598 18 11	6,598 18 11	—
	577,281 4 7	589,895 13 5	66,625 19 9	54,011 10 11
Public Works Extraordinary:— From General Revenue	34,730 11 5	38,786 1 8	4,055 10 3	—
	612,011 16 0	628,681 15 1	70,681 10 0	54,011 10 11
Ashanti Disturbances ...	4,106 15 2	224 7 11	—	3,882 7 3
	616,118 11 2	628,906 3 0	70,681 10 0	57,893 18 2

TABLE IV.

EXPENDITURE OF ASHANTI AND NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

Ashanti.	£ s. d.	Northern Territories.	£ s. d.
Ashanti (Head 9 of Estimates).	26,239 4 9	Northern Territories (Head 10 of Estimates).	13,603 7 7
Treasury	642 4 7	Treasury	599 14 11
Transport Department.	522 10 7	Post and Telegraphs	190 10 0
Post and Telegraphs	1,027 0 1	Post and Telegraphs Extraordinary.	941 3 10
Post and Telegraphs Extraordinary.	53 17 0	Medical	4,040 13 7
Public Works ...	452 7 5	Sanitary	12 0 0
Public Works Extraordinary.	4,938 17 8	West African Frontier Force (2nd Battalion).	24,189 16 11
Botanical & Agricultural.	103 3 4	Prisons	150 0 0
Medical	4,007 3 7		
West African Frontier Force. (1st Battalion) (¾ Expenditure).	45,727 5 3		
Police	811 11 1		
Prisons	600 1 0		
Total	85,125 6 4	Total	43,727 6 10

TABLE V.

Assets and Liabilities.

Assets.	—	—
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Investments:—		
On Account of Savings Bank	9,099 14 0	
On Account of Public Officers' Guarantee Fund ..	5,524 19 8	
On Account of Bank of British West Africa, Ltd. ..	10,000 0 0	
		24,624 13 8
Inter-Colonial Accounts (due to the Gold Coast) ..	8,070 0 0	
Railway Open Lines Suspense Account	445 12 8	
Railway Open Lines Advance Account	4,749 10 0	
General Manager, Railway Open Lines	21,073 1 7	
Mines Surveys..	370 4 1	
Transport Agency	102 10 4	
General Post Office, London	2,555 7 0	
Loan Account	283,103 1 3	
Sundry Authorised Advances	3,229 3 2	
British Cotton Growing Association	648 2 10	
		324,346 12 11
General Imprest Account		94,141 7 4
Total		£443,112 13 11

Liabilities.	—	—
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Inter-Colonial Accounts (due by the Gold Coast) ..	1,189 7 8	
Prisoners' Property	240 1 9	
Transport Agency	102 10 4	
Police Reward Fund	777 7 2	
West African Frontier Force Reward Fund	1,730 13 5	
Bank of British West Africa, Limited	10,000 0 0	
Official Administrator	780 9 6	
Chief Registrar..	1,930 19 5	
Customs Duties	764 18 10	
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund..	6,323 11 8	
Inland Money Orders	132 16 0	
Savings Bank	12,928 19 11	
Through Money Orders	357 16 8	
Paymaster, West African Frontier Force (First Battalion Gold Coast Regiment).	517 2 8	
Paymaster, West African Frontier Force (Second Battalion Gold Coast Regiment).	154 10 10	
Rents on Concessions..	404 12 6	
Railway Open Lines Deposit Account	1,325 17 5	
Drafts between Stations	9,610 2 11	
Sheriff	316 6 7	
Postal Orders	79 16 1	
Sundry Small Deposits	2,509 17 4	
Postmaster-General	3,540 5 11	
		55,718 4 7
Drafts and Remittances		1,116 14 0
Surplus and Deficit Account (Net Excess of Assets over Liabilities).		386,277 15 4
Total		443,112 13 11

TABLE VI.

Total Values of Imports, Exports, and Trade.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1902	2,125,464	774,186	2,899,650
1903	2,082,544	980,942	3,063,486
1904	2,001,857	1,340,026	3,341,883
1905	1,486,068	1,646,145	3,132,213
1906	2,058,939	1,996,412	4,055,351

TABLE VII.

Origin of Imports.

Country of Origin.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom	1,435,234	1,044,658	1,590,461
British Colonies :—			
Southern Nigeria	68,392	43,717	55,241
Sierra Leone	10,145	2,927	13,860
Other British Colonies ...	28	5	17
Total	78,566	46,649	69,118
Foreign Countries :—			
Germany	248,372	206,002	207,818
France	14,275	15,405	10,730
United States	44,988	30,025	32,781
Holland	63,298	54,754	55,412
Africa (Foreign)	110,215	82,891	82,477
Other Foreign Countries ...	6,908	5,684	10,142
Total	488,057	394,761	399,360
Value of Total Imports	2,001,857	1,486,068	2,058,939

TABLE VIII.

Comparative Values of Imports.

Articles.	Value. 1905.	Value. 1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Ale, beer, and porter ...	6,146	7,409	1,263	—
Firearms	3,766	4,644	878	—
Gunpowder	1,447	4,128	2,681	—
Gin	55,252	52,318	—	2,934
Rum	51,213	57,000	5,787	—
Other Spirits	11,281	13,849	2,568	—
Tobacco, manufactured ...	8,885	11,166	2,281	—
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	24,366	32,186	7,820	—
Wines	11,841	11,960	119	—
Beads...	18,053	16,430	—	1,623
Brass and copperware ...	5,035	3,529	—	1,506
Bread and biscuits	13,743	11,373	—	2,370
Building materials	22,606	29,624	7,018	—
Coal	21,462	38,293	16,831	—
Cordage	21,296	19,259	—	2,037
Cotton goods	360,024	375,747	15,723	—
Earthenware	6,621	6,054	—	567
Hardware	38,922	43,901	4,979	—
Lumber	18,336	19,600	1,264	—
Machinery	85,628	188,925	103,297	—
Perfumery	17,599	20,973	3,374	—
Provisions	70,562	84,790	14,228	—
Salt	5,731	4,606	—	1,125
Silk goods	31,905	27,594	—	4,311
Soap	18,099	23,987	5,888	—
Specie...	105,407	426,999	321,592	—
Sugar	22,475	22,651	176	—
Wearing apparel	52,169	60,704	8,535	—
Woollen goods	13,123	11,977	—	1,146
Other articles	363,075	427,263	64,128	—
	[a]1,486,068	2,058,939	590,430	17,619
Total Decrease			17,619	
Net Increase			572,811	

[a] Exclusive of expenses on specie.

TABLE IX.

Comparative Values of Exports.

Articles.	Value.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1905.	1906.		
	£	£	£	£
Cocoa	186,809	336,269	149,460	—
Cola nuts	60,111	73,632	13,521	—
Gold and gold dust	596,583	822,025	225,422	—
Gum copal	406	2,216	1,810	—
Ivory	976	615	—	361
Lumber	84,429	80,012	—	4,417
Palm kernels	78,625	80,834	2,209	—
Palm oil	88,359	125,008	36,649	—
Rubber	323,775	334,505	10,730	—
Other articles	28,322	8,037	19,368	—
British, foreign, and Colonial produce and manufactures.	7,104	4,901	—	2,203
Specie...	190,646	88,358	—	102,288
Total	1,646,145	1,956,412	459,189	109,269
Decrease			109,269	
Net increase			349,920	

TABLE X.

Exports of Cocoa.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£
1894	20,312	547
1895	28,906	471
1896	86,754	2,276
1897	156,672	3,196
1898	414,201	9,616
1899	714,929	16,064
1900	1,200,794	27,280
1901	2,195,571	42,837
1902	5,367,405	94,944
1903	5,104,761	86,250
1904	11,451,458	200,025
1905	11,407,608	186,809
1906	20,104,504	336,269

TABLE XI.

Trade of Ports.

Ports.	Imports, exclusive of Spirits, Gunpowder, and Guns.		Spirits.		Gunpowder.		Guns.					
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.			1906.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Accra	19,824	19,628	39,632	45,060	181	708	17	12	6	28	2	6
Adda	8,040	6,934	24,961	23,468	—	—	3	12	6	2	2	6
Axim	10,889	12,364	18,154	24,115	—	356	16	19	6	49	15	6
Cape Coast	16,819	15,571	25,708	31,680	57	1,650	20	14	0	37	9	2
Kwitta	2,187	2,574	15,406	20,614	1,724	1,566	177	6	0	26	0	0
Saltpond..	7,905	5,546	29,986	25,827	62	345	9	10	0	3	10	0
Sekondi	30,749	44,995	32,753	46,715	--	507	28	7	6	77	15	0
Winneba	4,715	4,961	20,861	25,040	39	202	1	5	0	0	12	6
	101,129	112,573	205,462	242,519	2,064	5,334	275	7	0	225	7	2
Minor Ports	4,264	3,917	21,418	21,774	—	—	2	15	0	1	15	0
Total	105,393	116,490	226,880	264,293	2,064	5,334	278	2	0	227	2	2

TABLE XII.

Values of Gold Exported by Mining Companies.

—	Amount.
	£
Ashanti Gold Fields Corporation, Limited	150,843
Ashanti Sansu Mines, Limited	12,160
Bibiani Gold Fields, Limited	81,125
Wassaw Gold Mining Company	34,850
The Ankobra Tarkwa and Abosso Development Syndicate, Limited.	12,071
Offin River Gold Estates	13,393
Broomasie Mines	55,412
Ashanti Gold Fields Auxiliary, Limited	12,878
Abosso Gold Mining Company, Limited	142,682
The African Gold Dredging and Mining Concessions, Limited	12,618
Tarkwa and Abosso Gold Mining Company...	25,758
Abbontiakoon Block, No. 1, Limited...	132,681
Himan Concession, Limited	804
Akrokerri Ashanti Mines, Limited	95,412
London Ashanti Gold Mining Company	330
Bogosu Gold Mining Company	4,288
Hemming and Forest (Axim Mines)	1,527
Prestea Block A, Limited	25,321
Attassi Mines	7,352
Obenemassi Gold Fields	309

TABLE XIII.

Exports of Gold.

Year.	Weight.			Value in Pounds Sterling.		
	Ozs.	Ackie.	Tackoo.	£	s.	d.
1887	22,546	12	$4\frac{2}{3}$	81,168	9	6
1888	24,030	10	$0\frac{1}{3}$	86,510	5	3
1889	28,666	12	$5\frac{1}{6}$	103,200	9	10
1890	25,460	4	$3\frac{1}{4}$	91,657	0	$9\frac{3}{4}$
1891	24,475	9	3	88,112	2	9
1892	27,446	1	1	98,805	17	3
1893	21,972	1	0	79,099	8	6
1894	21,332	2	$5\frac{7}{12}$	76,795	17	4
1895	25,415	14	5	91,497	6	9
1896	23,940	10	$2\frac{4}{5}$	86,186	7	2
1897	23,554	13	$3\frac{4}{6}$	84,797	9	1
1898	17,732	11	0	63,837	13	6
1899	14,249	14	$2\frac{2}{3}$	51,299	13	0
1900	10,557	6	$1\frac{3}{5}$	38,006	12	3
1901	6,162	15	$4\frac{5}{6}$	22,186	15	2
1902	26,911	0	0	96,880	0	0
1903	70,775	0	0	254,790	0	0
1904	93,548	8	2	345,608	6	0
1905	158,736	0	0	596,583	0	0
1906	217,288	0	0	822,025	8	2

TABLE XIV.

SHIPPING.

Sailing Vessels.

Year.	British.				Foreign.																Total.			
					United States.				Norwegian.				Italian.				Swedish.				British and Foreign.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1905	1	498	1	498	6	3,623	5	2,779	1	542	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	225	1	225	9	4,888	7	3 502
1906	1	249	1	249	4	2,737	5	3,581	4	2,295	5	2,837	1	1,125	1	1,125	—	—	—	—	10	6,406	12	7,792

Steam Vessels.

Year.	British.				Foreign.																Total.			
					German.				French.				Belgian.				Italian.				British and Foreign.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1905	355	669,912	352	663,271	167	281,675	162	275,348	51	70,214	49	68,140	23	61,306	23	61,306	—	—	—	—	596	1,083,107	586	1,068,065
1906	365	713,218	357	698,416	160	277,593	159	278,068	48	65,927	47	64,097	6	16,089	6	16,089	—	—	—	—	579	1,072,827	569	1,056,670

TABLE XV.

Government and Assisted Schools.

Denomination.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Increase or Decrease, 1906.
Baptist Mission	—	—	1	+ 1
Basel Mission	62	63	58	— 5
Wesleyan Mission	43	48	52	+ 4
Roman Catholic Mission	15	14	14	No change.
Bremen Mission	8	9	11	+ 2
Government	7	7	7	No change
Mohammedan	2	2	1	— 1
African M. E. Zionist	2	1	2	+ 1
Secondary Schools	—	—	1	+ 1
Totals	139	144	147	+ 3

TABLE XVI.

Classification of Schools.

Classification.	Basel Mission.	Wesleyan Mission.	Roman Catholic Mission.	Bremen Mission.	Mohammedan.	African M. E. Zionist.	Government.	Baptist Mission.	Secondary Schools.	Total.
Boys	7	8	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	20
Girls	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	4
Infants	3	2	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	14
Mixed	48	41	5	7	1	2	1	1	1	107
Military and Police	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Totals ...	58	52	14	11	1	2	7	1	1	147

TABLE XVII.

The following table shows the non-assisted schools and number of scholars :—

Denomination.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.
Basel Mission	65	1,170
Wesleyan Mission	47	756
Bremen Mission	10	127
Roman Catholic Mission	4	245
African M. E. Zionist	—	—
Total	126	2,298

TABLE XVIII.

Criminal Statistics.

—	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
The number of offences reported to the Police	6,721	9,914	9,992	7,848
The number of persons apprehended by the Police or summoned before the Magistrates.	6,721	9,914	10,018	8,005
The number of Summary Convictions—				
1. For offences against the person ...	795	1,283	905	680
2. For praedial larceny	5	—	—	—
3. For offences against property, other than praedial larceny.	1,100	1,726	1,448	841
4. For other offences	5,073	6,367	5,278	4,096
5. For slave dealing	12	51	19	19
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts—				
1. For offences against the person ...	29	27	69	30
2. For slave dealing...	—	8	—	—
3. For offences against property, other than praedial larceny.	54	57	83	18
4. For other offences	42	19	38	69
The number of persons acquitted—				
1. In the Inferior Courts	1,922	2,129	2,067	2,135
2. In the Superior Courts	56	48	76	47

TABLE XIX.

Railway Goods Traffic (Origin).

—	1905.		1906.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Sekondi ...	20,643	78,754	34,817	111,979	14,174	33,225	—	—
Ashieme ...	556	618	434	546	—	—	122	72
Mansu ...	375	466	641	481	266	15	—	—
Bensu ...	320	300	920	821	600	521	—	—
Essuasu ...	793	718	1,108	985	315	267	—	—
Tarkwa ...	1,003	1,912	1,649	2,367	646	455	—	—
Abosso ...	85	321	323	439	238	118	—	—
Huni Valley	494	423	544	368	50	—	—	55
Insu	952	839	646	536	—	—	306	303
Opon Valley	901	734	968	949	67	215	—	—
Oponsu ...	641	583	1,074	993	433	410	—	—
Imbraim ...	2,367	2,093	1,249	1,316	—	—	1,118	777
Dunkwa ...	655	1,055	315	536	—	—	340	519
Jim Abufru	372	495	174	251	—	—	198	244
Obuassi ...	296	1,112	304	1,022	8	—	—	90
Akrokerri ...	39	293	100	321	61	28	—	—
Bekwai ...	67	135	18	34	—	—	49	101
Eduadin ...	154	100	75	26	—	—	79	74
Kumasi ...	1,142	6,594	1,550	10,972	308	4,378	—	—
Total ...	31,855	97,545	46,909	134,942	17,166	39,632	2,212	2,235

TABLE XX.

Railway Goods Traffic (Destination).

—	1905.		1906.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Sekondi ...	6,996	12,932	7,600	17,343	604	4,411	—	—
Ashieme ...	14	22	11	10	—	—	3	12
Mansu ...	54	77	25	31	—	—	29	46
Bensu ...	27	75	35	74	8	—	—	1
Essuasu ...	42	88	42	100	—	12	—	—
Tarkwa ...	4,682	13,101	19,153	31,897	14,471	18,796	—	—
Abosso ...	8,069	16,838	5,347	8,972	—	—	2,722	7,866
Huni Valley	302	1,103	256	721	—	—	46	382
Insu	21	96	14	39	—	—	7	57
Opon Valley	79	296	65	195	—	—	14	101
Oponsu ...	15	80	12	82	—	2	3	—
Imbraim ...	66	462	41	260	—	—	25	202
Dunkwa ...	2,447	10,742	3,523	21,299	1,076	10,557	—	—
Jim Abufru	4	45	3	9	—	—	1	36
Obuassi ...	1,943	12,068	2,173	15,506	230	3,438	—	—
Akrokerri ...	3,908	7,139	4,943	7,178	1,035	39	—	—
Bekwai ...	30	91	33	83	3	—	—	8
Eduadin ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Kumasi ...	3,155	22,289	3,633	31,143	478	8,854	—	—
Total ...	31,855	97,545	46,909	134,942	17,905	46,109	2,851	8,712

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The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
500	Colonial Survey Committee	1905–1906
501	Grenada	1905
502	Straits Settlements	"
503	Gibraltar	"
504	Trinidad and Tobago	1905–1906
505	St. Lucia	1905
506	Mauritius	"
507	Southern Nigeria (Lagos)	"
508	Somaliland	1905–1906
509	Fiji	1905
510	St. Vincent	1905–1906
511	Sierra Leone	1905
512	Southern Nigeria	"
513	Basutoland	1905–1906
514	British Guiana	"
515	British Honduras	1905
516	Northern Nigeria	1905–1906
517	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
518	Leeward Islands	"
519	East Africa Protectorate	"
520	Seychelles	1906
521	Hong Kong	"
522	Falkland Islands	"
523	Ashanti	"
524	Jamaica	1905–1906
525	Uganda Protectorate	"
526	St. Helena	1906
527	Ceylon	"
528	Bermuda...	"
529	Gibraltar	"
530	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
531	Sierra Leone	1906–1907
532	Colonial Survey Committee	1906
533	Weihaiwei	

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
33	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey.
34	Montserrat	Agricultural Industry.
35	Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis ...	Sugar.
36	West Indies	Work of Imperial Department of Agriculture.
37	Ceylon	Mineral Survey, 1904–5.
38	St. Helena	Agriculture (1884).
39	Jamaica...	Cayman Islands
40	Northern Nigeria	Taxation of Natives.
41	East Africa Protectorate ...	Forests of Kenia.

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1907.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 573.

GOLD COAST.

REPORT FOR 1907.

(For Report for 1906, *see* No. 534.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
September, 1908.

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No. 573.

GOLD COAST.

(For Report for 1906, *see* No. 534.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House, Accra,
3rd July, 1908.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, herewith, an able report on the Blue Book for 1907, prepared by the Acting Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RODGER,
Governor.

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Crewe,
&c., &c., &c.

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REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE GOLD COAST COLONY FOR THE YEAR 1907.

I.—FINANCIAL.

(A.) Revenue and Expenditure.

The most interesting facts disclosed in the following general review of the financial position of the Colony at the end of the year are that in 1907 revenue surpassed the revenue of any previous year and exceeded expenditure by £91,594 1*s.*, and that expenditure included:—

(*a*) £15,000 repaid to the Imperial Exchequer;

(*b*) £10,980 contributed towards the Sinking Fund for the extinction of the Colony's Funded Debt.

Revenue.

1. The revenue for the year had been estimated at £676,470, but actually amounted to £708,718, an increase over the estimate of £32,248; and over the revenue of the previous year of £25,617.

2. The amounts collected under the several Heads of Revenue in the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories, are shown in the following statements:—

Heads of Revenue.	Actual Revenue to 31st December, 1907.			Revenue for same period of preceding year.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Customs	414,545	1	11	386,284	2	5	28,260	19	6	—		
2. Light Dues	2,346	14	0	1,963	2	0	383	12	0	—		
3. Licences, &c.	23,467	7	8	21,781	6	4	1,686	1	4	—		
4. Fees of Court, &c. ...	31,057	17	9	37,128	3	1	—			6,070	5	4
5. Post Office	3,206	4	5	3,030	18	8	175	5	9	—		
6. Rents of Government Property.	1,268	9	4	1,271	10	0	—			3	0	8
7. Interest...	380	3	10	231	7	1	148	16	9	—		
8. Miscellaneous	3,673	18	10	3,540	19	11	132	18	11	—		
9. Ashanti	37,248	18	4	32,328	17	10	4,920	0	6	—		
10. Northern Territories...	18,089	18	3	14,013	3	4	4,076	14	11	—		
11. Railways	168,433	15	2	171,528	5	7	—			3,094	10	5
Total ...	703,718	9	6	673,101	16	3	39,784	9	8	9,167	16	5
Imperial Grant—Northern Territories ...	5,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	—			5,000	0	0
Grand Total ..	708,718	9	6	683,101	16	3	39,784	9	8	14,167	16	5

Revenue of Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

Ashanti.	£	s.	d	Northern Territories.	£	s.	d.
Caravan tolls ...	5,174	19	9	Caravan tolls ...	15,852	9	9
Court fines	1,101	6	6	Court fines, &c. ...	422	12	9
Market and slaughter-house fees.	941	5	3	Market and slaughter-house fees.	470	7	6
Sale of reserve rations	18	10	9	Sale of provisions ...	1,061	8	5
Hunting licences ...		10	0	Hunting licences ...	30	1	0
Ferry dues	585	3	7	Ferry dues	21	15	3
Sale of stamps, post-cards, &c.	4,685	7	5	Sale of stamps, post-cards, &c.	125	13	5
Auctioneers' licences...	10	0	0	Miscellaneous ...	66	6	5
Liquor licences ...	4,120	0	0	Sale of live stock ...	39	3	9
Dog licences	22	12	6				
Royalties	18,054	7	3				
Rents from Government lands.	1,507	0	4				
Miscellaneous ...	344	3	6				
Contribution from Ashanti Goldfields Corporation towards administration of Obuassi.	631	11	6				
Wine and beer licences	42	0	0				
Firearms and ammunition licences.	10	0	0				
Total ...	£37,248	18	4	Total ...	...£18,089	18	3

The principal items of increase are:—

	£
Customs	28,260
Revenue for Ashanti	4,920
,, Northern Territories ...	4,076

3. The increase in Customs Duties occurs mainly under *ad valorem* duties, the collections under this sub-head exceeding those of the previous year by £24,128. Specific duties only increased by £4,132; this is explained by the fact that large withdrawals from bond were made in December, 1906, in

anticipation of increased duties on spirits which came into operation on the 1st January, 1907.

The increase in revenue from Ashanti is mainly attributable to Royalties and Spirit Licences. The increase in Royalties is due to two causes—the payment in 1907 of amounts which should have been paid in 1906, and an increase in the output of gold by the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation and the Sansu Mine. There was a large decrease (£7,309) in Ashanti revenue derived from Caravan Tolls owing to abolition of collecting stations on the Gold Coast frontier.

The increase in revenue from the Northern Territories is almost entirely in respect of Caravan Tolls.

4. The two decreases in revenue calling for remark are Fees of Court £6,070, and Railways £3,094.

Fees of Court.—The decrease occurs mainly under the sub-heads of Stamp Duties and Mines Surveys. The Mines Survey Department was reduced in 1907, as most of the principal mining properties had by then been surveyed, and less work was accordingly undertaken than in the previous year. The decrease in Stamp Duties is due to a falling off in the number of civil cases brought before the Courts.

Railway.—The decrease in railway revenue is principally due to the reduction of certain rates, including those on spirits and mining machinery.

Expenditure.

5. The estimated expenditure for the year was £792,040, the actual expenditure £617,124, or £11,781 less than the expenditure for 1906.

The savings on the estimates are mainly under the heads of (i) Charge on account of Public Debt £53,347, and (ii) Repayment of Loans £105,000, and are due to the proposed Loan for Railway and other Public Works not having been raised during the year, as was contemplated when the Estimates were prepared. Also provision was made under (ii) for a repayment of £100,000 of the Colony's debt to the Imperial Exchequer, from Surplus Balances. These balances, however, have been temporarily advanced on Loan Works, and will not be available for general expenditure until the new Loan is raised.

There was also a saving of £9,117 under the head of Railways, due to economies effected in working expenses.

6. The principal excesses of actual over estimated expenditure were under the heads of (*a*) "West African Frontier Force, 2nd Battalion," £3,433; (*b*) "Miscellaneous Services," £2,931; and (*c*) "Pensions and Gratuities, £1,467;

(*a*) is due to the introduction in 1906 of the Imprest System, which resulted in the expenditure under this head for

November and December of that year appearing in the accounts for 1907, no provision having been made in the Estimates to meet it.

(*b*) is mainly due to a sum of £2,147, the cost of the Railway Reconnaissance Survey in 1898 from Accra to Kpong, having been adjusted and charged under this head during the year under review.

7. The following tables show the expenditure in detail, compared with 1906:—

Heads of Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure to 31st December, 1907.	Expenditure for same period of preceding year.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Governor and Legislature ..	5,227 12 1	5,608 18 1	—	381 6 0
2. Supreme Court	7,764 10 5	8,529 3 0	—	764 12 7
3. Law Officers	2,398 7 0	2,118 14 8	279 12 4	—
4. Colonial Secretary's Office ..	5,358 3 2	4,754 15 3	603 7 11	—
5 Native Affairs Department ..	1,747 14 7	2,229 10 1	—	481 15 6
6. Mines Department	1,337 16 11	1,028 8 3	309 8 8	—
7. Printing Office	6,194 14 6	6,184 12 6	10 2 0	—
8. Provincial and District Commissioners.	17,848 2 11	16,706 4 8	1,141 18 3	—
9. Ashanti..	26,496 9 3	26,239 4 9	257 4 6	—
10. Northern Territories	24,304 5 1	13,603 7 7	10,700 17 6	—
11. Treasury	10,933 8 1	10,494 10 1	438 18 0	—
12. Customs	21,230 0 11	20,310 2 11	919 18 0	—
12a. Customs Preventive Services ..	14,494 0 10	16,436 13 9	—	1,942 12 11
13. Lighthouses, Signal Stations and Buoys.	1,671 13 6	743 0 11	928 12 7	—
14. Transport Department	1,872 18 3	2,321 16 8	—	448 18 5
14a. Transport	21,670 8 6	15,192 17 3	6,477 11 3	—
15. Post and Telegraphs	20,715 8 0	20,995 11 1	—	280 3 1
15a. Post and Telegraphs Extraordinary.	5,401 7 9	995 0 10	4,406 6 11	—
16. Public Works..	13,984 4 10	13,900 17 5	83 7 5	—
16a. Public Works Recurrent	14,992 12 5	14,940 5 4	52 7 1	—
17. Railways	92,313 5 2	89,172 18 2	3,140 7 0	—
18. Agricultural Department ..	6,268 5 6	4,860 17 0	1,407 8 6	—
19. Medical..	32,164 17 8	31,823 0 0	341 17 8	—
20. Sanitary	3,079 16 6	2,713 13 0	366 3 6	—
21. Education	10,722 19 6	9,723 5 9	999 13 9	—
22. Ecclesiastical..	532 7 0	601 13 0	—	69 6 0
23. Public Cemeteries	467 7 11	492 17 5	—	25 9 6
24. W.A.F.F., G.C. Regt.	65,326 10 1	60,969 13 9	4,356 16 4	—
24a. W.A.F.F., 2nd Batt.	3,433 12 5	24,189 16 11	—	20,756 4 6
24b. Constabulary, N.T.	9,163 1 10	—	9,163 1 10	—
25. Volunteers	2,652 6 6	1,852 19 11	799 6 7	—
26. Police	24,892 18 11	20,932 5 6	3,960 13 5	—
27. Prisons	11,719 4 4	12,007 11 7	—	288 7 3
28. Audit	2,663 14 1	2,603 0 5	60 13 8	—
29. Mines Surveys	4,517 0 6	13,372 7 11	—	8,855 7 5
30. Miscellaneous Services	8,067 9 9	6,404 11 0	1,662 18 9	—
31. Pensions and Gratuities	9,964 1 5	9,027 16 6	936 4 11	—
32. Charge on Account of Public Debt.	66,822 9 10	69,214 11 7	—	2,392 1 9
33. Repayments of Loans	15,000 0 0	26,598 18 11	—	11,598 18 11
Total	595,415 7 11	589,895 13 5	53,804 18 4	48,285 3 10
Public Works Extraordinary.. ..	21,482 1 1	38,786 1 8	—	17,304 0 7
Works chargeable to Surplus Balances (Accra Water Works).	222 4 9	—	222 4 9	—
Total	617,119 13 9	628,681 15 1	54,027 3 1	65,589 4 5
Services provided by Imperial Grant:—				
Ashanti Disturbances..	4 14 9	224 7 11	—	219 13 2
Grand Total..	617,124 8 6	628,906 3 0	54,027 3 1	65,808 17 7

8. The following statements show the expenditure in 1907 charged against Ashanti and the Northern Territories:—

Ashanti.	£	s.	d.	Northern Territories.	£	s.	d.
Ashanti (Head 9 of Estimates).	26,496	9	3	Northern Territories (Head 10 of Estimates).	24,304	5	1
Treasury	781	4	9	Treasury	605	10	10
Transport Department	490	0	0	Post and Telegraphs	577	3	10
Post and Telegraphs	1,174	18	9	Post and Telegraphs Extraordinary.	5,289	8	1
Post and Telegraphs Extraordinary.	111	19	8	Public Works ...	293	9	0
Public Works ...	373	17	9	Medical	4,780	17	10
Public Works Extraordinary.	1,400	16	4	Sanitary	12	0	0
Agricultural Department.	221	19	1	W.A.F.F. (2nd Batt.)	3,433	12	5
Medical	4,678	14	9	Constabulary... ...	9,163	1	10
W.A.F.F., G.C. Regt. (proportion of cost chargeable to Ashanti)	45,114	9	8	W.A.F.F., G.C. Regt. (proportion of cost chargeable to Northern Territories).	5,605	0	3
Volunteers	203	7	11				
Police	779	12	2				
Prisons	475	3	0				
Total ...	£82,302	13	1	Total	£54,064	9	2

9. As stated in paragraph 5 the total expenditure for the year was £11,781 less than that for the previous year.

10. As compared with 1906 the principal decreases in expenditure were:—

(i) "West African Frontier Force, 2nd Battalion," £20,756 4*s.* 6*d.*—Due to the disbandment of the Battalion at the end of 1906, to make way for a Force of Constabulary, which has been maintained at less than half the cost.

(ii) "Mines Surveys," £8,855.—Due to the reduction of the Survey Staff and consequent amount of work undertaken.

(iii) "Repayment of Loans," £11,598.—Due to only three instalments of £5,000, each having been repaid to the Imperial Exchequer, on account of the Colony's debt, as against four in 1906, and to an adjustment of the accounts between the Colony and the Imperial Exchequer, made in 1906, which increased the expenditure of that year by £6,598.

(iv) "Public Works Extraordinary," £17,304.

11. The principal increases were:—

(i) "Northern Territories," £10,700.—Mainly due to the reorganization and increase of the Administrative Staff of the Northern Territories.

(ii) "Transport," £6,477.—This increase is mainly due to increased expenditure under the items of "Railway Fares" and "Freight on Stores by Railway," such increased expenditure being more apparent than real. From the 1st January, 1907, an arangement came into force under which £6,000 is

paid annually to the railway for the carriage of Government passengers and goods. The whole sum was provided under "transport," whereas the expenditure has, in previous years, been sub-divided and charged under other heads.

(iii) "Post and Telegraphs Extraordinary," £4,406.—Due to expenditure on the extension of the telegraph system in the Northern Territories.

(iv) "Railways," £3,140.—Railway expenditure in 1907 includes £15,212 on account of capital improvements as against £10,727 expended in 1906.

(v) "Constabulary, Northern Territories," £9,163.—This force was only established in 1907.

The following is a comparative statement of the total revenue and expenditure for the past five years :—

Revenue.						Expenditure.					
Year.	Amount.				Remarks.	Year.	Amount.				Remarks.
	£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.		
1903	577,552	16	1		Includes £23,000 Grant-in-aid of Northern Territories.	1903	593,956	7	9		Includes £14,624 8*s.* 5*d.* expended on account of Ashanti disturbances.
1904	682,193	0	0		Includes £31,800 4*s.* 4*d.* Grant-in-aid of Northern Territories.	1904	622,376	11	5		Includes £5,612 0*s.* 7*d.* expended on account of Ashanti disturbances.
1905	586,221	8	1		Includes £13,759 6*s.* 6*d.* Grant-in-aid.	1905	616,118	11	2		Includes £4,106 15*s.* 2*d.* on account of Ashanti disturbances; and £20,000 repayment of loans.
1906	683,101	16	3		Includes £10,000 Grant-in-aid.	1906	628,906	3	0		Includes £224 7*s.* 11*d.* on account of Ashanti disturbances; and £26,598 18*s.* 11*d.* repayment of loans.
1907	708,718	9	6		Includes £5,000 Grant-in-aid.	1907	617,124	8	6		Includes £25,980 on account of repayment of loans.

(B.) Taxation.

The only forms of direct taxation in the Colony proper are the taxes on vehicles and the house rate levied under the Town Councils Ordinance. In the towns of Accra, Cape Coast, and Sekondi these items form part of the revenue of their respective municipalities.

In Ashanti and the Northern Territories taxes on caravans are collected at certain places situated on the main roads, where a European officer is permanently or temporarily stationed. As before stated, the collection of these tolls has been abolished on roads leading from Ashanti into the Gold Coast Colony.

The rates are as follows:—

Ashanti.

	s.	d.
For each horse	5	0
For each head of cattle, except calves	4	0
For each calf over three months of age	2	0
For each sheep or goat	0	6
For each lamb or kid over three months of age ...	0	3
For each donkey-load of spirits	10	0
For each donkey-load of kola or rubber	6	0
For each donkey-load of goods, excepting farm produce	4	0
For each carrier-load of spirits	5	0
For each carrier-load of kola or rubber	3	0
For each carrier-load of goods, excepting farm produce	2	0

Northern Territories.

	s.	d.
For each horse	5	0
For each head of cattle, except calves	4	0
For each calf over three months of age	2	0
For each sheep or goat	0	6
For each lamb or kid over three months of age ...	0	3
For each donkey-load of kola or rubber	6	0
For each donkey-load of goods, excepting farm produce	4	0
For each carrier-load of kola or rubber	3	0
For each carrier-load of goods, excepting farm produce	2	0

(C.) Assets and Liabilities.

The following is a detailed statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Colony on the 31st December, 1907:—

1907.	ASSETS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
31st Dec.	Investments:—						
	On Account of Savings Bank ...	13,708	9	1			
	" " " P.O. Guarantee Fund	6,124	19	8			
	" " " Bank of British West Africa, Ltd.	10,000	0	0			
					29 833	8	9
	Inter-Colonial Accounts (due to the Gold Coast).	10,841	10	1			
	Railway Open Lines Suspense Account	953	9	6			
	General Manager Railway Open Lines	17,216	13	9			
	Transport Agency	148	17	8			
	General Post Office, London	2,555	7	0			
	Loan Account	382,248	18	7			
	Sundry Authorised Advances	3,421	4	2			
					417,386	0	3
	General Imprest Account	—			87,994	0	11
					£535,213	9	11

1907.	LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
31st Dec.	Inter-Colonial Accounts (due by the Gold Coast).	1,885	0	11			
	Prisoners' Property	33	1	4			
	Transport Agency	148	17	8			
	Police Reward Fund	829	15	1			
	W.A.F.F. Reward Fund	1,486	3	6			
	Bank of British West Africa, Ltd. ...	10,000	0	0			
	Official Administrator	803	8	6			
	Chief Registrar	1,383	0	2			
	Customs Duties	349	12	9			
	Public Officers' Guarantee Fund ...	6,931	13	1			
	Inland Money Orders	132	16	0			
	Savings Bank	15,036	6	1			
	Through Money Orders	357	16	8			
	Paymaster, W.A.F.F., 1st Batt., Gold Coast Regt.	76	18	8			
	Paymaster, W.A.F.F., 2nd Batt., Gold Coast Regt.	12	6	7			
	Rents on Concessions	410	0	0			
	Railway Open Lines Deposit Account	1,108	16	6			
	Drafts between Stations	4,832	13	9			
	Sheriff	428	3	1			
	Postal Orders	79	16	1			
	Sundry Small Deposits...	3,644	13	0			
	N.T. Constabulary Reward Fund ...	304	13	0			
	Postmaster-General	6,310	15	8			
					56,58[illegible]	8	1
	Drafts and Remittances	—			755	5	6
	Surplus and Deficit Account (net Excess of Assets over Liabilities).	—			477,871	16	4
					£535,213	9	11

The excess of assets over liabilities at 1st January, 1907, was £386,277 15*s.* 4*d.* At the close of the year the excess stood at £477,871 16*s.* 4*d.* The increase is explained as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Excess at 31st December, 1906... ...	386,277	15	4
The Revenue of 1907 was	708,718	9	6
	1,094,996	4	10
The Expenditure of 1907 amounted to	617,124	8	6
Leaving an excess at 31st December, 1907 of	£477,871	16	4

The surplus is accounted for as follows:—

Assets.

	£	s.	d.
General Imprest Account (cash in hand)	87,994	0	11
General Assets as shown in above table exclusive of advances made for Loan works from Surplus Funds	64,970	10	5
Advances made for Loan Works from Surplus Funds pending the issue of a further loan	382,248	18	7
	£535,213	9	11

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sundry items shown in above detailed statement	56,586	8	1			
Drafts and Remittances	755	5	6			
				57,341	13	7
Surplus				£477,871	16	4

(D.) Public Debt.

On 31st December, 1907, the Public Debt of the Colony amounted to £2,206,964 16*s.* 7*d.*, as against £2,252,743 9*s.* 2*d.* on 31st December, 1906. The reduction of £45,778 12*s.* 7*d.* is accounted for as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Repayment on account of the debt to the Imperial Exchequer	15,000	0	0
Reduction of Crown Agents' Advances on account of Loan Works	65,158	18	5
	£80,158	18	5
During the year the claim of the Northern Nigeria Government for ordinary expenditure on troops lent was accepted and was added to the public debt. The amount is... ...	34,380	5	10
The net reduction during the year was therefore	£45,778	12	7

The funded portion of the debt amounted to £1,098,000 5*s.* 9*d.*, and the amount standing to the credit of the Sinking Fund for the extinction of the debt was £30,722 14*s.* 3*d.*

The following statement shows in detail the particulars of the Public Debt:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Imperial Exchequer—						
i. Ashanti Expedition, 1896 (due to the War Department)	98,798	3	6			
ii. West India Regiment, 1897–8 (due to the War Department)	10,051	15	2			
iii. Telegraph lines to the Northern Territories 1897–8 (due to Imperial Government)	29,441	10	8			
iv. Ashanti War, 1900 ...	469,425	5	11			
	607,716	15	3			
Less repayments	61,598	18	11			
	546,117	16	4			
v. Government of Northern Nigeria (for ordinary expenditure on troops lent during the Ashanti disturbances, 1900) ...	34,380	5	10			
				580,198	2	2
2. Railway Purposes and Harbour Works—						
i. 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock issued in March, 1902	1,035,000	0	0			
ii. 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock issued against authorised loan of £665,000	63,000	5	9			
iii. Advanced by C.A. pending issue of authorised G.C. loans	528,466	8	8			
				1,626,466	14	5
				£2,206,964	16	7

(E.) Currency.

Legal Tender.

1. The currency and legal tender is British sterling with the addition of the undermentioned French, Spanish, and

American gold coins, the values of which are fixed by the Demonetisation Ordinance No. 2 of 1880:—

—	Nominal Value.	Legal Value.
		£ s. d.
French—		
Napoleon	20 francs.	0 15 10
Spanish—		
Doubloon	16 dollars.	3 4 0
Half Doubloon	8 „	1 12 0
American—		
Double Eagle	20 dollars.	4 2 0
Eagle	10 „	2 1 0
Half Eagle...	5 „	1 0 6
Quarter Eagle	2 „ 50 c.	0 10 3

2. British silver coins are legal tender to an unlimited amount; British bronze coins are legal tender up to an amount not exceeding one shilling. There is a small circulation of the United States half-dollar, but the coin is not legal tender, and is not accepted by the Government; its current value is two shillings.

The use of bronze coinage has increased to a marked degree in the more civilised parts of the Colony and Ashanti. In the Accra markets copper coins have almost entirely superseded cowries, and in the larger Coast towns and in Coomassie and Obuasi they are now extensively circulated. In proof of this statement, it may be pointed out that whereas the importation of bronze in 1903 was only £25, in the year under review it exceeded £1,100. The objection to gold, which at one time was hardly ever in circulation amongst the natives, seems to have entirely disappeared.

3. The following statement shows the amount of gold, silver, and bronze coinage imported during the past two years:—

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Bronze	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1906 ...	6,604 0 0	419,474 10 9	920 0 0	426,998 10 9
1907 ...	29,256 0 0	406,636 4 0	1,100 0 2	436,992 4 2

Banks.

4. The Bank of British West Africa, Limited, is the only commercial bank established in the Colony and its Dependencies, and has branches at Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi, Axim, and Coomassie.

(F.) Municipal Bodies.

Municipalities have been established in the towns of Accra, Cape Coast, and Sekondi, under the provisions of the Town Councils Ordinance of 1894. These bodies consist of eight members, of whom four are official, nominated by the Government, and four representatives elected by the ratepayers. In the absence of any election, by failure of the voters to nominate, the Governor has power to name four members to represent the ratepayers. The unofficial members of the Town Councils have, with the exception of the Council at Cape Coast, all been elected, and both at Accra and Sekondi the elections were contested.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the Town Councils for the past five years:—

—	Revenue.					Expenditure.				
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Accra	4,617	5,339	5,151	5,075	5,589	4,164	5,751	4,852	4,819	4,647
Sekondi*	—	—	2,100	2,848	2,911	—	—	1,562	2,742	2,592
Cape Coast†	—	—	—	2,060	2,284	—	—	—	1,207	2,627

* Not established till 1905. † Not established till 1906.

There is no municipal debt.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

(A.) Imports and Exports.

1. In the year under review the value of the total trade of the Colony was £5,007,869, and exceeded by £952,518 that for the previous year; this result, satisfactory in itself, affords even greater cause of congratulation when it is borne in mind that the figures for 1906 were the highest on record and exceeded those of 1905 by upwards of £920,000, and that these large increases are the consequence of legitimate expansion and development of trade, and in no way due to adventitious circumstances.

The following table gives the values of imports (exclusive of expenses on specie), exports, and total trade for the past five years:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1903	2,082,544	980,942	3,063,486
1904	2,001,857	1,340,026	3,341,883
1905	1,486,068	1,646,145	3,132,213
1906	2,058,939	1,996,412	4,055,351
1907	2,366,195	2,641,674	5,007,869

Imports.

2. As will be seen from the above table the value of imports in 1907 exceeded that for the previous year by £307,256.

	£
The value of imports paying specific duties was	413,158
The value of imports paying *ad valorem* duties was	1,118,246
The value of imports free of duty was	834,791
	£2,366,195

These values include freight, insurance, and other charges.

3. The following table shows the value in sterling of imports and their countries of origin for the past two years:—

Country of Origin.	1906.			1907.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
United Kingdom	1,590,460	18	5	1,758,315	5	9
British Colonies :—						
Southern Nigeria	55,241	3	9	120,474	11	1
Sierra Leone	13,859	10	3	990	7	1
Other British Colonies	17	2	6	50	1	2
	69,117	16	6	121,514	19	4
Foreign Countries :—						
Germany	207,818	10	0	233,234	16	10
France	10,729	17	10	11,540	16	4
United States	32,781	9	3	38,734	8	6
Holland	55,411	14	0	103,855	9	5
Africa (Foreign)	82,476	15	3	67,703	7	6
Other Foreign Countries... ...	10,142	3	2	31,295	17	6
	399,360	9	6	486,364	16	1
Value of Total Imports*	2,058,939	4	5	2,366,195	1	2

* Exclusive of expenses on specie.

4. The principal articles imported during the last two years, and the comparative quantities and value thereof, are shown in the following table:—

Articles.		1906. Quantity.	1906. Value.	1907. Quantity.	1907. Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
			£		£	£	£
Ale and Porter	galls.	47,247	7,409	50,088	7,824	415	—
Apparel, Wearing	..	—	60,704	—	82,070	21,366	—
Beads	..	—	16,430	—	22,571	6,141	—
Beef and Pork	brls.	3,554	9,646	4,045	11,381	1,735	—
Brass and Copperware ..	..	—	3,529	—	3,931	402	—
Bread and Biscuits.. ..	cwts.	10,091	11,373	9,789	11,347	—	26
Building Materials	..	—	29,624	—	32,520	2,896	—
Carriages and Carts ..	No.	444	18,069	325	2,566	—	15,503
Coal	tons	23,216	41,240	24,649	36,881	—	4,359
Coopers' Stores	pkgs.	11,182	14,556	16,788	26,133	11,577	—
Cordage	cwts.	4,366	19,259	5,291	22,214	2,955	—
Cotton Yarn and Twist ..	lbs.	392,895	21,770	434,224	27,230	5,460	—
Cotton Goods (excluding Yarn and Twist).	..	—	353,977	—	508,754	154,777	—
Earthenware	..	—	6,054	—	7,702	1,648	—
Flour	brls.	21,924	30,324	21,156	28,500	—	1,824
Furniture	..	—	16,594	—	20,704	4,110	—
Gunpowder	lbs.	212,837	4,128	309,401	5,953	1,825	—
Guns and Pistols	No.	4,092	4,644	3,659	4,610	—	34
Hardware	..	—	43,901	—	54,113	10,212	—
Lumber	sq. ft.	2,299,932	19,600	3,508,913	30,898	11,298	—
Machinery	..	—	188,925	—	161,798	—	27,127
Oil, Kerosine	galls.	622,404	18,289	665,529	27,451	9,162	—
Perfumery	..	—	20,973	—	29,804	8,831	—
Provisions	..	—	84,790	—	88,120	3,330	—
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.	..	—	3,180	—	5,065	1,885	—
Rice	cwts.	74,787	40,612	71,902	42,013	1,401	—
Salt	"	36,640	4,606	51,836	6,582	1,976	—
Silk Goods	..	—	27,594	—	50,670	23,076	—
Soap	lbs.	3,937,991	23,987	3,457,393	25,164	1,177	—
Spirits, Gin and Geneva ..	galls.	424,832	52,318	458,898	61,611	9,293	—
Spirits, Rum	"	702,855	57,000	723,458	56,335	—	665
Spirits, Other	"	22,422	13,849	25,883	15,554	1,705	—
Sugar	cwts.	25,035	22,651	26,830	25,360	2,709	—
Tobacco, Manufactured ..	lbs.	45,226	11,166	51,459	13,810	2,644	—
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	"	1,269,983	32,186	1,182,983	32,602	416	—
Wines	galls.	30,707	11,960	44,856	14,083	2,123	—
Woollen Goods (including Yarn and Twist).	..	—	11,977	—	15,453	3,476	—
Specie	..	—	426,999	—	436,992	9,993	—
Other Articles	..	—	273,046	—	309,826	36,780	—
Total		—	*2,058,939	—	*2,366,195	356,794	49,538
			Total Decrease ..			49,538	
			Net Increase			307,256	

* Exclusive of expenses on Specie.

The chief items showing an increase are:—

	£
Cotton goods	154,777
Silk goods	23,076
Wearing apparel	21,366
Coopers' stores	11,577
Beads	6,141
Cotton yarn and twist	5,460
Furniture	4,110
Hardware	10,212
Specie	9,993
Lumber	11,298
Perfumery	8,831
Kerosine oil	9,162
Gin	9,293

Though the returns show an increase in the value of cotton goods, due to the importation of better and more expensive qualities, there is a growing demand in the hinterland for cheaper German cotton goods, especially those printed with the pattern on both sides by the double block system. There is reason to believe that the sale of materials of similar quality and price, as well as of certain classes of beads and brass rods, at present procurable only at Lome, would be welcomed at Coomassie.

The increase in the value of coopers' stores imported is attributable to large importation by shippers to be utilized in making barrels or cases for the export of rubber and other produce of the Colony.

Exports.

5. The total value of exports in 1907 was £2,641,674, an increase over the previous year of £645,262. The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal articles of export compared with those of 1906:—

—	1906.		1907.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
		£		£		
Cocoa .. .. .. lbs.	20,104,504	336,269	20,956,400	515,089	178,820	—
Cola Nuts .. .. pkgs.	4,703	73,632	6,278	78,901	5,269	—
Copra .. .. .. tons	327	4,290	386	6,186	1,896	—
Cotton, Raw .. .. lbs.	92,836	1,022	56,088	966	—	56
Gold and Gold Dust .. ozs.	217,288	858,842	292,125	1,164,676	305,834	—
Concentrates .. .. lbs.	1,644		265,245			
Guinea Grains .. .. „	46,769	517	87,074	1,127	610	—
Gum Copal .. .. „	194,162	2,216	398,363	5,134	2,918	—
Ivory .. .. .. „	2,607	615	1,575	373	—	242
Lumber .. .. .. sup. ft.	7,795,922	80,013	18,528,348	169,458	89,445	—
Palm Kernels .. .. tons	9,355	80,834	9,753	101,822	20,988	—
Palm Oil .. .. galls.	2,143,118	125,008	1,867,945	119,468	—	5,540
Rubber .. .. .. lbs.	3,649,668	334,505	3,549,548	333,120	—	1,385
Silver .. .. .. ozs.	—	—	351	43	43	—
Specie	—	88,358	—	127,645	39,287	—
Other Articles	—	10,291	—	17,666	7,375	—
Total	—	1,996,412	—	2,641,674	652,485	7,223
		Decrease			7,223	
		Net Increase..			645,262	

6. Following the method adopted in previous reports the value of the exports of gold and specie will here he deducted from the total value of exports for the purpose of showing the

value of the principal agricultural and economic products. The comparative return below shows a marked increase chiefly due to good seasons in the agricultural districts:—

1906.	Amount.	1907.	Amount.
	£		£
Total Exports ...	1,996,412	Total Exports ...	2,641,674
£		£	
Gold ... 858,842		Gold ... 1,164,676	
Specie ... 88,358		Specie ... 127,645	
	947,200		1,292,321
Total other Exports...	£1,049,212	Total other Exports...	£1,349,353

7. The increase in the exportation of cocoa is satisfactory, and this increase may be accounted for partly by good seasons, and partly by extended and improved cultivation.

The large increase in the value of timber exported is attributable to various causes. Prices were better, railway facilities at Sekondi have been improved, and the frequent flooding of the Ancobra River during the year enabled timber which had for some time past been accumulating in dry creeks to be floated down to the coast.

The value of gum copal exported was more than double the value of exports in 1906, due to the better prices obtaining and the greater attention paid by merchants and natives to this produce.

There were decreases in the value of palm oil—£5,540— and rubber—£1,385; partly due to the falling off of prices in the European markets and partly to the greater attention being paid to cocoa.

The export of cotton also decreased from 92,886 lbs., with a value of £1,022, to 56,088 lbs., with a value of £966. This is not due to any abandonment of cultivation, but to the fact that exportation by way of the Volta River of cotton grown in Togoland ceased with the completion of the Lome-Palime Railway.

The principal ports in the Colony are—

—	Value of Imports, 1907.	Value of Exports, 1907.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
Sekondi	930,810	1,517,238	2,448,048
Accra	549,689	417,801	967,490
Ada	192,536	226,450	418,986
Axim	208,546	130,705	339,251
Cape Coast	162,400	98,360	260,760

Sekondi owes its position as the most important port to the fact that it is the terminus of the Sekondi-Kumasi Railway, which connects the coast both with the mining districts and with Ashanti. Accra, the second in importance, is the head-quarters of Government and the principal port of shipment for cocoa.

(B.) Mines, Manufactures, and Fisheries.

1. The sum total of the year's mining output, which is the highest on record, is 273,898 ozs. of fine gold, estimated to be worth £1,163,517. This is about four times the value of the output in 1903, and shows an increase of £271,226 over that of 1906.

2. To this total, Prestea Block A, Limited, a quartz concession, situated about 20 miles from Tarkwa, is the principal contributor with 46,869 ozs., of the value of £199,101, crushed from 78,164 tons of ore, very nearly five times the amount of the value of the year's result in 1906. This is due to continuous running of a 50-stamp battery started in September, 1906. A branch line of railway from Tarkwa to this property is now in course of construction.

3. Next comes the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, Limited, also a quartz property, situated at Obuasi in Ashanti. This Company won 45,599 ozs., of the value of £193,705, an increase of £37,036 over the previous year. The extraction was greatly improved by roasting the ore before treatment. In the mill 53,158 tons were crushed, and the sands cyanided, with a recovery of 30,052 ozs., while 10,533 tons were treated by roasting and direct cyanide with the result that 15,190 ozs. were obtained. This Company paid two dividends of 10 per cent. during the year.

4. Abbontiakoon Block 1, Limited, who hold a conglomerate property adjoining the Tarkwa concession, showed 72,201 tons crushed for 28,864 ozs., of the value of £122,618, a decrease since 1906 of £11,013. This Company converted their dry crushing plant, the results of which were not satisfactory, into a wet crushing plant during the year.

5. Abosso Gold Mining Company, Limited, whose conglomerate property is situated at Abosso, the next railway station beyond Tarkwa, treated by means of a 30-stamp battery and cyanide works 39,435 tons of ore and 11,055 tons of old tailings, with a recovery of 27,607 ozs., of an estimated value of £117,275, a decrease of £19,501. This Company paid a dividend of 10 per cent. during the year.

6. The Wassaw (Gold Coast) Mining Company, Limited, the only other Company to win over £100,000, holds a concession at Adja Bippo, the next station beyond Abosso, where during the year a 30-stamp battery and cyanide plant have been at work with the result that, from 50,210 tons of reef sent to the mill, 25,331 ozs. were obtained, of the value of £107,607, an increase of £66,018.

7. Of the other mines, the most interesting is perhaps that of the Taquah and Abosso Gold Mining Company (1900), Limited, at Tarkwa. The title to this property dates back nearly thirty years, when it was acquired by a M. Bonnat, a Frenchman, who was the first to discover the richness of the Tarkwa Main Reef. Near the old workings a 50-stamp battery of 1,280 lbs. stamp started crushing in August last, but for various reasons a full month's results have not yet been obtained. The plant is worked by a suction gas producer, which effects a considerable economy in fuel. The total of the year's operations shows 21,843 tons crushed for 17,257 ozs., of the value of £73,309, an extraction of 15·8 dwt. per ton.

8. On the quartz property of the Broomassie Mines, Limited, situated near Prestea, 17,981 ozs. were got from 15,618 tons treated, giving a value of £76,386, an increase of £19,795.

9. Akrokerri (Ashanti) Mines, Limited, who hold a property on the railway, show a decrease on the year's working of £37,082, and Bibiani Goldfields, Limited, whose mine is situated in the outlying district of Sefwhi, a decrease of £25,815. On the other hand the Attasi Mines (1905) and Railway, Limited, whose concession is in Denkera show an increase of £18,732, and the Sansu Mines, Limited, who are situated within the area of 100 square miles, leased by the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, Limited, an increase of £15,589. All these four properties are quartz concessions.

10. The dredging Companies working in the Ankobra River, which was fuller than usual, were not so successful as in 1906, but the two Companies on the Offin River were more fortunate. The Offin River Gold Estates, Limited, which had only two dredgers at work, showed the best results, with 508,100 cubic yards treated for 5,472 ozs., whilst the Ashanti Goldfields Auxiliary, Limited, with four dredgers, treated 959,157 cubic yards, with a recovery of 4,326 ozs.

11. The experiment of introducing labour for the mines from the Northern Territories has proved successful, and 280 were employed in the Tarkwa District. The average number of persons employed altogether in the mining industry was about 15,300, of whom some 540 were Europeans.

12. The general health of the mining community was good, and there has been a welcome absence of accidents on a large scale, though one European and 41 natives met with accidental death from various causes.

13. Nineteen certificates of validity were granted by the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony, of which four were granted to concession holders for timber rights over their mining properties; whilst sixteen, of which a very large percentage was for dredging concessions, were issued by the Court of the Chief Commissioner of Ashanti.

14. No royalties were paid during the year under review in respect of the mining operations in the Colony during 1906,

but Ashanti receipts show a sum of £18,054 under this head. The profits for 1907 have not yet been assessed.

Manufactures.

The manufactures of the Colony are meagre and of small importance, and there seems no prospect of any change in the immediate future. The list of factories only comprises a cement, brick, and tile factory at Sekondi, and an ærated water factory at Cape Coast. The natives still make several things for their own requirements, such as cloths, baskets, pots, fishing nets, canoes, &c., but the economic value of these industries, which are the result of individual and not co-operative effort, is small, and the workmanship, as a general rule, crude.

Fisheries.

The fisheries of the Coast employ a number of natives and over 5,000 canoes, but no means exist of ascertaining the quantity or value of the takes. Many excellent fish are caught, and form one of the principal articles of food in the Coast towns; there is also a considerable industry in dried fish, large quantities of which are taken into the interior and bartered for country products. No fishing ever takes place on a Tuesday, however favourable the climatic conditions, the day being sacred to the fetish of the sea, and devoted to the overhauling and repairing of nets.

(C.) Agriculture.

General Observations.

Owing to delay in the submission of the departmental report, which has not yet come to hand, the material available for a report on the year's progress in agriculture is not as complete as could be wished. Speaking generally, the most important events of a year full of interest, and marked by increased attention to this all-important subject, were the industrial progress of Ashanti, the holding of a successful exhibition at Sekondi, and the appointment of a commission to inquire into matters connected with the collection and preparation of rubber. Attention was paid to practical instruction by the European Officers of the agricultural department, and a scheme formulated for the appointment of trained native instructors, whose duties are to travel through the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories to teach the native producer more scientific methods of cultivation and preparation.

Cocoa.

During the year under review the increased demand for cocoa in the home markets led to an abnormal advance in local

prices, and gave an undoubted impetus to the industry. It is, however, difficult to make the native realise that the price paid for his products is governed by laws of supply and demand, which are outside his control, and even more difficult to convince him that the quality of the product is also an important factor in determining its value.

It is impossible to form an accurate estimate of the quantity of land under the cultivation of this product, but it must extend over hundreds of square miles. This important industry began in a humble way about the year 1879, when a native trader brought some seed from Fernando Po and made a small plantation in Akwapim, which is now the main centre of the industry. At that time the attention of the native cultivator was directed to coffee, and it was not until the failure of that crop in 1898 that cocoa came into prominence. Its cultivation has been steadily fostered by Government, both by distribution of seed and by instruction in the methods of planting and preparation, with the result that in the year under review it heads the list of economic exports, with a total value of over £500,000. From its cradle in Akwapim it has overrun the forest belt of the Eastern Province, and has made rapid strides in Western Akim and other parts of the Central Province, as is shown by the growing exports from Winneba and Saltpond. In the Western Province the mining industry has hitherto diverted attention from agriculture, but since the establishment of the botanical station at Tarkwa in 1903 cocoa has been introduced into the Western Province with some success.

Rubber.

The fall in price in the home markets and competition of the cocoa trade somewhat interfered with rubber exports during the year. The chief sources of the rubber supply are the rich forest belts of Northern Ashanti, Sefwhi, and Akim; Ashanti rubber mostly finds its way by rail to Sekondi, the other principal ports of exportation being Axim, Cape Coast, and Saltpond. Most of the rubber exported is that known as "Lump" rubber, which is the product of the forest tree called Funtumia Elastica, and with a view to improving the local methods of collection and preparation of this as well as of other kinds of rubber, a Commission of Inquiry was appointed in the latter part of the year to report on the various processes in use, and to consider whether legislation could usefully be introduced. Their report, which has recently been submitted, does not advocate any immediate legislative action, but emphasises the importance of the practical instruction, of which mention has already been made. Rubber plantation has also been encouraged, and there is a yearly distribution of the best Para seeds, which have been grown with considerable success not only in the various Botanical Stations, but on private properties in Akim and the Western Province.

Cotton.

The British Cotton Growing Association continued during the year a series of interesting experiments in hybridisation at the farm at Labolabo, where the ginnery is giving satisfaction. The manager and his assistants have endeavoured to promote the cultivation of cotton by visiting chiefs in the vicinity of the River Volta and by distributing seed. In the Northern Territories, cotton is grown for local requirements, and recent reports favour the impression that at no distant date this product will form an important export from the Protectorate, where conditions are somewhat similar to those obtaining in Northern Nigeria.

Miscellaneous Products.

Kola.—The quantity and value of this product, which grows chiefly in the forests of Akim, has steadily increased during the last five years, and in 1907 surpassed all previous records. The export trade is almost entirely in the hands of the Muhammadans, who ship the nuts to Lagos for conveyance to the upper reaches of the Niger. An interesting experiment in kola plantation is being conducted by an English Company at Boonso in Akim.

Oil Palm Products, which were formerly the principal economic articles of export from the Colony, have had to yield place to cocoa, where the return is greater in proportion to the labour expended. Kernels, however, show a slight increase over 1906, both in quantity and value exported, but palm oil has slightly fallen off.

Forestry.

The question of introducing forestry legislation and of establishing a forestry department was under consideration during the year, and with a view to meeting the expenses of a preliminary investigation and report by an experienced forestry officer, a vote was inserted in the Estimates for 1908. Arrangements were concluded with the Government of Southern Nigeria, whereby the services of Mr. H. N. Thompson, Conservator of Forests, were placed at the disposal of the Government of the Gold Coast for this purpose, and at the time of writing his tour of inspection has just been completed.

Botanical Stations.

In the absence of the departmental report, comparative statistics cannot be given, but, speaking generally, the efficiency of the stations at Aburi, Tarkwa, and Coomassie has been maintained, much valuable instruction has been given by the curators and their assistants, and large quantities of economic seeds and plants have been distributed from each station.

A new Botanical Station for ..
opened at Asuanchi, about 15 miles from Cape Coast,
large quantity of land was cleared during the year, and planted with various products, chiefly cocoa and rubber. Seeds and plants were also distributed, and the establishment of the station, which will be connected with the principal trade roads, is expected to give a stimulus to agricultural development in a portion of the Colony which has hitherto been somewhat neglected in this respect.

Exhibitions.

A very successful Agricultural Show was held at Sekondi on the 29th and 30th November, 1907, the special feature of which was the fine quality of exhibits in all classes coming from Ashanti. Foreign exhibits, native industries, and timber were displayed in large marquees 100 by 60 feet, while the other structures were of bamboo with palm roofs, each section, as far as possible, having a separate building. Interesting exhibits were sent from the French Colonies of the Ivory Coast and Dahomey, and others from Senegal and French Guinea unfortunately arrived too late. Captain Von Doering represented the Government of the neighbouring German Protectorate of Togoland, who, however, did not send any official exhibits. Southern Nigeria sent some fine specimens of figured mahogany, native mats, and basket work, and a potter's wheel, in charge of a European potter, which excited great interest. Of the economic products exhibited, those of the oil palm and kola nuts were the best, but cocoa, native cotton, and rubber were, with a few exceptions, disappointing.

The industry of the Ashantis will be rewarded by the holding of the next show in Coomassie, and as several chiefs from the Northern Territories will be invited down for the occasion, it is to be hoped that agriculture will also receive a stimulus in that Dependency.

(D.) Lands

1. The Crown possesses no waste lands in the Colony, but certain lands have been acquired by the Government from time to time, mostly under the provisions of the Public Lands Ordinance, 1876, which legalises compulsory acquisition for the service of the Colony on payment of reasonable compensation.

2. The bulk of land in the Colony belongs to the tribal "stools," and theoretically there is no land without an owner. The ascertainment of the exact boundaries of tribal lands is, however, often a matter of considerable difficulty, as towns and villages have sprung up with large tracts of intervening unoccupied land, sometimes dense forest, which is gradually

om either end. Now that the ...and is appreciated, boundary disputes frequently ...me before the Supreme Court, and in certain parts of the Colony, especially in the mining district of Wassaw, the limits of the lands of adjoining tribal stools have been definitely prescribed.

3. The general principle laid down by judicial decisions is that all land within the recognised territory of a "stool" is the property of that stool. Thus, in the case of every headchief's division, where there are tribal and family stools in subordination to the headchief's stool, all lands within the recognised boundaries of the family or subordinate tribe are held to be attached to the family or tribal stool, but all other unoccupied lands are the property of the headchief's stool. An attempt was recently made in the courts to extend this principle so as to enable the headchief's stool to claim all cultivated land the original title to which, as is not uncommon in the case of lands under native tenure, is lost in obscurity; but, though no limit of prescription is laid down by native law the local Court of Appeal held that in the case of long occupation and when there has been cultivation of permanent crops, such as sugar cane and cocoa, as opposed to the usual shifting cultivation of yams, plantains, and similar food products, the presumption is that the occupation was with the consent of the headchief's stool.

4. Of recent years deeds have come into common use, especially in land transactions between natives and Europeans. Where these deeds relate to grants of rights of mining, felling timber, and collecting rubber and other products of the soil, they are called concessions, and their validity is inquired into by the Supreme Court, under the provisions of the Concessions Ordinance, 1900. The court inquires whether the grantors are the native owners of the land, whether the area falls within the prescribed limit of five square miles for a mining concession, and 20 square miles for other concessions, whether the prescribed term of 99 years is exceeded, whether the consideration is adequate, and whether the statutory rights reserved to the natives are included in the deed. A survey and demarcation of boundaries by the Mines Survey Department is ordered, and when this is completed a certificate of validity, giving the lessee an indefeasible title, subject to observance of his covenants, is issued by the court, in which are contained such modifications of the deed as the Court may impose to bring it within statutory requirements, and to render it a transaction fair and equitable to both parties. The rent from certified concessions is paid to the native grantors through the Government. Concessions granted solely for purposes of plantation of rubber and other products may be exempted from the operation of the Ordinance; whilst concessions to acquire mineral oil are held subject to the Government right of preemption of the oil under Ordinance No. 15 of 1907.

(E.) Shipping.

1. The following are comparative statements of the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at the ports of the Colony during the past five years:—

Sailing Vessels.

Year.	British.				Foreign.				Total.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1903 ..	8	3,337	5	2,135	14	5,543	14	5,295	22	8,880	19	7,430
1904 ..	7	2,312	10	3,514	6	3,072	7	3,487	13	5,384	17	7,001
1905 ..	1	498	1	498	8	4,390	6	3,004	9	4,888	7	3,502
1906 ..	1	249	1	249	9	6,157	11	7,543	10	6,406	12	7,792
1907 ..	1	851	1	851	5	3,826	5	3,826	6	4,677	6	4,677

Steam Vessels.

Year.	British.				Foreign.				Total.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1903 ..	321	581,164	315	577,120	244	421,015	243	417,768	565	1,002,179	560	994,888
1904 ..	327	595,871	326	593,567	250	431,124	241	417,164	577	1,026,995	567	1,010,731
1905 ..	355	669,912	352	663,271	241	413,195	234	404,794	596	1,083,107	566	1,068,065
1906 ..	365	713,218	357	698,416	214	359,609	212	358,254	579	1,072,827	569	1,056,670
1907 ..	390	752,862	385	741,392	240	416,172	239	413,661	630	1,169,034	624	1,155,053

Mail and Steamship Services.

British Lines.

Mail steamers of the African Steamship Company and the British and African Steam Navigation Company, Limited, both of which are under the management of Messrs. Elder, Dempster and Company, leave Liverpool every Saturday for Axim, Sekondi, Cape Coast, and Accra, the scheduled time of the voyage to Accra being 15 days.

2. The same lines provide three services of cargo boats from Liverpool, viz., the Brass and Benin Service, which leaves every alternate Wednesday and calls at Axim, Sekondi, Cape Coast, Accra, and Ada; the Opobo and New Calabar Service, which leaves on the other alternate Wednesdays, and calls at all the same ports except Ada; and the Windward Service, which leaves Liverpool every third Thursday, and calls at all Gold Coast ports. These boats take from 32 to 34 days to Accra. These lines also run these services from Hamburg and one from London, which leaves every third Saturday.

3. Homewards, the mail service leaves Accra every Wednesday, and is due to arrive in Plymouth in 16 days. The cargo services also touch on the homeward voyage at the outward ports of call.

4. The present rates of fares by these lines are £28 12*s*. first class and £20 7*s*. for all ports as far as Winneba, and £29 14*s*. and £21 9*s*. respectively for Accra and ports to the eastward.

5. A new line of steamers called the Sun Line, which was inaugurated towards the end of 1906, plies at intervals between Newport (Mon.) and Sekondi carrying passengers and cargo. Outwards, they usually bring coal and freight for the mining companies, and homewards the usual cargo is timber. This line is under the management of Messrs. G. T. Symons and Company.

Foreign Lines.

6. The Woermann Line runs a mail steamer monthly from Hamburg, which is scheduled to leave Dover on the 11th of every month with passengers and mails for Axim, Sekondi, Cape Coast, and Accra, the duration of the voyage being about 15 days. These boats also call homewards at the same ports, leaving Accra on the 13th of every month for Southampton. The passenger fares are the same as the Elder, Dempster steamers.

7. Cargo services of the Woermann Line leave Hamburg for the Gold Coast on the 1st, 3rd, 15th, and 30th of the month.

8. Steamers belonging to the Compagnie Belge Maritime du Congo are scheduled to leave Antwerp every third Thursday, calling the following day at Southampton for mails and passengers for Axim, Sekondi, Cape Coast, and Accra, at which last named port they are due to arrive 13 days after leaving Southampton. They do not, however, call on the Coast on the homeward voyage.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Gold Coast Colony.

1. During the year under review twenty-one Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council, of which several were of considerable importance.

2. The Firearms, Ammunition, and Gunpowder (Amendment) Ordinance, 1907 (No. 3 of 1907), introduces a yearly system of licences for arms of precision, in the place of the quinquennial licence formerly required.

3. The Foreign Judgments Extension Ordinance, 1907 (No. 4 of 1907), provides for the enforcement in the Colony of the judgments of the Superior Courts of other British possessions, and *vice versa*. The operation of the Ordinance is, however, at present restricted to a reciprocal arrangement with the other West African Colonies and Protectorates.

4. The Railway (Amendment) Ordinance, 1907 (No. 5 of 1907), vests in the General Manager, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, the power of making regulations and imposing rates heretofore exercised by the Legislative Council, thereby simplifying the administrative machinery of the Government Railway; but none of the existing rates can be raised, except with the consent of the Governor and Legislative Council.

5. The Wild Animals Preservation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1907 (No. 10 of 1907), enables the Governor in Council to make better provision for the protection of local fauna, by means of regulations for the imposition of export duties on hides, skins, horns, and tusks, and for the confiscation of ivory weighing less than 25 lbs.

6. By Ordinance No. 12 of 1907 flogging is abolished in the Gold Coast Regiment of the West African Frontier Force in time of peace, except for offences committed on the line of march against the persons or property of the inhabitants of the country.

7. The Criminal Evidence Ordinance, 1907 (No. 13 of 1907), enables an accused person to give evidence on his own behalf, and makes the husband or wife of such a person a competent witness for the defence, in the same manner and to the same extent as is the practice in England under the Imperial Act 61 and 62 Vic. c. 36.

8. The Mineral Oil Preemption Ordinance, 1907 (No. 15 of 1907), secures to His Majesty's Government the right of preemption of mineral oil discovered in the Colony and the right to control the supply in time of war.

9. Shot drill, crank, and other unremunerative forms of prison labour are removed from the ordinary system of hard labour by the Prisons (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 16 of 1907), and are retained solely for punitive purposes.

10. The Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1907 (No. 17 of 1907), regulates the use of motor vehicles, which are now commonly employed in the Eastern Province in connexion with the shipment of cocoa from Accra. The Ordinance provides for the licensing and identification of vehicles, and the examination and certification of drivers, and makes general provisions for the safety of the public and the prevention of injury to roads.

11. Ordinance No. 18 of 1907 prohibits the manufacture of firearms, ammunition, or gunpowder in the Colony without a licence, and penalises the conversion of flint-lock guns into

cap guns, a recent form of evasion of the Brussels Convention, which is due to the ingenuity of the local blacksmith.

12. The Proprietary Railways Ordinance, 1907 (No. 19 of 1907), regulates the construction and working of private railways, for the commencement of which a licence from the Governor is now required.

13. The Timber Protection Ordinance, 1907 (No. 20 of 1907), forbids the cutting of certain specified trees of economic value below a certain girth, without the written permission of a District Commissioner.

14. The Muhammadan Marriage Ordinance, 1907 (No. 21 of 1907), establishes a system of registration of marriages and divorces performed according to Muhammadan rites.

ASHANTI.

15. Of the five Ashanti Ordinances enacted during the year, No. 1 enables the holder of a concession in Ashanti to pay duty on his income-tax assessment in the United Kingdom, instead of having his profits assessed locally. This privilege is similar to that conferred on concession holders in the Gold Coast Colony in the previous year.

16. Ordinance No. 3 provides for the creation of four provinces in Ashanti, capable of sub-division into districts, and makes the necessary consequential amendments in the previous law; whilst Ordinance No. 4 defines the jurisdiction of Provincial and District Commissioners, and other officers with subordinate judicial powers.

17. Ordinance No. 5 regulates the introduction, storage, and disposal of firearms, ammunition, and gunpowder in Ashanti. The written permission of the Chief Commissioner is requisite in every case to legalise the introduction of any arms, ammunition, or powder by private individuals or firms. Most of the other provisions of the Ordinance are similar to those in force in the Gold Coast Colony, and, amongst others, the holder of an arm of precision is similarly required to take out a yearly licence, and the conversion of flint-lock into cap guns is prohibited.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

18. The sole enactment for the Northern Territories was an amendment of the Fugitive Criminals Surrender Ordinance, 1906, making extraditable bribery and any other crime from time to time added by Act of Parliament to the list in the First Schedule to the Extradition Act, 1870.

IV.—EDUCATION.

(A.) Primary.

1. There are seven Government Primary Schools in the Colony, and 141 Primary Schools on the assisted list, which are conducted by the various Missionary Societies and are eligible for Grants in Aid on condition that the school has assembled at least 300 times during the year with an average daily attendance of not less than 20 pupils.

2. The following comparative table shows that the number of Government and Assisted Primary Schools maintained in the Colony during 1907 exceeds by two the number maintained during 1906:—

Denomination.	1906.	1907.	Increase or Decrease.
Baptist Mission	1	—	—1
Basel Mission	58	61	+3
Wesleyan Mission	52	48	—4
Roman Catholic Mission	14	18	+4
Bremen Mission	11	10	—1
Government	7	7	No change.
Mohammedan	1	1	No change.
African M.E. Zionist	2	1	—1
Church of England S.P.G.	—	2	+2
Totals	146	148	+2

132 of the 141 schools on the list for inspection succeeded in earning grants in aid.

3. The following table shows the total number of pupils on the rolls of primary and secondary schools under the Board of Education, the average attendance and the amount of grants earned during the years 1906 and 1907:—

Year.	Number on Roll.	Average Attendance.	Grants earned.
			£ s. d.
1906...	14,657	10,621	5,252 12 0
1907...	14,046	10,503	5,560 11 1
Increase or Decrease	– 611	– 118	+ 307 19 1

Though there has been a decrease in the total number of pupils on the roll, there has been a slight improvement in the percentage of the average attendance.

4. In addition to the schools on the assisted list there are in the Colony and Ashanti 218 primary schools belonging to the following denominations:—

Basel Mission	103
Wesleyan Mission	96
Roman Catholic	5
Bremen Mission	10
Baptist	1
Church of England	2
African M.E. Zionist	1

The number of pupils attending these schools in 1907 was 4,653, making, with the Government and Assisted Schools, a grand total of 18,699 pupils on the nominal rolls.

5. During the year there were two examinations of candidates for appointment to junior clerkships in the Government Service. In all 228 candidates presented themselves for examination and 113 gained certificates.

6. The total income of the Assisted Schools amounted to £10,929 18*s.* 3*d.*, a decrease of nearly £300, as compared with the income for 1906. The amount is chiefly made up of the following items:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Government Grants	5,560	11	1
Voluntary Contributions and Grants from the various Missions ...	4,530	7	11
School Fees	1,002	6	9

7. The average annual payment for pupils in the primary schools amounted to 2*s.* 3*d.*—the same as in 1906.

8. Reference was made in last year's report to the difficulty experienced by the Education Department on account of the lack of qualified teachers. It is hoped that this difficulty will be removed on the completion of the Training Institute for Teachers at Accra which is now in course of construction.

9. No endeavours are spared to teach the rising generation their privileges and duties as citizens of the British Empire, and, in conformity with the movement started by the League of the Empire, lectures, accompanied by magic lantern slides, are given in all districts of the Colony. On Victoria Day, the 24th May, celebrations were held by the majority of the schools in the Colony, lectures on the Empire and the late Queen were given by the head teachers, patriotic songs were sung, and the flag was saluted, whilst in many places the anniversary was commemorated by the planting of a tree.

(B.) Secondary.

10. There are only four schools in the Colony which profess to give a higher education than that obtainable at the Primary Schools, viz., the Accra "Grammar School," the Accra "Collegiate School," the "Mfantsipim School," Cape Coast,

and the Cape Coast Wesleyan "Collegiate Girls' School." The first named of these schools is the only one which has hitherto received any Government aid. The total nominal roll of the four schools is 352, with an average attendance of 292, the Accra Collegiate School, which was only opened in July, 1907, heading the list with a total of 210 on the roll, and an average attendance of 174.

(C.) Industrial, Technical, and Agricultural Schools.

11. Twenty-eight teachers and students completed two courses of agricultural instruction and 20 were successful in obtaining certificates. In addition 15 attended a first course and will complete the training in 1908. The number of teachers and students undergoing this branch of training shows a very satisfactory increase over that of the previous years.

12. The Director of Education reports that these courses of agricultural instruction are now more successful than heretofore, and that the results are plainly visible in those school gardens to which teachers with agricultural certificates have been appointed. Unfortunately a fairly large proportion of the teachers who obtain these certificates are employed in schools in the coast towns where there is but little scope for their agricultural training to be put to any practical use.

13. At present certain schools are giving industrial instruction, some with considerable success. In addition to schools mentioned in previous reports as giving instruction in carpentry, printing, bookbinding, net weaving, &c., carpenter shops have been established in the Wesleyan Schools at Tarkwa, Aburi, Accra, and in the Roman Catholic School at Axim; and fairly good work is being done. The building of the Government technical and industrial school at Accra, referred to in last year's report, was commenced during the year under review.

14. At the latter end of the year 1907 a Committee was appointed to inquire into the desirability of adding some form of hand and eye training to the compulsory subjects, which have to be taught before a school can be placed on the assisted list. Their report, which was published during the present year and is now under the consideration of the local Board of Education, strongly advocates this change in the near future, and the Board have adopted the principle of the report, whilst reserving further discussion on the detailed amendments suggested.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

(A.) Hospitals.

There is a well-equipped hospital, with three European and four native wards, in Accra, there being seven beds for Europeans and 25 for native patients. A European nursing sister is attached to this hospital, at which 448 cases of various kinds were treated during the year. There is also a Contagious Diseases Hospital at headquarters. At Cape Coast the hospital is a spacious building, situated on Connor's Hill, overlooking the sea. The accommodation for Europeans consists of three first class wards containing in all six beds, and two second class wards containing together seven beds; that for natives, of four wards, with a total number of 19 beds, in addition to two wards for contagious diseases. The number of cases treated was 121.

Sekondi Hospital, situated on a hill near the town, contains three classes of accommodation for Europeans. There are in all six European wards, including two for convalescents, with a total of 16 beds. For native patients four wards are provided, holding 22 beds. Nursing sisters are also attached to this hospital, where 485 cases were treated.

Smaller hospitals also exist at Elmina, Kwitta, Axim, and Ada, and dispensaries at certain other out-stations.

In Ashanti, there is at Coomassie a commodious native hospital with three wards, a main ward containing 36 beds, a female ward with 4 beds, and another small ward with 4 beds. 661 cases were treated in this hospital, where the existing accommodation is adequate only as far as male patients are concerned, and will shortly be increased by the addition of a larger female ward, an operating theatre, and a consulting room. There is also a European hospital of four wards, each with two beds to which a nursing sister was attached in the latter part of the year.

In the Northern Territories, accommodation for the treatment of sick natives is being gradually provided, and with the development of the country, further improvements will be effected as requirements are recognised.

(B.) Lunatic Asylum.

There is only one lunatic asylum in the Colony, situated at Accra. During the year under review 29 male and 3 female inmates were admitted, as compared with 28 and 5 respectively in 1906, but the number of discharges, viz.: 14 males and 2 females, compares very favourably with the figures for 1906, when only 2 males and one female were discharged. The daily average of inmates was 64, of whom about three-fifths are classified as maniacal and dangerous.

2. The building occupied as an asylum in 1907 is now converted to other uses, and a new and more commodious structure has been erected on one of the best sites near Accra. This consists of two large airing yards, one for males, and the other for females, each of which is flanked by cells and dormitories, and contains a large open shed for shelter and recreation. There are also hospital accommodation, large tanks and the usual accessories, besides quarters for the staff, all of which have been built in concrete. The buildings generally are cool and well ventilated, and the dormitories, each of which contains separate latrine accommodation, are spacious and lofty. It will be interesting to note whether the improvement in the surroundings will produce any marked effect in the recovery of the patients.

(C.) Poor-Houses; and (D.) Reformatories.

As has been stated in previous reports, pauperism in the strict sense of the word is, thanks to the obligations entailed by the family system, unknown in the Colony. There are no poor houses nor reformatories.

(E.) Savings Bank.

The savings bank is now under the control of the Postmaster-General, and it is satisfactory to note that there is a steady annual increase.

2. During 1907 the total deposits amounted to £12,787, as compared with £8,961 in 1906. The total amount withdrawn was £10,618. On the 31st of December, 1907, the total amount at credit of depositors was £15,169.

3. The total number of accounts open at the 31st December was 1,279, as against 890 at the commencement of the year.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

(A.) Police.

(1). *Establishment.*

The police of the Colony comprise general police, escort police, mines police, and railway police, and their total strength, all ranks, on the 31st of December was 636, or 37 below the authorised establishment. On the corresponding date in the previous year the deficiency was 27. The authorised strength of the escort police was increased at the beginning of the year by 30 men of various ranks.

(2). *Recruiting.*

During the year 213 men were engaged and trained at Accra; nearly all these men are natives of the Colony or its dependencies. These figures show an increase of 29 on the previous year. The Commissioner of Police again reports that it is still difficult to persuade the better class of natives to join the force.

(3). *Detective Branch.*

The strength of this branch, all ranks, on the 31st of December was 17. The results have again been extremely satisfactory. The Superintendents have continued to carefully train their subordinates, and the intelligence displayed by the detectives has been higher than in former years.

(4). *General Remarks.*

All the police have performed their duties fairly satisfactorily during the year, and in view of an increase of the European staff provided for in 1908, it is to be hoped that the improvement [illegible] the efficiency and education of the force will be even bette[illegible] aintained in future.

(B.) Prisons.

1. The [illegible] mmon gaols of the Colony are situated in the old [illegible] at Accra, Cape Coast, and Elmina, and the new [illegible] at Sekondi, has been finished and occupied. This [illegible] structure containing 120 solitary cells, 4 [illegible] 4 condemned cells, and 2 European cells. [illegible] 10 beds is attached, besides accommodation [illegible] gaoler, matron, and staff of 13 warders and the [illegible] It was erected at a cost of £17,344, and is [illegible] building of its kind in the Colony. It is used solely [illegible] confinement of long-sentence prisoners. There are ten district common gaols in the Colony in which prisoners under sentence of six months or less are confined, at Axim, Tarkwa, Sekondi (Fort Orange), Saltpond, Winneba, Ada, Akuse, and Kwitta. In Ashanti, the prison at Coomassie has been greatly improved. The discipline and interior economy of all the gaols continues to show great improvement. The number of prisoners committed during the year was 5,055, being an increase of 209 over 1906.

2. The amount realized from the sale of goods manufactured in the prisons was £2,080 10*s.* 4*d.* as against £1,567 19*s.* 1*d.* in the previous year—the gross estimated value of prison labour being £6,856 5*s.* as against £7,688. The principal prison industries consist of carpentry, boot and shoemaking, masonry, tailoring, coopering, basket and matmaking; the quality of the work has been generally good and in Accra reached quite a high standard.

3. The total expenditure of the Department was £11,703 3*s.* as against £12,007 11*s.* 7*d.* in the previous year, a decrease of £304 8*s.* 7*d.*, and this notwithstanding the fact that the daily average of prisoners was 791 as compared with 763 in 1906.

(C.) Criminal Statistics.

The returns of crime in the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories show that 8,310, 2,047, and 402 cases respectively were dealt with as against 7,848, 2,155, and 325 respectively, an increase of 431 over the cases in the year 1906. The number of convictions obtained was 6,325, 1,771, and 387 respectively.

There has been practically no increase of crime of a serious nature. The increase has been principally of petty offences which have occurred generally in all the districts throughout the Colony, except those of the Volta River and Akwapim. In Ashanti and the Northern Territories the figures show a general decrease as compared with the preceding year, which points to an increasing respect for law and order, though in the mining districts of Ashanti, which naturally attract many undesirable characters, mostly from outside the Colony and its dependencies, there has been a rather larger number of criminal cases than in 1906.

In the Colony, where serious offences are tried by a judge with a jury or assessors, the number of convictions and acquittals in the Superior Courts in 1906 and 1907 was as follows:—

	1906.	1907.
Convictions for offences against the person	30	45
Convictions for offences against property (other than prædial larceny)	18	28
Convictions for other offences	69	41
Acquittals	47	77

In the inferior Courts, where the trial is summary, the comparative figures are:—

	1906.	1907.
Convictions for offences against the person	680	743
Convictions for slave dealing	19	16
Convictions for offences against property (other than prædial larceny)	841	975
Convictions for other offences	4,096	4,477
Acquittals	2,135	1,980

In Ashanti, where all trial is summary, the following are the returns:—

In the Superior Courts.

	1906.	1907.
Convictions for offences against the person	16	20
Convictions for offences against property (other than prædial larceny)	30	13
Convictions for other offences	32	8
Acquittals	48	10

In the Inferior Courts.

	1906.	1907.
Convictions for offences against the person	268	315
Convictions for slave dealing	3	1
Convictions for offences against property (other than prædial larceny)	264	226
Convictions for other offences	1,225	1,188
Acquittals	152	316

In the Northern Territories trial is also summary, and the figures are as follows:—

In the Superior Courts.

	1906.	1907.
Convictions for offences against the person	8	9
Convictions for slave dealing	—	4
Convictions for offences against property (other than prædial larceny)	23	29
Convictions for other offences	30	52
Acquittals	9	5

In the Inferior Courts.

Convictions for offences against the person	118	86
Convictions for slave dealing	27	6
Convictions for offences against property (other than prædial larceny)	66	69
Convictions for other offences	41	132
Acquittals	9	5

In taking the figures for Ashanti and the Northern Territories into consideration, it must be borne in mind that the increase of the administrative staff has greatly improved the facilities for bringing offenders to justice.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

There is no compulsory registration of births and deaths in the Colony and its dependencies, and the census return in 1901, which estimated the total population of the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories at 1,696,695 (about 1,400 Europeans), is probably at least a million under the mark. The collection of statistics of this nature is viewed with great suspicion by the uneducated native population, and the information given is as a rule wholly unreliable.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. The health of Europeans shows a general improvement, and it is satisfactory to note that out of 370 officials there were only three deaths, two from blackwater fever, and one unconnected with climatic causes. The rate of sickness is, however, still high, especially towards the end of the rainy season, when mosquitoes are plentiful. Blackwater fever was, as usual, the most dangerous disease, having accounted in all for 9 deaths and 32 cases of invaliding, as against 6 deaths and 25 cases of invaliding caused by malaria.

2. The following tables show the statistics of mortality and invaliding of Europeans during 1906 and 1907:—

How employed.	Year.	No.	Deaths.	Invalided	Death rate per 1,000.	Invaliding rate per 1,000.
Officials	1907	370	3	20	8·10	54·05
	1906	399	6	39	·15	97
Mercantile Firms ...	1907	538	9	29	16·72	53·90
	1906	255	4	16	15	62
Mining Companies	1907	883	12	46	13·59	52·09
	1906	992	18	53	18	53
Missions	1907	86	1	—	11·62	—
	1906	119	3	3	25	25
Totals ...	1907	1,877	25	95	13·31	50·61
	1906	1,765	31	111	17	62

3. The comparative salubrity for Europeans of the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories in 1906 and 1907 was as follows:—

Locality.	Year.	No.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Death rate per 1,000.	Invaliding rate per 1,000.
Colony	1907	1,595	22	82	13·79	51·41
	1906	1,344	25	77	18	57
Ashanti	1907	259	2	11	7·72	42·47
	1906	383	6	29	15	75
Northern Territories	1907	23	1	2	43·47	86·95
	1906	38	—	5	—	131

The improvement in the invaliding rate of Ashanti and the Northern Territories is very marked, and it is worthy of note that no official died during the year in the former dependency.

4. It is difficult, for reasons given above, to obtain reliable information as to the health of the native population. No

epidemic visited the Colony or Ashanti, but the Northern Territories were visited by an outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis, which has formed the subject of special investigation. In Accra, where the population is estimated at 18,000, 928 burial permits were granted, and the total number of similar permits granted in the five towns where registrars of death are situated, viz:—Accra, Ada, Cape Coast, Elmina, Saltpond, and Sekondi, was 1,517 in 1907, as against 1,361 in 1906.

Sanitation.

1. The sanitation of the three principal towns in the Colony, Accra, Cape Coast, and Sekondi, is carried out by Town Councils, composed half of official, and half of unofficial members. These bodies are hampered by lack of funds from undertaking sanitary improvements on an extensive scale without Government assistance. In other places the sanitary work is under the supervision of the Medical Department, and an extended tour of inspection through the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories was made by Dr. W. H. Langley, C.M.G., the Principal Medical Officer, during the latter part of 1907 and the beginning of 1908. Native towns and villages in the Colony are not constructed, as a rule, on sanitary lines, and the outbreak of plague which has occurred during the present year in Accra has drawn forcible attention to the squalid and congested state of some of the native quarters of that town.

2. With a view to remedying this state of affairs, increased efforts are being made to teach the all-important subject of hygiene. A scheme has been formulated whereby school teachers can attend a systematic course of instruction given by medical officers, and failure to acquire the requisite standard of proficiency on this subject is to disqualify a teacher for the rest of his examination. It is hoped that the knowledge thus acquired will be disseminated not only to the pupils at the various schools, but to the elder generation.

3. At the same time energetic measures have been taken to locate the breeding places of mosquitoes in the principal towns, and, by filling up of holes, and treatment of puddles with kerosine, to destroy the larvæ. Every endeavour is also made to impress on the minds of the natives the part played by the insect in the transmission of malarial fever, and to induce them to free their surroundings from all broken pots and similar articles capable of collecting rain-water.

Climate.

The average solar maximum readings varied from 161 degrees, recorded in Gambaga in the Northern Territories in April, to 126 in Axim in June, and the average minimum on

grass from 75 degrees in Sekondi in March to 54 in Axim in December. The average shade maximum was highest, 97 degrees, in Gambaga in March, and lowest, 79, in Accra in August, and the average shade minimum highest, 79 degrees in Kwitta in March, and lowest, 63 degrees in Accra in January. The year's rainfall varied from 94 inches in Axim to 26 inches in Kwitta, but was generally satisfactory. The heaviest fall for a month was in Axim in June, where no less than 30·95 inches were recorded, followed by 23·13 inches in July.

A few slight shocks of earthquake were felt in Accra in the beginning of the year.

The appended table gives the results of the meteorological observations taken at the stations mentioned during the year:—

Station.	Temperature.						Rainfall.	
	Solar maximum.	Minimum on grass.	Shade maximum.	Shade minimum.	Range.	Mean.	Amount in inches.	Degree of humidity.
Aburi	144·47	70·29	87·11	71·07	16·03	79·09	50·73	88·56
Accra	142·51	70·55	84·80	70·42	14·38	77·61	36·67	77·89
Axim	135·81	57·12	85·11	68·41	16·70	76·76	94·84	90·55
Cape Coast ...	140·38	71·81	86·54	73·36	13·19	79·96	38·01	87·19
Kwitta ...	139·31	71·55	87·85	74·95	12·90	81·40	26·46	79·51
Sekondi ...	138·53	72·77	86·14	71·71	14·43	78·50	45·89	59·36
Coomassie (Ashanti)	140·55	69·13	87·58	70·00	17·57	78·79	63·32	88·00
Gambaga (Northern Territories).	149·65	61·77	88·81	73·97	14·82	80·64	39·17	62·46

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

Revenue.

1. The revenue of the department for the year amounted to £27,032 10*s.* 9*d.* as against £25,000 2*s.* 1*d.* for the previous year. The department also collected £6,876 4*s.* 10*d.* on behalf of the African Direct Telegraph Company and foreign administrations on account of telegrams despatched from the various offices in the Colony, and £3,456 16*s.* 7*d.* in respect of Customs duty on parcels.

Sale of Stamps.

2. The sale of stamps for 1906 and 1907, respectively, amounted to:—

	1906.			1907.		
(*a*) Postage stamps for Postal Revenue and Judicial purposes ...	19,675	3	6	20,876	2	7
(*b*) Postage Stamps for Telegraphic purposes	12,229	15	3	12,697	7	11

EXPENDITURE.

3. The expenditure amounted to £27,970 2*s*. 5*d*. as against £22,568 1*s*. 9*d*. in 1906. In 1907, however, £5,245 13*s*. 7*d*. was expended on the construction of new telegraph lines in the Northern Territories, whereas in 1906 the expenditure on this service was only £946 19*s*. 10*d*.

Correspondence.

4. The total number of ordinary letters, postcards, newspapers, and book packets which passed through the post in 1907 is estimated to have been 3,094,000 as compared with 2,970,000 in the previous year.

Registered and Insured Correspondence.

5. The number of registered and insured articles despatched was 162,933 and the number received 107,195, the figures for 1906 being respectively 158,363 and 105,000.

Parcel Post.

6. The total number of United Kingdom, German, and Intercolonial parcels dealt with was 42,240—4,108 despatched and 38,132 received—the contents being of a declared value of over £39,000. The number dealt with in the previous year was 36,167.

Money Orders.

7. The total value of money orders issued was £47,257 11*s*. 6*d*. as compared with £27,371 5*s* 6*d*., an increase of over 72 per cent., which is attributable to the reduction made in the rates of commission in January, 1907.

Postal Orders.

8. Notwithstanding the very large increase in money order transactions, the value of postal orders issued increased from £51,703 1*s*. 1*d*. to £63,787 10*s*. 6*d*. The number of postal orders issued increased from 74,851 to 95,677.

Telegraphs.

9. At the end of 1907, 46 offices were open to the public in the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories, with a total length of 1,280 miles; 151 miles more than the previous year.

10. The total number of telegrams dealt with was 254,190 as compared with 218,421 in 1906. 66,039 were official telegrams as against 60,637 in the previous year.

Telegraph Extension.

11. During the year the telegraph system was extended from Salaga to Tamale in the Northern Territories, a distance of about 74 miles, and from Bole to Wa, a distance of about 77 miles, at an expenditure of £5,133 13*s.* 11*d.*

New Offices.

12. Three new telegraph offices were opened during the year at Abosso, a mining town in the Colony, and at Tamale and Wa in the Northern Territories.

Telephones.

13. Local telephone services exist at Accra, Sekondi, Cape Coast, and Tarkwa, and are entensively used by the public, as is shown by the fact that out of 111 connections at the four exchanges, no less than 50 are those of unofficial subscribers.

IX.—MILITARY FORCES AND EXPENDITURE.

West African Frontier Force.

1. The headquarters of the regiment and the battery are at Coomassie, in Ashanti. Detachments of infantry are stationed at Accra and Cape Coast in the Colony, at Kintampo and Sunyani in Ashanti, and at Gambaga in the Northern Territories.

2. The discipline, drill, and training of the regiment is satisfactory, and the musketry shows steady improvement.

3. The cost of the regiment in 1907 was £65,326 10*s.* 1*d.*

The total cost of the Volunteer Force in 1907 was £1,663 16*s.* 9*d.*, as compared with £1,852 in the previous year.

Northern Territories Constabulary.

This force was created on the disbandment of the 2nd Battalion of the Gold Coast Regiment, West African Frontier Force, at the end of December, 1906.

The establishment consists of 2 European officers and 319 native non-commissioned officers and constables, of whom 66 are mounted, and the actual strength on 31st December, 1907. was 2 officers and 311 non-commissioned officers and constables.

Detachments of the force are stationed at the following places in the Northern Territories:—

Tamale, Gambaga, Wa, Navarro, Bole, Lorha, Tumu, and Salaga.

The expenditure on the force during the year under review amounted to £9,163.

Preventive Services.

1. The Eastern and Western Frontier Preventive Services, which are branches of the Customs Department, are stationed on the River Tano on the western frontier of the Colony, and on the River Volta on the eastern. Their duties are analogous to those of the coastguard in the United Kingdom.

2. The authorised establishment of both services is 364 and the cost of maintenance in 1907 was £14,494 0*s*. 10*d*.

X.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Ashanti.

1. The year under review was a satisfactory one for this dependency. As compared with 1906, revenue increased from £32,328 to £36,794, and expenditure decreased from £85,125 to £82,302. Owing to the special military expenditure required, the actual revenue of Ashanti cannot be expected, for some years to come, to meet the actual expenditure, but indications are not wanting that increased trade and development of the agricultural resources of the country will steadily reduce the deficit from year to year.

2. A rearrangement of boundaries with the Northern Territories on the north, and the Gold Coast Colony on the south, came into force on the first of January, 1907, on the publication of two Orders of His Majesty in Council bearing date the 22nd of October, 1906. The territory was subsequently divided into four administrative provinces, and the staff of Commissioners was increased, with the result that the European officers were enabled to travel more into outlying districts, and were thus brought into touch with a large body of natives to whom their rulers were previously unknown. Owing to this, a large number of land disputes between chiefs of subdistricts were adjusted and there is an increasing respect for the administration.

3. Trade increased by fifty per cent. over the previous year, and Coomassie is rapidly becoming an important trade centre. Attention has already been drawn to the encouraging interest taken by the Ashantis in agriculture. Political relations with the chiefs were good, and there was a comparative absence of serious crime. Educational results show a slight increase in the number of pupils during the year, and the Roman Catholic Mission is now a factor in the educational movements, in addition to the older establishments of the Wesleyan and Basel Missions.

4. The improvement of Coomassie, the headquarters of the Ashanti administration, continues year by year, and the insanitary squalor of a native town has given way to a large, well-planned, well-drained settlement, with several handsome buildings. In addition to other public works during the year under review, a new and more commodious Post Office was opened, in the turret of which a large four-dial clock was erected as a memorial to the late Sir Donald Stewart, K.C.M.G. Moreover, the foundation stone of a three-storied building for the Bank of British West Africa, Limited, was laid by the Chief Commissioner on His Majesty's birthday, and during the year a thirteen-hole grass golf course was laid out for the benefit of the European population.

5. For further detailed information as to Ashanti, reference should be made to the annual report of the Chief Commissioner of Ashanti.

Northern Territories.

1. In this dependency, which is not an integral part of His Majesty's dominions like the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti, but is composed of protected territories, satisfactory progress has been made during the year under review in pacifying the wild tribes and increasing their confidence in the Administration.

2. Financially, the Protectorate is as yet unable to pay its way, but, considering the low intelligence of the vast majority of the inhabitants, the ravages inflicted a few years back by the great chiefs Samory and Barbatu, the poorness of the soil, as compared with the economic wealth of the forest belt, and the deficiency of water in many parts, this is hardly to be wondered at. It is satisfactory, however, to note that the revenue, which amounted to £18,089 as compared with £14,103 in 1906, shows an increase of 25 per cent, due to trade expansion consequent on the greater security of travellers, and that there is a growing demand for staple articles of commerce.

3. A notable change in the system of government was effected at the commencement of the year, the former semi-military regime giving way to a purely civil administration. The second battalion of the Gold Coast Regiment, which had hitherto been stationed in the Protectorate, was disbanded, and replaced by a considerably reduced force of constabulary, which has proved adequate to maintain peace and order. Three

administrative divisions were formed at first called districts, but now termed provinces, and a Commissioner was placed at the headquarters of each, with European subordinates in the sub-divisions. As might be expected, these changes caused an increase in the year's expenditure, which amounted to £24,304, against £13,603 in 1906, but of the ultimate benefit to the country there can be no doubt.

4. The headquarters of the administration were transferred during the year from Gambaga, which lies too far north to form a convenient centre for government, to the more central town of Tamale, which is described as situated in open, park-like country, on a ridge commanding extensive views, and near to an excellent water supply. It bears a reputation among the natives as being extremely healthy for men, cattle, and horses, and as it is situated in a very populous district, and contains excellent sites for European residences, it is to be hoped that when the transport difficulties are overcome by the completion of the trunk road from Coomassie, now in course of construction, the town will become an important trade centre.

5. Excellent relations were maintained between the officials of the Protectorate and those of the contiguous foreign possessions; constant interchanges of visits took place at stations on the Anglo-French frontier, and, by special invitation, several British officers spent the 14th July at Wagadugu, the French headquarters.

6. Further detailed information as to the Protectorate will be found in the Annual Report of the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories.

RAILWAYS.

Capital Account.

1. The total capital expenditure upon the Sekondi-Kumasi Railway to the 31st December, 1907, was £1,846,818 14*s.* 5*d.* Of this sum £1,776,450 2*s.* 1*d.* represents the cost of original construction, and the balance of £70,368 12*s.* 4*d.* has been expended on permanent improvements, and additional plant, machinery, and rolling-stock.

Loans of £1,035,000 and £63,000 towards the construction of this railway have been raised at 3 per cent. and their extinction is provided for by a sinking fund of 1 per cent., chargeable to the general revenue of the Colony, to the credit of which £30,722 stood on the 31st December, 1907.

A further loan of £867,000 for the construction and equipment of the line has recently been authorised by Ordinance No. 4, of 1908.

REVENUE.

2. The total revenue for 1907 was £166,256, being £4,975 less than that earned in the previous year, and £3,743 less than the amount estimated for. Upon goods traffic alone there was a falling off of £11,658, due mainly to tariff reductions on mining materials and spirits introduced, the former in

October, 1906, and the latter in May, 1907. As a partial set-off against this decrease, there was an increase of £3,858 in coaching earnings, and £2,824 in sundry earnings, added to which additional revenue of £5,000 was realized from mahogany traffic.

The total receipts per mile open were £990 and per train mile £1 3*s.* 3*d.*

The net revenue (total revenue less recurrent expenditure) earned during the year under review was £89,480, which is equal to 5·03 per cent. on the cost of construction and 4·84 per cent. on the total expenditure charged to capital account, a satisfactory condition of things.

Expenditure.

3. The total recurrent expenditure was £76,776, as against an estimated expenditure of £83,000, and an expenditure in 1906 of £77,257. The large saving of £6,524 on the estimated expenditure was the result of improvements effected in the organisation of the various branches of the Railway Department.

The recurrent expenditure works out at 46·18 per cent. of revenue, and the total expenditure, including £15,496 chargeable to capital account, at 55·50 per cent. of the revenue earned.

4. The general financial position of the railway and the working results to the 31st December, 1907, are given below:—

Total capital expenditure ...	£1,846,818	0*s.*	0*d.*
Total revenue earned in 1907	166,257	0	0
Total working expenditure in 1907	76,776	0	0
Extraordinary expenditure chargeable to capital account	15,496	0	0
Proportion of working expenditure to revenue... ...	46·18 per cent.		
Proportion of total expenditure (working and extraordinary) to revenue	55·50 ,,		
Net revenue earned	£89,480	0*s.*	0*d.*
Interest earned upon capital expenditure	4·84 per cent.		
Revenue per mile, open	£990	0*s.*	0*d.*
Expenditure per mile, open ...	457	0	0
Earnings per train mile	1	3	3
Expenditure per train mile ...		10	9
Net earnings per mile open ...	533	0	0
Net earnings per train mile ...		12	6

Number of miles, open	168
Number of passengers carried	109,680
Gross tonnage of goods and minerals	55,756

Accidents.

5. The total number of accidents of all kinds during the year under review was 319 as against 209 in 1906, the large increase being mainly due to the great number of trees (195) which fell across the line, thereby damaging the telegraph lines and permanent way. There were 20 engine failures, for the most part of a very ordinary character, and involving no serious consequences. There were 59 derailments, the majority of which occurred within station limits, principally in the Sekondi yard, which has been undergoing extensive alterations. There were three fatal accidents, two occurring to men in railway employment, the third being the case of a native apparently asleep on the track. In every case the verdict acquitted the railway department of negligence.

Rates.

6. As a result of the numerous and substantial reductions of rates in 1906 there were comparatively few changes of importance during 1907. The following list, however, shows that some further reductions have been made:—

Spirits of all descriptions	From 3*s.* 9*d.* per ton per mile to 2*s.* 6*d.*
Native corn (for export) from Kumasi to Sekondi.	Special rate of 10*s.* per ton.
Kola traders—Kumasi to Sekondi.	Free 3rd class traders' ticket issued in respect of consignments of 1 ton and over.
Cattle traders	Free 3rd class ticket to owner or attendant for each vehicle load.
Third class passengers ...	Issue of 500 mile coupon books at reduction of 25 per cent.

7. Comparative statement of revenue and expenditure (recurrent) for the years 1906 and 1907.

—	1906.			1907.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Gross receipts	171,232	0	0	166,256	0	0
" " per open mile	1,019	5	0	990	0	0
" " per train mile	1	4	10	1	3	3
Working expenses	77,259	0	0	76,776	0	0
" " per open mile	460	0	0	457	0	0
" " per train mile	0	11	2	0	10	9
Net revenue	93,975	0	0	89,480	0	0
" " per open mile...	599	0	0	533	0	0
" " per train mile...	0	13	8	0	12	6
	Per cent.			Per cent.		
Percentage of expenditure to revenue ...	45·12			46·18		
Percentage of net revenue to capital expenditure.	5·14			4·84		

ROADS.

1. By the system in force, the construction and maintenance in the Gold Coast Colony of roads for vehicular traffic and cask-rolling devolves for the most part on the Public Works Department. The total length thus maintained is about 200 miles, and the roads are in a fair condition.

2. The principal of these roads are:—

(*a*) The road from Accra to Dodowa, on which the traffic is very heavy in the cocoa season. The length of this road is about 27 miles, and it is suitable for motor traffic; for vehicles with a gross weight not exceeding six tons. Four motor lorries are in frequent use on this road, and this number is expected to be shortly increased.

(*b*) The road from Accra to Aburi, about 25 miles in length, is identical with the Dodowa road for the first 13 miles. It is used by motor lorries as far as Ayimensa, at the foot of the range of the Akwapim hills.

(*c*) The road from Winneba to Swaidru, which is about 14 miles long, is also of importance in connection with the increased cultivation of cocoa in this part of the Colony. This road is now being made suitable for light motor lorries, and temporary wooden bridges are being replaced by iron structures.

(*d*) The Saltpond-Insuaim road, which is about 60 miles in length, has been reconstructed as far as Essikuma —about half way—and improved for the remainder of the distance. This is an important trade route, and is being made suitable for light motor lorries as far as Essikuma.

(*e*) The road from Cape Coast to Prahsu, which is the old trade and military road to Coomassie and the north, is maintained by the Public Works Department as far as Dunkwa, about 30 miles. For the remainder of the distance to Prahsu the bridges are kept in repair by the Department and the surface by the native chiefs.

3. In addition to the roads constructed and maintained by the Public Works Department, some 1,800 miles of native paths and tracks are kept clear by the chiefs, under the provisions of the Roads Ordinance, 1894, in return for a quarterly payment per mile, which varies from 5*s*. to £1, according to the nature of the road and the state of repair, but averages about ten shillings.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

1. No exact statistics are available with regard to the extent of immigration to the Gold Coast. It is estimated,

however, that some 3,500 labourers enter the Colony yearly for employment in the mines, or as carriers, labourers for public and private works, or scavengers.

2. The immigrants come chiefly from the Kru Coast (Liberia), Sierra Leone, and Lagos.

3. Imported labourers are usually engaged in gangs for six or twelve months under the "Master and Servant Ordinance, 1893," under a contract duly executed before a District Commissioner, which provides for the rate of pay and other conditions of service, and for repatriation at the expiration of the period of service.

4. There is little or no emigration in the strict sense of the word, but a considerable number of the natives of the Colony obtain temporary employment further down the coast as carpenters, coopers, blacksmiths, washermen, and domestic servants, and in clerical positions, official and mercantile.

Public Works.

The programme of public works extraordinary during the year under review was comparatively modest.

In addition, however, to sundry minor works, progress was made in the following more important works:—

At Sekondi.

The erection of a court house and judge's quarters to enable a divisional court to be established at Sekondi, was commenced.

By the reclamation of No. 1 Lagoon, the most objectionable portion of which was filled with gravel, and by the construction of a concrete drain to carry off the water from Essicadoes stream, the sanitation of the town is greatly improved.

The new prison was completed, and is now in use for long-sentence prisoners.

At Accra.

The new lunatic asylum, situated on an excellent site about two miles from the town, was practically completed by the end of the year, and is now occupied.

At Kwitta.

A court house and district commissioner's office were built of cement and sand bricks, to replace the inadequate accommodation in the Fort.

Waterwoks.

During the year Mr. Walter Hunter, a member of the firm of Messrs. Middleton, Hunter, and Duff, the consulting engineers, paid a visit to the Colony, accompanied by Mr. W. Baldwin, F.G.S., as geologist, and Mr. M. Mawson as assistant,

to advise on the projected water supplies for Accra and Sekondi. As a result of their investigations, the scheme of waterworks for Accra has been provisionally altered, and in lieu of damming up the Adjumenta valley in the Akwapim hills, where the rainfall has considerably decreased of late, it is now proposed to utilise the Densu river, about eight miles distant from Accra, and borings are being carried out at the dam site selected. A further result of their visit is the provisional adoption of a scheme for Sekondi, which provides for a dam on the Anankwan river, and for pumping from an impounding reservoir to a service reservoir on an adjacent hill, whence the town will be supplied by gravitation.

Harbour Works.

Satisfactory progress was made with the Accra harbour works during 1907. The railway to the quarry, a distance of three miles, was completed, and a large quantity of stone was quarried and delivered on the works. Owing to the banking up of the sand it was found necessary to raise over 250 feet of the sea wall three feet higher than was intended. On the breakwater 200 feet of blockwork was built, and 107 bags and 28 blocks were laid in foundations. Nearly 90 feet of retaining wall for the roadway was constructed, when work had to be stopped until more protection was gained from the breakwater; 250 feet of the road itself was also filled in and metalled. The protection afforded by the breakwater, so far even as it has been constructed at present, already decreases the danger of landing and embarking in rough weather.

Mines Surveys.

During the year, in addition to the ordinary work of the department, certain lines in the north of Ashanti were surveyed to form a basis for the map which is being compiled.

The rearrangement of the districts of the Colony, with a view to bringing their boundaries into closer conformity with tribal boundaries, was completed.

The compilation of a wall map of the Colony for the use of schools was commenced.

Good progress was made with the production of the new map of the Colony and its dependencies on a scale of $\frac{1}{125000}$ and the following sheets were produced in 1907, viz.:—Sekondi, Obuasi, Accra, Komfrodua, Winneba, Nianyano, Coomassie, Nsaba, Cape Coast, Kyebi, Praso, and Fumsu.

Changes in the Establishment.

There were no important changes in the substantive holders of office during the year under review. During the absence on leave in the latter part of the year of the Governor, Sir John

Rodger, K.C.M.G., the Government was administered by Major Herbert Bryan, C.M.G., the Colonial Secretary.

Transport.

The Transport Department dealt with 16,437 loads during 1907, and the Transport Officer reports that none were lost.

The office at Cape Coast, where business has declined since the opening of the railway from Sekondi to Coomassie, was closed at the beginning of the year.

Few labourers are now supplied by this Department to the mines, but it continues to provide carriers for officers travelling in Ashanti, the Northern Territories, and the western portion of the Colony, and still attends to the transport of Government stores by rail and sea from Sekondi.

Suitability of Climate for Europeans, and Openings for White Labour.

1. Europeans of temperate habits and sound constitution, who take suitable exercise, generally suffer little from climatic causes, provided that their residence in this portion of West Africa is not unduly prolonged.

2. As has been stated in previous reports, Europeans should on no account come to the Gold Coast for the purpose of seeking employment. Government subordinate officials and employees of the mercantile firms and mining companies are almost invariably engaged in England under agreement, and vacancies are rarely filled locally.

Rates of Wages and Cost of Living.

1. Generally the rates of wages are high, but the cost of living has tended to increase during recent years. This is specially the case in the Western Province, in which the principal gold-mines are situated. In the hinterland food is plentiful and cheap.

2. The wages of domestic servants vary from £1 to £2 10*s*. and of cooks from £2 to £4 per month. Servants of the coolie class can be obtained at a wage of £1 to £1 10*s*. Carriers earn 1*s*. a day and are given 3*d*. a day to buy food. Contract labourers and carriers are paid 25*s*. a month; these also receive 3*d*. a day subsistence money.

3. Native carpenters, cabinet-makers, masons, and smiths command ready employment and earn good wages at rates from 1*s* 6*d*. to 3*s*. a day.

Redivision of Administrative Districts.

By an Order in Council which came into force on the 1st November, 1907, new administrative districts were created in the Colony, the boundaries whereof have been defined, as far

as possible, in conformity with the tribal boundaries of the native headchiefs.

The three provinces of the Colony, were, however, but little affected by the Order.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

During the early part of the year a certain number of local disputes occupied attention in the Colony, but the latter half was a time of quietness. Speaking generally, it may be said that the relations between the Government and the native chiefs are satisfactory, and that increased respect for the Administration is noticeable in Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

NATIVE JURISDICTION.

An interesting feature of the year under review was the second reading in the Legislative Council of a Bill having for its aim the amelioration of the present unsatisfactory state of native tribunals, which, owing to inability to enforce their decisions, to the want of proper records, and to other causes, have fallen somewhat into disrepute, and the establishment of these tribunals as an integral factor in the recognised judicial system of the Colony. It is sought to effect these objects by the appointment of a Government officer as native registrar of every headchief's court, whose duties will be to record the minutes of the proceedings and the decisions of the court, and to issue process. The limit of the civil and criminal jurisdiction of these courts is to be confined to small cases where the parties are natives, and machinery is to be provided, through the medium of the native registrar, for the proper enforcement of judgments. Native law is, subject to the provisions of the bill, to be administered, and while native procedure is to be adhered to, as far as practicable, in the form of trial, the suggested methods of execution of judgments is based on the Supreme Court practice. Criticism has been freely invited, both on the principles and details of the Bill, alike from native chiefs and others who will be affected by its provisions, and from judicial officers of the Colony, and the Bill itself has been referred to a select committee composed of the legal and native members of the Council. Whatever may be its ultimate fate, the introduction of the measure will afford lasting evidence of an honest and generous endeavour to deal satisfactorily with a question beset with many practical difficulties.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

Much interesting and valuable research work has been done by Dr. W. M. Graham, of the West African Medical Staff, who was detailed to investigate and make classified collections of the biting insects of Ashanti. He has been engaged especially

in making as complete a collection as possible of the ticks, flies, mosquitoes, and other diptera, defining the localities in which they are found, making microphotographs of perfect blood-sucking insects captured, identifying specimens, describing and drawing some of the agricultural pests which attack cocoa and other products, and studying the distribution of the tsetse fly in Ashanti; and his report is likely to prove of great scientific value.

Dr. A. E. Horn, of the West African Medical Staff, was detailed for special duty in connection with the study of the epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis in the Northern Territories, and this duty was carried out under many difficulties, not the least being the suspicious and unfriendly attitude of some of the wild tribes inhabiting those regions.

General Conditions.

The general feature of the year under review was peaceful progress. With its revenue, its volume of trade, and its gold output, breaking all records of previous years, with its unmistakable evidence of a welcome interest in matters agricultural in Ashanti and the Colony, its improved health record for Europeans, and its freedom from serious disturbance, the year 1907 may fairly claim to be one of the most successful in the annals of the Colony.

A. Willoughby Osborne,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

3rd July, 1908.

APPENDIX.

Economic Investigations conducted at the Imperial Institute during the year 1907 for the Gold Coast Colony.

Reports from the Imperial Institute have been made to the Government of the Colony on the following subjects on the basis of investigations conducted in the Scientific and Technical Department, followed, when necessary, by technical trials by manufacturers and commercial experts. In many cases recommendations have been made as to the further action which is required in the Colony in order to develop the production of those materials for which it is probable that there would be a satisfactory commercial demand.

Rubber.—A series of samples of 21 samples of *Funtumia elastica* rubber prepared in "biscuit" form was forwarded from Ashanti. With two exceptions the specimens were of very promising quality and the valuations obtained showed that the rubber in this form will realise much higher prices than the ordinary native lump rubber.

Four other samples of Funtumia rubber, and one specimen of *Ficus Vogelii* rubber were also dealt with during the year. The Funtumia rubbers were prepared by different methods, including the use of an infusion of the leaves of *Bauhinia reticulata* for coagulating the latex. They were all of good quality, and very satisfactory valuations were obtained for them. The use of a hot infusion of the leaves of *Bauhinia reticulata* for coagulating *Funtumia latex* appears to give very good results, and entirely obviates the necessity of applying direct heat to the latex.

The *Ficus Vogelii* rubber contained 35·6 per cent. of resin, which is rather less than was found in the two previous specimens from the Colony. A small consignment of this rubber has been asked for so that technical trials can be made.

Kola nuts.—Specimens of several varieties of kola nuts from the Gold Coast have been examined and found to be of marketable quality.

Cotton.—Thirteen samples of unginned cotton, comprising American, native, and hybrid varieties, were received for examination. The cottons were of very good quality, certain samples being valued at 6½*d.* to 7½*d.* per lb., with "middling" American at 6·6*d.* per lb.

Fibres.—A specimen of *Triumfetta semitriloba* fibre was of excellent quality, and was valued at £35 per ton, with finest Bengal jute at £35 to £40 per ton.

Specimens of plantain and banana fibres were of good quality but rather weaker than Manila hemp; they were valued at £40 and £36 per ton respectively.

A sample of pine-apple fibre was also examined.

Oil seeds.—The seeds of *Carapa guineensis* have been examined and found to yield an oil which would be useful for soap-making. The oil would probably realise from £22 to £30 per ton.

Tanning materials.—Samples of mangrove barks were examined but did not contain sufficient tannin to be worth consideration for export, although they would probably be found of value locally for tanning or for the preparation of a tanning extract.

Cocoa.—During 1907 the Imperial Institute has again co-operated with the Government of the Gold Coast in the development of the cocoa industry in the Colony. In order to obtain trustworthy information regarding the market value of the better grades of Gold Coast cocoa two consignments of selected cocoa from a number of native planters were forwarded to this country for sale in consultation with the Imperial Institute, and unusually good prices, ranging from 65*s.* to 69*s.* per cwt. were realised. Gold Coast cocoa has not previously attracted much attention from manufacturers in

this country, but as the result of the action recorded above an English firm has sent out a representative to the Colony.

Miscellaneous vegetable products.—A collection of miscellaneous vegetable products was received for examination. A very fine specimen of white maize was valued at 5*s.* 1*d.* per 100 lb., and a sample of red maize at 3*s.* 11*d.* per 100 lb. For cassava starch a price of 9*s.* per cwt. was quoted at Liverpool, and 20*s.* per cwt. was offered in London for a sample of dried chillies. A sample of guinea grains was described as of good quality and worth at the moment 47*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. This high price was, however, due to a scarcity of the product. There is usually a limited demand for guinea grains at about 40*s.* per cwt, or less.

Oil and Bitumen.—A sample of liquid bitumen from Bonyere was examined and found to be of some commercial importance. If obtainable in large quantities it could be used for the production, by distillation, of burning oil, lubricating oil, and asphalt.

A sample of bituminous sand from French territory was of less intrinsic value than the Bonyere bitumen, and was mainly of interest as perhaps indicating the occurrence of petroleum below the surface.

A number of new exhibits, including a model of a gold dredger, were received during the year and have been added to the West African Court in the public galleries, with full descriptive labels. A number of photographs, a map of the Colony, and a statistical table of information have also been added. A selection from the Gold Coast exhibits at the Imperial Institute was lent to the Colonial Products Exhibition held at Liverpool in 1907. A descriptive catalogue of the exhibits has been prepared for publication in the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute."

Mr. G. C. Dudgeon, the Superintendent of Agriculture for West Africa, has been in constant communication with the Imperial Institute on all matters connected with agricultural operations and development, and has transmitted numerous specimens of economic products for examination at the Imperial Institute.

Ordnance Survey

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
537	British Central Africa Protectorate	1906–1907
538	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
539	Leeward Islands	"
540	Straits Settlements	1906
541	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
542	Somaliland Protectorate	1906–1907
543	Bahamas	"
544	Barbados	"
545	Trinidad and Tobago	"
546	Grenada	"
547	Mauritius	1906
548	Fiji	"
549	Jamaica...	1906–1907
550	British Guiana	"
551	Northern Nigeria	"
552	British Honduras	1906
553	St. Lucia...	1906–1907
554	Southern Nigeria	1906
555	St. Vincent	1906–1907
556	Basutoland	"
557	East Africa Protectorate	"
558	Uganda Protectorate	"
559	Swaziland	"
560	St. Helena	1907
561	Ceylon	"
562	Falkland Islands	"
563	Gibraltar	"
564	Ashanti	"
565	Colonial Survey Committee	1907–1908
566	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1907
567	Seychelles	"
568	Bermuda	"
569	Weihaiwei	"
570	Hong Kong	"
571	Malta	1907–1908
572	British Honduras	1907

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
44	East Africa Protectorate	Survey Department.
45	Do. do.	Geology.
46	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey (1904–5).
47	Do.	Do. (1905–6)
48	Nyasaland Protectorate	Do.
49	East Africa Protectorate	Veterinary Department
50	British Colonies, &c.	Cotton Cultivation.
51	Southern Nigeria	Forest Administration.
52	South Africa	Native Education.
53	East Africa Protectorate	Veterinary Bacteriological Work, 1907–8.

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1908.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 613.

GOLD COAST.

REPORT FOR 1908.

(For Report for 1907, *see* No. 573.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

September, 1909.

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1909.

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SKETCH MAP.

No. 613.

GOLD COAST.

(For Report for 1907, *see* No. 573.)

THE ACTING GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Accra,
21st July, 1909.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, herewith, a comprehensive report on the Blue Book for the year, 1908, which has been prepared by the Acting Colonial Secretary, Mr. C. Riby Williams, C.M.G.

The most serious event in the history of the Colony in recent years was the unfortunate epidemic of plague which broke out at Accra in January. This is the first recorded instance of the existence of plague in a British West African Colony, though an outbreak occurred at Grand Bassam, in the neighbouring French Colony of the Ivory Coast, in the year 1899.

The origin of the infection remains uncertain; many theories have been put forward to account for its conveyance to the Gold Coast, but none are supported by reliable evidence, and the question still affords matter for speculation.

The outbreak was not definitely diagnosed as plague until the 10th of January; but it is practically certain that deaths from plague had occurred before the disease began to develop the character of an epidemic. The fact that the medical authorities did not announce the existence of the disease at an earlier date has been made the subject of local criticism. But, as the Officer Administering the Government at the time, I have no hesitation in stating that the preliminary enquiries and investigations were most thoroughly and conscientiously made by the Deputy Principal Medical Officer and his assistants.

It must be borne in mind that these officials had no previous experience of the disease, nor were they familiar with the plague bacillus; under such circumstances, a degree of reticence was, in my opinion, not only reasonable but wise. An authoritative pronouncement that plague has appeared in the midst of a community where, hitherto, its existence is neither known nor suspected, argues that the Deputy Principal Medical Officer possesses courage and self-reliance of a high order, and these qualities

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were no less apparent subsequently in the suppression of the epidemic.

The measures immediately taken to deal with the outbreak were:—

(i.) Accra declared an infected port under the Quarantine Ordinance.

(ii.) The establishment of isolation camps for contact cases, and of special markets in their vicinity.

(iii.) The provision of a separate burial ground for infected corpses.

(iv.) The closing of all schools.

(v.) The appointment of a Health Committee with special powers under the Towns Ordinance.

(vi.) The extermination of rodents and the offer of rewards for their destruction.

(vii.) The closing or demolition of houses and huts certified by a medical officer to be infected.

These preliminary measures were attended with success and it was soon apparent that the outbreak was well in hand. The disease at Accra never assumed the alarming proportions which have been developed in other countries, though its sanitary conditions and certain thickly populated native areas were favourable to the growth of a virulent epidemic.

The Gold Coast Colony is not a party to the Paris Sanitary Convention of 1903; but, in accordance with the spirit of that Convention, all British and foreign Governments in West Africa were immediately informed of local conditions and the measures adopted to prevent the spread of contagion.

Though the steps taken by the Colonial Government were sufficient to keep the epidemic in check for the time being, the Secretary of State decided to send out a specialist to advise as to the measures necessary to stamp out contagion, and the Colony was fortunate to obtain for this purpose the services of Professor W. J. Simpson, whose experience in connection with outbreaks of plague in India and South Africa and his position in the domain of tropical hygiene rendered him eminently qualified for the task. Professor Simpson arrived at Accra on the 2nd of February. He was appointed President of the Committee of Public Health and immediately took charge of all arrangements for the suppression of the epidemic. Up to that date the total number of deaths from plague at Accra was 67; there were 11 cases in the Contagious Diseases Hospital, and 32 contact cases in the isolation camps.

As is usual, the outbreak was associated with an epizootic of plague amongst rodents. A special laboratory for the examination of rats was established at Accra, where Dr. Graham was on various occasions able to acquaint the Health Committee that areas were infected in which the epidemic had not yet appeared. The invaluable information thus received enabled the Committee to take preventive measures in such localities, with the result that human beings remained free from contagion. There is no indication that the epizootic of plague spread beyond the town of Accra.

On the advice of Professor Simpson the undermentioned further measures were taken to suppress the outbreak and to prevent the spread of the contagion:—

(i.) The establishment of four stations for inoculation by Haffkine's prophylactic.

(ii.) The supervision and inspection of all cargo shipped from Accra and the fumigation of sacks and coverings of such cargo.

(iii.) The inoculation of all deck passengers and other natives leaving Accra by sea at least a week prior to their departure and the fumigation of their clothing and effects.

(iv.) The fumigation of parcel post mails.

(v.) The establishment of a land cordon round Accra. No person who had slept within the municipal boundaries within the preceding 14 days was allowed through the cordon without a passport, bearing an impress of his or her thumbmark, and signed by a Government medical officer, stating that the bearer had been inoculated at least seven days prior to the date of the passport. 4,000 such passports were issued by medical officers.

One of the most satisfactory features of the preventive measures was the readiness with which the natives voluntarily presented themselves for inoculation by Haffkine's prophylactic. More than 2,000 natives were inoculated between the 7th and 12th of February; and some 35,000 in all. It is regrettable that in spite of the measures taken to prevent natives leaving Accra by sea and land, a few fishermen evaded the police by night and left for towns on the coast. In each case the panic-stricken men carried contagion, with the result that outbreaks of plague occurred at Temma to the eastward, and at Nianyano, Brewa, Anamabo to the westward. Prompt steps were taken to deal with these villages, and the progress of the epidemic was checked in each instance; but not before 64 deaths had occurred at Nianyano, 19 at Brewa, and 12 at Anamabo.

It became apparent about the middle of February, when the fear inspired by the first ravages of the disease had to some extent abated, that the statute law of the Colony was inadequate to provide for the necessary measures to prevent the spread of the epidemic, and I requested Lord Elgin's sanction to lay before the Legislature the Bill which was subsequently enacted, with a few modifications, as "The Infectious Diseases Ordinance, 1908," (No. 2 of 1908). The provisions of this measure are drastic, but not more so than was warranted by the gravity of the situation. Briefly, it empowers the Governor in Council to declare:—

(i.) Any infectious or contagious disease to be within the provisions of the Ordinance.

(ii.) Any place or town an infected area.

(iii.) Any infected area to be evacuated.

It empowers a medical officer to order:—

(i.) A post-mortem examination where an infectious disease is suspected.

(ii.) A mark of identification to be placed on infected buildings.
(iii.) The disinfection or destruction of the same.
(iv.) The destruction of animals suspected of transmitting an infectious disease.
(v.) The removal or isolation of infected persons or persons suspected to be infected.

The Ordinance further provides for the appointment of Compensation Boards for dealing with all claims which may arise under the Ordinance, and empowers the Governor in Council to make rules for the carrying into effect the provisions of the Ordinance.

By Section 15 it was enacted that no action, suit, or civil proceeding of any kind should be brought, without the consent of the Attorney-General, for damages or compensation in respect of any measures taken to prevent the spread of the outbreak of plague as well before as after the commencement of the Ordinance. The Enactment thus made legal what had previously been done by the Executive in demolishing houses and property, while providing for the payment of compensation to the owners thereof.

The appointment of Compensation Boards has proved most successful, and no complaints have been received in connection with their awards.

The total number of cases of plague in the Colony between the outbreak in January and the 16th of August, when Accra was finally declared to be free from infection, was 336; of which 288 terminated fatally.

157 deaths occurred in Accra and 25 in villages in its vicinity. It is gratifying to report that out of 92 cases treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital 45, or 48·91 per cent., recovered.

106 deaths occurred in the Central Province.

The courage, determination, and devotion shown by Professor Simpson and the medical staff in preventing the spread of and stamping out the epidemic were worthy of the high traditions of the profession to which they belong, and their efforts were ably and energetically seconded, not only by officers of all departments resident in infected areas, but also by professional men and representatives of the mercantile community who served on the Committees of Public Health.

The admirable services rendered by these officials and non-officials have been rewarded by the successful result of their unselfish labours and the recognition by your Lordship of their good work.

I have, &c.,

H. Bryan,

Acting Governor.

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Crewe, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE GOLD COAST COLONY FOR THE YEAR 1908.

I.—FINANCIAL.

The revenue for the year 1908 was the highest yet recorded, and trade, notwithstanding depressed home markets and a local outbreak of plague, must be considered satisfactory. The revenue amounted to £752,141 11*s*. 4*d*., which exceeded the original estimate by £17,841 11*s*. 4*d*., and was £43,423 1*s*. 11*d*. in excess of that of the year 1907, although that year included a grant-in-aid of £5,000 from Imperial funds. Revenue exceeded expenditure by £64,849 7*s*. 8*d*. The latter included:—

(i.) £20,000 repaid to the Imperial Exchequer.

(ii.) £10,980 contributed to the Sinking Fund for liquidating the Railway Loan.

On the 31st December, 1907, assets exceeded liabilities by £477,871 16*s*. 4*d*., and on 31st December, 1908, by £542,721 4*s*.

The amounts collected under the several heads of revenue in the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories are shown in the following statements:—

Heads of Revenue.	Actual Revenue to 31st December, 1908.	Revenue for the same period of preceding year.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Customs	489,985 18 11	414,545 1 11	75,440 17 0	—
2. Light Dues...	2,301 10 0	2,346 14 0	—	45 4 0
3. Licences, &c.	27,416 14 9	23,467 7 8	3,949 7 1	—
4. Fees of Court, &c. ...	30,809 0 1	31,057 17 9	—	248 17 8
5. Railways	150,504 16 6	168,433 15 2	—	17,928 18 8
6. Post and Telegraphs ...	4,049 15 8	3,206 4 5	843 11 3	—
7. Rents of Government Land.	1,506 3 7	1,268 9 4	237 14 3	—
8. Interest	492 5 11	380 3 10	112 2 1	—
9. Ashanti	27,908 17 6	37,248 18 4	—	9,340 0 10
10. Northern Territories ...	10,938 12 9	18,089 18 3	—	7,151 5 6
11. Miscellaneous	6,227 15 8	3,673 18 10	2,553 16 10	—
Total	752,141 11 4	703,718 9 6	83,137 8 6	34,714 6 8
12. Land Sales...	—	—	—	—
Imperial Grants	—	5,000 0 0	—	5,000 0 0
Grand Total ...	752,141 11 4	708,718 9 6	83,137 8 6	39,714 6 8

Revenue of Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

Ashanti.	£	s.	d.	Northern Territories.	£	s.	d.
Caravan tolls	2,318	7	6	Caravan tolls	9,293	13	6
Ferry tolls	241	1	5	Ferry tolls	20	14	0
Auctioneers' licences ...	20	0	0	Hunting licences ...	21	0	0
Boat and canoe licences	29	5	0	Court fines and fees ...	363	17	6
Dog licences	19	10	0	Market and slaughter-house fees.	423	8	6
Dredging licences ...	5	0	0	Sale of live stock ...	26	16	6
Firearms and ammunition licences.	8	17	6	Sale of provisions ...	550	11	7
Hunting licences ...	6	10	0	Sale of stamps, &c. ...	180	0	3
Prospecting and mining licences.	20	0	0	Miscellaneous	58	10	11
Spirit licences	4,460	0	0				
Wine and beer licences...	38	0	0				
Court fines and fees ...	627	2	3				
Market and slaughter-house fees.	828	17	6				
Mining royalties ...	12,312	9	0				
Obuassi contribution ...	676	18	6				
Postal subsidy from Akrokerri mines.	50	0	0				
Rents from Government land.	1,295	0	9				
Sale of stamps, &c. ...	4,589	8	7				
Sale of unserviceable stores.	11	19	9				
Miscellaneous	350	9	9				
Total	27,908	17	6	Total	10,938	12	9

The following heads exhibit increases over the original estimates:—

	£	s.	d.
Customs	79,985	18	11
Light Dues	101	10	0
Licences, &c.	5,416	14	9
Post and Telegraphs	299	15	8
Rents of Government Land	256	3	7
	£86,060	2	11

The increase under the head Customs is due to a large excess under the sub-head "Specific," caused by an additional 6*d*. per gallon duty imposed on Spirits (Ordinance No. 6 of 1908), and to abnormal withdrawals of spirits from bond during the month of December.

The increase under Licences, &c., is due, to a large extent, to amounts received in respect of Firearms and Ammunition Licences, under Ordinance No. 3 of 1907, which came into force on the 1st of October, 1907, and additional Spirit Licences. Increases also occur under Ferry Tolls.

The heads which show decreases under the estimates are:—

	£	s.	d.
Fees of Court, &c.	6,190	19	11
Railway	24,495	3	6
Interest	12,507	14	1
Ashanti	12,091	2	6
Northern Territories	7,061	7	3
Miscellaneous	5,772	4	4
Land Sales	100	0	0
	£68,218	11	7

Fees of Court, &c.:—The decrease under this head is due principally to the revenue under the sub-head "Stamp Duties" failing to realize the amount anticipated, though there was an increase of £18,496 12*s.* 6*d.* on the amount received in the year 1907. There was also a falling off under the sub-heads "Survey Fees" and "Mines Police." On the other hand, the sub-head "Prison Labour" showed an increase of £601 17*s.*, and "Escort Police" of £223 16*s.* 9*d.*

The decrease under Railways is attributable to the inactivity in the mining industry with regard to upward freight, and to the decrease on the timber and rubber traffic in the down direction, owing to depression in the home markets. Various rates were also reduced from the 1st of August, but without a corresponding growth of tonnage.

The decrease under Interest is due to the proposed loan for Railways and Harbour works, authorized by Ordinance No. 12 of 1906 (re-enacted and extended by Ordinance No. 4 of 1908) not having been raised during the year. Thus it was not possible to release, for investment, the surplus funds of the Colony, which have been advanced to carry on loan works.

The decrease under Ashanti is mainly due to the abolition, with effect from the 1st of August, of the Caravan Tolls and to the failure of Mining Royalties to realize expectations. The following sub-heads also show decreases:—Ferry Tolls (£558 18*s.* 7*d.*) due to a considerable decrease in the quantity of rubber ferried; Court Fines and Fees (£472 17*s.* 9*d.*) which are subject to variation, and Rents from Government Lands (£404 19*s.* 3*d.*) due, to a certain extent, to arrears not brought to account before the end of the year.

The decrease under Northern Territories is almost entirely due to the abolition of the Caravan Tolls. There is also a decrease of £349 8*s.* 5*d.* under the sub-head "Sale of Provisions," owing to the system of purchase of Government provisions having been discontinued.

Under Miscellaneous, the receipts for Mining Royalties fell short of the Estimate by £6,203 14*s.*

The estimated expenditure for the year was £894,689, the actual expenditure being £687,292 3*s.* 8*d.*, or £207,396 16*s.* 4*d.* under the estimate and an increase of £70,167 15*s.* 2*d.* over that for the year 1907.

The savings on the estimates are mainly under the heads of:—

(i.) Railways, £15,555 19*s.* 11*d.*, due partly to lower working expenses corresponding to a greatly decreased tonnage, and partly to the cost of locomotives, on order, not having been met during the year.

(ii.) Public Debt Charges, £34,625 15*s.*, due to a saving in the amount of interest estimated to be paid to stockholders, namely £56,000, which, owing to the proposed Loan for Railway and Harbour Works not having been raised, was not required. As against this saving the interest paid on advances by the Crown Agents to carry on the loan works, namely £21,537 10*s.* 4*d.*, should be taken into consideration.

(iii.) Ashanti Disturbances. Owing to the loan not having been raised, surplus balances were not available for the payment of the sum of £34,380 due to the Imperial Exchequer in respect of troops lent during the Ashanti disturbances of 1900. For the same reason

(iv.) the sum of £100,000 provided under repayment of of Loans from Surplus Balances to the Imperial Exchequer has not yet been met.

(v.) Works Chargeable to Surplus Balances, £17,881 7*s.* 7*d.*, due to the works not having been proceeded with to the extent anticipated.

(vi.) Gold Coast Regiment, £3,499, due to savings under salaries, &c.

(vii.) Police, £5,583 11*s.* 4*d.*, due to eleven months' expenditure only having been brought to account during the year; and

(viii.) Public Works Extraordinary, £3,200 7*s.* 9*d.*, though this does not represent any saving as the amount will be fully required during the year 1909 for the completion of works.

The appended tables show the expenditure, in detail, as compared with the year 1907:—

Head of Expenditure.	Expenditure, 1907.	Expenditure, 1908.	Increase.	Decrease.
Establishments.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Governor and Legislature	5,227 12 1	5,909 16 10	682 4 9	—
2. Supreme Court	7,764 10 5	8,083 8 0	318 17 7	—
3. Law Officers	2,398 7 0	1,637 13 9	—	760 13 3
4. Secretariat	5,358 3 2	5,289 18 10	—	68 4 4
5. Printing Office	6,194 14 6	6,236 17 8	42 3 2	—
6. Native Affairs	1,747 14 7	2,180 9 11	432 15 4	—
7. Provincial and District Commissioners.	17,848 2 11	17,990 5 4	142 2 5	—
8. Treasury	10,933 8 1	11,044 19 6	111 11 5	—
9. Customs	21,230 0 11	21,650 11 8	420 10 9	—
10. Customs Preventive Services . ..	14,494 0 10	16,564 2 1	2,070 1 3	—
11. Lighthouses and Signal Stations ..	1,671 13 6	1,311 10 0	—	360 3 6
12. Railways	92,313 5 2	77,471 0 1	—	14,842 5 1
13. Post and Telegraphs	20,715 8 0	20,808 19 1	93 11 1	—
14. Transport Department	1,872 18 3	1,705 1 7	—	167 16 8
15. Transport and Travelling	21,670 8 6	24,705 19 3	3,035 10 9	—
16. Medical	32,164 17 8	36,789 7 11	4,624 10 3	—
17. Sanitation..	3,079 16 6	3,615 10 2	535 13 8	—
Carried forward				

Heads of Expenditure.	Expenditure, 1907.	Expenditure, 1908.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward				
17a. Veterinary Surgeon	—	—	—	—
18. Education	10,722 19 6	12,126 16 2	1,403 16 8	—
19. Agriculture..	6,268 5 6	5,916 5 11	—	351 19 7
20. Forestry	—	1,665 5 2	1,665 5 2	—
21. Mines..	1,337 16 11	1,485 18 10	148 1 11	—
22. Gold Coast Regiment	65,326 10 1	66,014 0 0	687 9 11	—
22a. Do. do. 2nd Battalion	3,433 12 5	—	—	3,433 12 5
23. Volunteers	2,652 6 6	3,061 3 1	408 16 7	—
24. Police..	24,892 18 11	24,293 8 8	—	599 10 3
25. Prisons	11,719 4 4	13,469 17 5	1,750 13 1	—
26. Colonial Chaplain	532 7 0	529 12 3	—	2 14 9
27. Public Cemeteries	467 7 11	514 16 9	47 8 10	—
28. Audit Office	2,663 14 1	2,994 0 7	330 6 6	—
29. Mines Surveys	4,517 0 6	—	—	4,517 0 6
29a. Surveys	—	2,733 13 8	2,733 13 8	—
30. Ashanti	26,496 9 3	27,791 6 10	1,294 17 7	—
31. Northern Territories	24,304 5 1	22,607 10 11	—	1,696 14 2
32. (Northern Territories) Constabulary	9,163 1 10	10,321 5 0	1,158 3 2	—
33. Miscellaneous Services	8,067 9 9	30,218 19 4	22,151 9 7	—
34. Pensions and Gratuities	9,964 1 5	10,350 19 2	386 17 9	—
35. Public Debt Charges	66,822 9 10	65,544 5 0	—	1,278 4 10
36. Public Works	13,984 4 10	16,564 16 10	2,580 12 0	—
37. Do. Recurrent	14,992 12 5	16,053 12 8	1,061 0 3	—
	575,014 0 2	597,253 5 11	50,318 5 1	28,078 19 4
38. Public Works Extraordinary ..	21,482 1 1	65,369 12 3	43,887 11 2	—
39. Post and Telegraphs Extraordinary	5,401 7 9	2,550 13 1	—	2,850 14 8
40. Repayments of Loans	15,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	—
	616,897 9 0	685,173 11 3	99,205 16 3	30,929 14 0
41. Repayment of Loans from Surplus Balances.	—	—	—	—
42. Works chargeable to Surplus Balances.	222 4 9	2,118 12 5	1,896 7 8	—
43. Ashanti Disturbances, from Surplus Balances.	4 14 9	—	—	4 14 9
Total	617,124 8 6	687,292 3 8	101,102 3 11	30,934 8 9

The following statements show the expenditure in 1908 charged against Ashanti and the Northern Territories:—

Ashanti.	£	s.	d.	Northern Territories.	£	s.	d.
Ashanti (Head XXX of Estimates).	27,791	6	10	Northern Territories (Head XXXI. of Estimates).	22,607	10	11
Treasury...	771	7	5	Treasury...	487	2	9
Customs (Preventive services).	1,848	0	0	Post and telegraphs ...	316	2	5
Post and telegraphs ...	1,546	3	3	Medical department ...	4,717	13	10
Transport department ...	589	6	1	Sanitation	12	0	0
Medical department ...	5,382	8	3	Agriculture	13	15	0
Agriculture	395	8	7	W.A.F.F. (proportionate cost).	5,604	0	0
W.A.F.F. (proportionate cost).	45,823	0	0	Northern Territories Constabulary.	10,321	5	0
Volunteers	475	11	2	Public works	396	0	5
Police	1,850	17	0	Public works extraordinary.	5,786	7	6
Prisons	923	12	8				
Public works	1,200	0	2				
Public works extraordinary.	7,432	11	7				
Post and telegraphs extraordinary.	2,550	13	1				
Total	98,580	6	1	Total	50,261	17	10

As compared with 1907 the principal increases in expenditure were:—

	£	s.	d.
(i.) Miscellaneous Services	22,151	9	7
(ii.) Public Works Extraordinary ...	43,887	11	2
(iii.) Repayment of Loans	5,000	0	0

and various sums under the heads:—Customs (£2,070 1*s.* 3*d.*), due to one month of 1907 expenditure having been paid in 1908; Transport and Travelling (£3,035 10*s.* 9*d.*), due mainly to the increased amount paid to the railway for conveyance of Government officials and goods; Medical (£4,624 10*s.* 3*d.*), due to increases under Personal Emoluments; Education (£1,403 16*s.* 8*d.*), increased grants-in-aid to assisted schools and equipment of the new Government training institution and technical school; Forestry (£1,665 5*s.* 2*d.*), cost of special officer to examine and report on the forests of the Colony and Ashanti; Prisons (£1,750 13*s.* 1*d.*), due to rations for and supervision over increased number of prisoners; Surveys (2,733 13*s.* 8*d.*), a new department formed to take the place of the previous Mines Surveys Department; Ashanti (£1,294 17*s.* 7*d.*), increased Public Works and Coomassie Agricultural Show; Northern Territories Constabulary (£1,158 3*s.* 2*d.*), due to increase for clothing and equipment, and arms and ammunition ; Public Works Department (£2,580 12*s.*), increased Personal Emoluments, following a larger programme of work; Public Works Recurrent (1,061 0*s.* 3*d.*), increase in the cost of maintaining trade roads; and Works Chargeable to Surplus Balances (£1,896 7*s.* 8*d.*), due to increased expenditure on these works.

The increase under (i), Miscellaneous Services, is entirely due to the outbreak of plague, for which a sum of £25,000 was voted by the Legislature; under (ii.), augmented programme of public works undertaken in 1908, and (iii.), due to three instalments only having been paid to the Imperial Government during the year 1907.

The principal decreases were:—

	£	s.	d.
(i.) Railways	14,842	5	1
(ii.) Gold Coast Regiment, 2nd Battalion	3,433	12	5
(iii.) Mines Surveys	4,517	0	6
(iv.) Northern Territories	1,696	14	2
(v.) Public Debt Charges	1,278	4	10
(vi.) Post and Telegraphs Extraordinary	2,850	14	8

These decreases were due under (i.) to lower working costs consequent on reduced traffic; under (ii.) to the disbandment, in 1906, of the 2nd Battalion, Gold Coast Regiment, West African Frontier Force; (iii.) a new department having taken its place; (iv.) vacancies in staff, &c., for portions of the year; (v.) less interest paid on advances by the Crown Agents, and (vi.) decreased expenditure on Telegraph Construction.

The following is a comparative statement of the total revenue and expenditure for the past five years :—

Revenue.						Expenditure.					
Year.	Amount.				Remarks.	Year.	Amount.				Remarks.
	£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.		
1904	682,193	0	0		Includes £31,800 4*s.* 4*d.* Grants-in-aid of Northern Territories.	1904	622,376	11	5		Includes £5,612 0*s.* 7*d.* on account of Ashanti disturbances.
1905	586,221	8	1		Includes £13,759 6*s.* 6*d.* Grants-in-aid of Northern Territories.	1905	616,118	11	2		Includes £4,106 15*s.* 2*d.* on account of Ashanti disturbances, and £20,000 repayment of loans.
1906	683,101	16	3		Includes £10,000 Grants-in-aid of Northern Territories.	1906	628,906	3	0		Includes £224 7*s.* 11*d.* on account of Ashanti disturbances and £26,598 18*s.* 11*d.* repayment of loans.
1907	708,718	9	6		Includes £5,000 Grants-in-aid of Northern Territories.	1907	617,124	8	6		Includes £15,000 on account of repayment of loans.
1908	752,141	11	4		Includes no Grants-in-aid.	1908	687,292	3	8		Includes £20,000 repayment of loans.

The only forms of direct taxation in the Colony proper are the licences on vehicles and the house rate levied under the Town Councils Ordinance. In the towns of Accra, Cape Coast, and Sekondi these items form part of the revenue of their respective municipalities.

The collection of caravan tolls was discontinued, both in Ashanti and in the Northern Territories from the 1st of September.

The following is a detailed statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Colony on the 31st December, 1908 :—

1908. Liabilities.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Inter-Colonial Accounts (due by the Gold Coast).	2,797	17	2			
Prisoners' Property	42	3	4			
Transport Agency	504	14	7			
Police Reward Fund	960	11	6			
Northern Territories Constabulary Reward Fund.	316	7	0			
W.A.F.F. Reward Fund	1,639	10	5			
Bank of British West Africa, Ltd. ...	10,000	0	0			
Official Administrator	803	10	0			
Chief Registrar	1,745	2	0			
Customs Duties...	4,640	7	10			
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund ...	7,820	6	3			
Inland Money Orders	132	16	0			
Savings Bank	20,641	12	4			
General Post Office, London	—					
Through Money Orders	357	16	8			
Paymaster, W.A.F.F. 1st Batt., Gold Coast Regt.	79	18	8			
Paymaster, W.A.F.F., 2nd Batt., Gold Coast Regt.	12	6	7			
Rents on Concessions	424	15	9			
Railway Open Lines Deposit Account	2,056	8	4			
Drafts between Stations	4,555	15	8			
Sheriff	402	17	3			
Postal Orders	79	16	1			
Sundry Small Deposits	3,429	6	4			
Britton Trust Fund	30	12	2			
Postmaster General	6,086	13	3			
Imperial German Post Office Account	—					
				69,561	5	2
Drafts and Remittances	—			1,175	19	3
Surplus and Deficit Account (net excess of Assets over Liabilities).	—			542,721	4	0
				£613,458	8	5

1908. Assets.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Investments :—						
On Account of Savings Bank ...	16,299	14	0			
" " " Public Officers Guarantee Fund.	7,024	19	8			
" " " Bank of British WestAfrica, Ltd.	10,000	0	0			
" " " Britton Trust Fund	30	12	2			
				33,355	5	10
Inter-Colonial Accounts (due to the Gold Coast).	9,694	17	0			
Railway Open Lines Suspense Account	200	6	11			
General Manager Railway Open Lines	19,009	6	1			
Transport Agency	504	14	7			
General Post Office, London... ...	2,499	6	5			
Loan Account	442,875	13	8			
Sundry Authorised Advances ...	2,955	18	7			
Imprests	19,865	10	0			
				497,605	13	3
General Imprest Account	—			82,497	9	4
				£613,458	8	5

The excess of assets over liabilities on the 1st of January, 1908, was £477,871 16*s*. 4*d*. At the close of the year the excess stood at £542,721 4*s*., an increase of £64,849 7*s*. 8*d*.

The excess is explained as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Excess at 31st December, 1907	477,871	16	4
The revenue of 1908 was	752,141	11	4
	1,230,013	7	8
The Expenditure of 1908 amounted to ...	687,292	3	8
Leaving an excess at 31st December, 1908, of	£542,721	4	0

The surplus is accounted for as under:—

Assets.

	£	s.	d.
General Imprest Account (cash in hand) ...	82,497	9	4
General assets as shown in above table exclusive of advances made for Loan Works from Surplus Funds	88,085	5	5
Advances made for Loan Works from Surplus Funds pending the issue of a further loan	442,875	13	8
	£613,458	8	5

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.			
Sundry items shown in above detailed statement	69,561	5	2			
Drafts and remittances ...	1,175	19	3			
				70,737	4	5
Surplus				£542,721	4	0

On the 31st December, 1907, the Public Debt of the Colony was £2,206,964 16*s*. 7*d*. On the 31st of December, 1908, it amounted to £2,207,163 13*s*. 3*d*., or an increase of £198 16*s*. 8*d*. This increase is accounted for as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Additional advances by the Crown Agents ...	20,198	16	8
Less repayment to the Imperial Exchequer	20,000	0	0
	£198	16	8

The funded portion of the debt amounted to £1,098,000 5*s*. 9*d*., and the amount standing to the credit of the Sinking Fund for the extinction of the debt was £43,161 16*s*. 6*d*., as against £30,785 14*s*. 3*d*. at the close of the preceding year. £10,980 of this was contributed from general revenue, the balance accruing from interest realized on investments.

The following statement shows in detail the particulars of the Public Debt:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Imperial Exchequer—						
(i.) Ashanti Expedition, 1896 (due to the War Department)	98,798	3	6			
(ii.) West India Regiment, 1897-1898 (due to the War Department) ...	10,051	15	2			
(iii.) Telegraph lines to the Northern Territories, 1897-1898 (due to the Imperial Government)	29,441	10	8			
(iv.) Ashanti War, 1900 ...	469,425	5	11			
(v.) Government of Northern Nigeria (for troops lent during Ashanti disturbances, 1900)	34,380	5	10			
	642,097	1	1			
Less repayments	81,598	18	11			
				560,498	2	2
2. Railway Purposes and Harbour Works—						
(i.) 3 per cent. inscribed stock issued in March 1902	1,035,000	0	0			
(ii.) 3 per cent. inscribed stock issued against loan of £665,000	63,000	5	9			
(iii.) Advanced by Crown Agents pending issue of authorised Gold Coast loans	548,665	5	4			
				1,646,665	11	1
Total ...				£2,207,163	13	3

The currency and legal tender is British sterling, with the addition of the undermentioned French, Spanish, and American gold coins, the values of which are fixed by the Demonetisation Ordinance, No. 2 of 1880:—

—	Nominal Value.	Legal Value. £	s.	d.
French—				
Napoleon	20 francs.		15	10
Spanish—				
Doubloon	16 dollars.	3	4	0
Half Doubloon	8 „	1	12	0
American—				
Double Eagle	20 „	4	2	0
Eagle	10 „	2	1	0
Half Eagle	5 „	1	0	6
Quarter Eagle	2 „ 50 c.		10	3

British silver coins are legal tender to an unlimited amount; British bronze coins are legal tender up to an amount not exceeding one shilling. There is small circulation of the United States half-dollar, but the coin is not legal tender, and is not accepted by the Government; its current value is two shillings.

The use of bronze coinage has increased to a marked degree in the more civilised parts of the Colony and Ashanti. In the Accra markets copper coins have almost entirely superseded cowries, and in the larger Coast towns and in Coomassie and Obuasi they are now extensively circulated. In proof of this statement, it may be pointed out that whereas the importation of bronze in 1903 was only £25, in the year under review it exceeded £1,100. The objection to gold, which at one time was hardly ever in circulation amongst the natives, seems to have entirely disappeared.

The following statement shows the amount of gold, silver, and bronze coinage imported during the past two years:—

—	Gold.			Silver.			Bronze.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1907	29,256	0	0	406,636	4	0	1,100	0	2	436,992	4	2
1908	6,421	0	0	153,738	1	0	630	0	0	160,789	1	0

The Bank of British West Africa, Limited, is the only commercial bank established in the Colony and its dependencies, and has branches at Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi, Axim, Coomassie, and Tarkwa.

Municipal Bodies.

Municipalities have been established in the towns of Accra, Cape Coast, and Sekondi, under the provisions of the Town Councils Ordinance of 1894. These bodies consist of eight members, of whom four are official, nominated by the Government, and four are representatives elected by the ratepayers. In the absence of any election, by failure of the voters to nominate, the Governor has power to name four members to represent the ratepayers.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the Town Councils for the past five years:—

—	Revenue.					Expenditure.				
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Accra	5,339	5,151	5,075	5,589	5,740	5,751	4,852	4,819	4,647	5,966‡
Sekondi*	—	2,100	2,848	2,911	3,283	—	1,562	2,742	2,592	4,680
Cape Coast†	—	—	2,060	2,284	2,381	—	—	1,207	2,627	2,586

* Not established till 1905.
† Not established till 1906.
‡ £847 of this is special expenditure on account of plague which will be refunded by the Colonial Government.

There is no municipal debt.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

In the year under review the value of the total trade of the Colony was £4,554,617, as against £5,012,438 in 1907, or a decrease of £457,821. The head "Specie" accounts for nearly half of this decrease, viz.:—£211,432—being the difference between the totals of specie imported and exported combined, which were £564,637 and £353,205 for 1907 and 1908 respectively.

The following table gives the values of imports (exclusive of expenses on specie) exports, and total trade for the past five years:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1904	2,001,857	1,340,026	3,341,883
1905	1,486,068	1,646,145	3,132,213
1906	2,058,939	1,996,412	4,055,351
1907	2,366,195	2,641,674	5,007,869
1908	2,029,447	2,525,170	4,554,617

Although there has been a decrease of £457,821 as compared with the record year, 1907, the value of the total trade is £499,266 in excess of that for 1906.

As will be seen from the above table the value of imports in 1908, inclusive of expenses on specie, was less by £334,094 than that in 1907.

	£
The value of imports paying specific duties was	430,645
The value of imports paying *ad valorem* duties was	1,041,650
The value of imports free of duty was	559,806
	£2,032,101

These values include freight and other charges.

(i.) The total quantity of spirits of all kinds imported during the year was	Gallons. 1,254,120
	£
(ii.) The total declared value was	138,571
(iii.) The amount of revenue derived from spirits was	332,043
(iv.) The duty chargeable on spirits was	West of the River Volta, January to July 5*s.* per gallon, August to December 5*s.* 6*d.* per gallon. East of the Volta 3*s.* 7½*d.* per gallon.

The following statement gives under each of the above heads the figures for the previous five years:—

WEST OF THE VOLTA.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of Revenue derived from Spirits.	Rate per Gallon.
	Gallons.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
1904 ...	1,005,476½	118,746 14 0	232,089 11 2	4 6
1905 ...	938,513	107,821 3 1	213,473 16 7	4 6
1906 ...	993,572	107,980 5 4	243,679 4 11	4 6
1907 ...	1,080,380	120,426 11 8	234,476 13 10	5 0
1908 ...	1,098,759	121,549 6 6	332,497 6 0	January to July 5s., August to December, 5s. 6d.

EAST OF THE VOLTA.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of Revenue derived from Spirits.	Rate per Gallon.
	Gallons.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1904 ...	178,561	20,386 18 10	24,249 2 5	January to November 2s. 2d., 1st to 31st December 2s. 11d.
1905 ...	105,914	11,112 3 3	13,405 12 9	2s. 11d.
1906 ...	156,537	15,186 18 9	20,613 9 11	2s. 11d.
1907 ...	127,864	13,073 11 7	19,871 14 2	January to May 2s. 11d., June to December 3s. 7½d.
1908 ...	155,361	17,021 14 0	27,822 17 10	3s. 7½d.

TOTALS.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of Revenue derived from Spirits.
	Gallons.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1904	1,184,037½	139,133 12 10	256,338 13 7
1905	1,044,427	118,933 6 4	226,879 9 4
1906	1,150,109	123,167 4 1	264,292 14 10
1907	1,208,244	133,500 3 3	254,348 8 0
1908	1,254,120	138,571 0 6	332,043 4 11

The following table shows the value in sterling of imports and their countries of origin for the past two years:—

Country of Origin.	1907.			1908.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
United Kingdom	1,758,315	5	9	1,476,130	17	11
British Colonies :—						
Southern Nigeria	120,474	11	1	52,276	15	0
Sierra Leone	990	7	1	3,821	2	8
Other British Colonies	50	1	2	132	4	8
	121,514	19	4	56,230	2	4
Foreign Countries :—						
Germany	233,234	16	10	242,023	6	3
France	11,540	16	4	8,649	7	6
United States	38,734	8	6	24,124	15	4
Holland	103,855	9	5	96,773	15	6
Africa (Foreign)	67,703	7	6	105,351	8	4
Other Foreign Countries	31,295	17	6	20,163	3	9
	486,364	16	1	497,085	16	8
Summary :—						
United Kingdom	1,758,315	5	9	1,476,130	17	11
British Colonies	121,514	19	4	56,230	2	4
Foreign Countries	486,364	16	1	497,085	16	8
Grand Total	2,366,195	1	2*	2,029,446	16	11*

* Exclusive of expenses on specie.

The principal articles imported during the last two years, and the comparative quantities and values thereof, are shown in the following table:—

Articles.	1907.		1908.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
		£		£	£	£
Ale and Porter .. .. .. galls.	50,088	7,824	66,154	9,998	2,174	—
Apparel, Wearing	—	82,070	—	79,526	—	2,544
Beads	—	22,571	—	32,379	9,808	—
Beef and Pork .. .. .. brls.	4,045	11,381	3,041	8,839	—	2,542
Brass and Copperware	—	3,931	—	5,957	2,026	—
Bread and Biscuits .. .. cwts.	9,789	11,347	6,741	8,334	—	3,013
Building Materials	—	32,520	—	28,259	—	4,261
Carriages and Carts .. .. No.	325	2,566	382	3,020	454	—
Coal.. .. .. tons	24,649	36,881	22,128	32,381	—	4,500
Coopers' Stores .. .. .. pkgs.	16,788	26,133	9,954	15,618	—	10,515
Cordage .. .. cwts.	5,291	22,214	5,403	24,480	2,266	—
Cotton Yarn and Twist .. lbs	464,224	27,230	489,093	27,567	337	—
Cotton Goods (excluding Yarn and Twist). ..	—	508,754	—	414,164	—	94,590
Earthenware	—	7,702	—	9,794	2,092	—
Flour .. .. brls.	21,156	28,500	25,930	37,314	8,814	—
Furniture	—	20,704	—	20,388	—	316
Gunpowder .. .. .. lbs	309,401	5,953	336,182	6,773	820	—
Guns and Pistols .. .. .. No.	3,659	4,610	4,215	6,426	1,816	—
Hardware	—	54,113	—	55,420	1,307	—
Lumber .. .. sq. ft.	3,508,913	30,898	2,010,810	17,227	—	13,671
Carried forward ..						

Articles.		1907. Quantity.	1907. Value.	1908. Quantity.	1908. Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
			£		£	£	£
Brought forward ..							
Machinery		—	161,798	—	149,078	—	12,720
Oil (Kerosine)	galls.	665,529	27,451	862,931	32,909	5,458	—
Perfumery		—	29,804	—	25,569	—	4,235
Provisions		—	88,120	—	100,013	11,893	—
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock. ..		—	5,065	—	1,899	—	3,166
Rice	cwts.	71,902	42,013	92,587	55,712	13,699	—
Salt	"	51,836	6,582	57,872	7,646	1,064	—
Silk Goods		—	50,670	—	42,949	—	7,721
Soap	lbs.	3,457,393	25,164	3,982,034	28,354	3,190	—
Spirits, Gin and Geneva ..	galls.	458,898	61,611	411,892	57,560	—	4,051
" Rum	"	723,458	56,335	814,419	65,251	8,916	—
" Other	"	25,888	15,554	27,809	15,760	206	—
Sugar..	cwts.	26,830	25,360	27,768	27,299	1,939	—
Tobacco, Manufactured ..	lbs.	51,459	13,810	58,572	16,862	3,057	—
" Unmanufactured ..	"	1,182,983	32,602	1,112,384	35,365	2,763	—
Wines	galls.	44,856	14,083	58,151	17,547	3,464	—
Woollen Goods (including Yarn and Twist). ..		—	15,453	—	15,164	—	289
Specie		—	436,992	—	160,789	—	276,203
Other Articles		—	309,826	—	329,857	20,031	—
Total	.. £		2,366,195*	—	2,029,447*	107,589	444,337
				Increase			107,589
				Net Decrease			336,748

* Exclusive of expenses on specie.

The chief items showing an increase are:—

	£
Beads	9,808
Flour	8,814
Oil (kerosine)	5,458
Provisions	11,893
Rice	13,699
Spirits (rum)	8,916

The most marked decreases are:—

	£
Coopers' stores	10,515
Cotton goods	94,590
Lumber	13,671
Machinery	12,720
Silk goods	7,721
Coal	4,500
Perfumery	4,235
Spirits (gin)	4,051
Building materials	4,261

The import trade was seriously affected by the outbreak of plague at Accra and the imposition of quarantine measures consequent thereon. Cargoes were in some cases over carried, or landed at ports other than those to which consigned, involving costly delay and loss of markets. Ships omitted occasionally to call at some ports, notably Accra. Other causes which contributed to a diminished importation were the large stocks of cotton goods and lumber on hand from 1907 prices. The coal imported was also of lower value than in 1907, prices having fallen. Taken

altogether, however, the value of imports in 1908 compares very favourably with a prosperous year like 1907, when prices for produce were exceptionally good.

The total value of exports in 1908 was £2,525,170 10*s.* 11*d.*, a decrease of only £116,503 5*s.* compared with 1907, which is chiefly accounted for by the low prices obtaining in the European and local markets, a contributory cause being the quarantine restrictions.

The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal articles of export compared with those of 1907:—

Articles.	1907.		1908.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
		£		£	£	£
Cocoa .. .. .. lbs.	20,956,400	515,089	28,545,910	540,821	25,732	—
Cola Nuts.. .. .. pkgs.	6,278	78,901	4,484 pkgs. 4,420,815 lbs.	84,362	5,461	—
Copra .. .. .. tons	386	6,186	613	6,490	304	—
Cotton, Raw .. .. lbs.	56,088	966	51,480	1,171	205	—
Gold and Gold Dust .. ozs.	292,125	1,164,676	288,546	1,151,944	—	12,732
Concentrates .. .. lbs.	265,245		70,971			
Guinea Grains .. .. "	87,074	1,127	21,217	282	—	845
Gum Copal .. .. "	398,363	5,134	380,951	4,759	—	375
Ivory .. .. .. "	1,575	373	1,641	382	9	—
Lumber (Native Timber) sup.ft.	18,528,348	169,458	19,009,963	158,306	—	11,152
Palm Kernels .. .. tons	9,753	101,822	8,956	77,821	—	24,001
Palm Oil .. .. .. galls.	1,867,945	119,468	2,255,371	129,535	10,067	—
Rubber .. .. .. lbs.	3,549,548	333,120	1,773,248	168,144	—	164,976
Silver .. .. .. ozs.	351	43	608	76	33	—
Specie	—	127,645	—	192,416	64,771	—
Other Articles	—	17,666	—	8,662	—	9,004
	—	2,641,674	—	2,525,171	106,582	223,085
			Increase		—	106,582
			Net Decrease ..		—	116,503

Following the method adopted in previous report, the value of the exports of gold and specie will here be deducted from the total value of exports for the purpose of showing the value of the principal agricultural and economic products The comparative return below shows a decrease of £168,542, of which £64,771 is due to the larger export of specie in 1908:—

1907.	Amount.	1908.	Amount.
	£		£
Total Exports	2,641,674	Total Exports ...	2,525,171
£		£	
Gold ... 1,164,676		Gold ... 1,151,171	
Specie ... 127,645		Specie ... 192,416	
	1,292,321		1,344,360
Total other Exports ...	1,349,353	Total other Exports...	1,180,811

The increase in the exportation of 7,589,510 lbs. of cocoa valued at £25,732 is most satisfactory, taking into account the quarantine restrictions in the busiest season and the fall in the market prices.

It is satisfactory to note that, whereas in 1907 there was a decrease of £5,540 in the exportation of palm oil as compared with 1906, there was in 1908 an increase of £10,067 over that in the preceding year, notwithstanding the lower market price.

There was a decrease of £11,152 in the value of the native timber exported, although the quantity shows an increase of 481,615 feet. The price of mahogany fell during 1908.

Palm kernels showed a decrease of £24,001, and rubber of £164,976, attributable in each case to the very considerable fall in market price especially during the early part of the year. In addition, the diminished export of palm kernels is partly to be accounted for by the increased attention to, and extension of, the cultivation of cocoa.

The principal ports in the Colony are:—

Port.	Value of Imports, 1908.	Value of Exports, 1908.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
Sekondi	740,007	1,381,413	2,121,420
Accra	459,853	415,308	875,161
Addah	199,165	217,204	416,369
Axim	182,167	184,995	367,162
Cape Coast	114,811	66,677	181,488
Kwitta...	87,805	45,863	133,668
Saltpond	57,854	65,527	123,381
Winneba	64,568	55,706	120,274

Sekondi owes its position as the most important port to the fact that it is the terminus of the Sekondi-Coomassie Railway, which connects the Coast both with the mining districts and with Ashanti. Accra, the second in importance, is the headquarters of the Government and the principal port of shipment for cocoa.

The amount of gold obtained during the year under review was 281,275·206 fine ounces of an estimated value of £1,194,743 2*s*. 7*d*.; being an increase of 7,359·028 fine ounces of an estimated value of £31,226 6*s*. 10*d*. over that of the preceding year.

Of this total output, the mines in the Colony contributed 218,767·570 fine ounces and those in Ashanti 62,489·636.

The appended table shows the value of gold exported by the various mining companies during the past five years:—

Name of Company.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Colony.	£	£	£	£	£
Abbontiakoon Block 1, Ltd. ...	—	23,188	132,681	122,618	114,725
Abosso Gold Mining Company Ltd.	—	93,351	142,682	117,275	113,616
African Gold Dredging and Mining Concessions, Ltd.	—	2,072	12,618	9,895	12,818
Ankobrah (Taquah and Abosso) Development Syndicate.	5,610	1,384	12,071	5,035	1,273

Name of Company.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Colony—cont.	£	£	£	£	£
Attasi Mines (1905) and Railway Company, Ltd.	—	—	7,352	28,903	17,639
Bibiani Goldfields Ltd.	45,038	79,551	81,125	—	97,655
Broomassie Mines, Ltd. ...	8,913	44,781	55,412	76,386	112,358
Prestea Block A, Ltd.	—	—	25,321	199,101	154,819
Taquah Mining and Exploration Company, Ltd.	—	1,282	25,758	73,309	216,899
Wassaw (Gold Coast) Mines, Ltd.	89,386	76,043	34,850	107,607	87,127
Ashanti.					
Akrokerri (Ashanti) Mines, Ltd.	—	80,721	98,013	60 931	61,739
Ashanti Rivers and Concessions, Ltd.	—	13,598	—	--	21,733
Ashanti Goldfields Auxiliary Company, Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—
Ashanti Goldfields Corporation	--	—	—	—	—
Ashanti Quartzite Company, Ltd.	—	—	—	434	3,329
Imbatiem Goldfields, Ltd. ...	—	—	—	96	—
Offin River Gold Estates, Ltd. ...	4,972	11,031	11,903	23,248	20,865
Sansu Mines, Ltd.	27,516	1,458	16,912	32,502	—

The following table shows the total value of the yearly output of gold for the past five years:—

Year.	Value. £
1904	378,480
1905	653,820
1906	892,291
1907	1,163,516
1908	1,194,743

The gold obtained by dredging in the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti amounted to 13,342·761 fine ounces, of an estimated value of £56,690 10*s*. 7*d*., as compared with 13,364·885 fine ounces, of an estimated value of £56,774 0*s*. 4*d*., in 1907.

The various companies working on the Tarkwa conglomerate reef crushed 239,982 short tons for a recovery of 125,328·336 fine ounces of gold, being an extraction of 10·44 dwts. per short ton.

The companies working on quartz reefs crushed 290,775 short tons with a recovery of 142,586·109 fine ounces, or an average of 9·78 dwts. per ton of 2,000 lbs.

In dredging operations 11 dredgers were employed in digging 2,275,343 cubic yards of alluvial, with a recovery of 13,342·761 fine ounces of gold, of an estimated value of £56,690 10*s*. 7*d*., equivalent to an extraction of 2·81 grains per cubic yard treated.

The Prestea, Block A, Limited, have nearly completed the erection of an additional 10 heads of stamps, and have put Wilfley tables in the present mill.

The Broomassie Mines, Limited, are erecting a Brückner roaster for treatment of concentrates, and also further tables for the concentration of slimes and tailings.

The Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, Limited, are making extensive additions to their present plant.

The following Companies have stopped work on their concessions:—

The Axim Mines, Limited.

The Attasi Mines (1905) and Railway Company, Limited.

The Imbatiem Goldfields, Limited.

Labour.—The average number of persons employed by the mining and dredging companies throughout the year was 15,796, as compared with 15,277 employed in 1907.

The labourers from the Northern Territories who arrived on the mines in 1907 were paid off in June. The experiment of introducing this labour was, for the most part, satisfactory, and the mining companies should be able to obtain a considerable amount of labour from this source.

Sanitation and Health.—The mining companies continue to improve their camps by clearing bush and planting grass, a policy which has resulted in a further improvement in the health of their employés.

Fourteen certificates of validity were granted by the Supreme Courts of the Colony during the year, and two by the Court of the Chief Commissioner of Ashanti. Four certificates of validity were cancelled.

In the sense in which the word is usually understood in European countries there can hardly be said to be any manufactures in the Gold Coast Colony or Ashanti. The only ones which approach this sense are a cement, brick, and tile factory, and an aerated water factory at Cape Coast. A certain amount of cotton cloth of good quality is woven by primitive methods in the Colony, Ashanti, and Northern Territories, and baskets, pots, fishing nets, canoes, and various household utensils are made by the natives for their own use.

The fisheries of the Coast employ a number of natives and over 5,000 canoes, but no means exist of ascertaining the quantity or value of the takes. Many excellent fish, such as the barracouta, the bonitta, grouper, mullet, shynose, snapper, turtle, crabs, crayfish, &c., are caught and form one of the principal articles of food in the Coast towns. There is also a considerable industry in dried fish, large quantities of which are taken into the interior. The Sekondi-Coomassie Railway has given a considerable stimulus to this trade. No fishing ever takes place on a Tuesday, however favourable the climatic conditions, the day being sacred to the fetish of the sea, and devoted to the overhauling and repairing of nets.

AGRICULTURE.

The Agricultural Department during the early part of the year was understaffed and, consequently, working under considerable difficulties. The appointment of the Director of Agriculture in the latter half of the year released other officers, and a fair amount

of ground was covered by the travelling instructors, both European and native, whose duty it is to teach the native producers the more scientific methods of cultivation and preparation of economic products.

Mr. H. N. Thompson, Conservator of Forests for Southern Nigeria, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Government of the Gold Coast, made an extended tour of the Colony and its dependencies, and provision for the establishment of a Forestry Department in 1909 has been made in the estimates.

The weight of cocoa exported rose from 20,956,400 lbs. in 1907 to 28,545,910 lbs.; but though this increase in quantity exceeds 36 per cent., the increase in value on last year's figures is only 5 per cent. This is due to the fact that the prices in the home market, owing to various causes, were abnormally high during the former year.

The production of cocoa is almost entirely in the hands of native farmers, and it is therefore impossible to frame an estimate of the area of land under cultivation. It is grown chiefly in the forest belt of the Eastern Province, but is spreading rapidly over the Central Province, as the increased exports from the port of Winneba prove, and, since the establishment of the Agricultural Station at Tarkwa, it has been introduced with some success into the Western Province. It is also grown in south-eastern Ashanti.

During the year 12,357 seedlings and a number of pods for seeding purposes were distributed from the various agricultural stations.

The quantity of rubber exported fell from 3,549,548 lbs. in 1907 to 1,773,248 lbs. Although the distribution of seeds and seedlings in recent years tends to show that the more systematic cultivation of this product is receiving attention by the natives, it must be borne in mind that the trees at present yielding are uncultivated and that the low prices ruling in England for the raw product, by prohibiting the possibility of profit to the casual collector, curtailed activity in the industry. There is no evidence to show that the decrease was due to any failure of the supply.

During the year 8,686 Para seedling and 228,020 Para seeds were distributed from the various centres in addition to 20,000 seedlings and 1,745,000 seeds of *Funtumia elastica*.

The quantity and value of kola, which grows most plentifully in the forests of Ashanti and Akim, have steadily increased in the last six years, and the output in 1908 surpassed all previous records. It is exported chiefly by Mohammedans to Southern Nigeria for conveyance to the upper reaches of the Niger. European planters have now commenced to cultivate it, and the Agricultural Department has established plantations at Aburi and Tarkwa.

Oil palm products, which were formerly the principal economic articles of export from the Colony, have had to yield place to cocoa, where the return is greater in proportion to the labour expended. The exports of palm oil show an increased value of £10,067 and of palm kernels a decrease of £24,001. Experiments are being made in order to determine the comparative utility of the several varieties of the oil-producing palm.

The Government of the Gold Coast participated in the Franco-British Exhibition held in London during the year, and a comprehensive collection of timbers and agricultural products was displayed. The Colony was also represented at the International Rubber and Allied Trades Exhibition in September. The fourth Agricultural Show held in the Colony took place at Coomassie in November. Special arrangements were made for the visit of chiefs from the Northern Territories, and it is hoped that the effects of the exhibition may be as far-reaching as its details were successful.

LANDS.

The bulk of land in the Colony belongs to the tribal "stools," and theoretically there is no land without an owner. The ascertainment of the exact boundaries of tribal lands is, however, often a matter of considerable difficulty, as towns and villages have sprung up with large tracts of intervening unoccupied land, sometimes dense forest, which is gradually brought under cultivation from either end. Now that the value of land is appreciated, boundary disputes frequently come before the Supreme Court, and in certain parts of the Colony, especially in the mining district of Wassaw, the limits of the lands adjoining tribal stools have been definitely prescribed.

The general principle laid down by judicial decisions is that all land within the recognised territory of a "stool" is the property of that stool. Thus, in the case of every headchief's division, where there are tribal and family stools in subordination to the headchief's stool, all lands within the recognised boundaries of the family or subordinate tribe are held to be attached to the family or tribal stool, but all other unoccupied lands are the property of the headchief's stool. An attempt was recently made in the courts to extend this principle so as to enable the headchief's stool to claim all cultivated land the original title to which, as is not uncommon in the case of lands under native tenure, is lost in obscurity; but, though no limit of prescription is laid down by native law, the local Court of Appeal held that in the case of long occupation and when there has been cultivation of permanent crops, such as sugar cane and cocoa, as opposed to the usual shifting cultivation of yams, plantains, and similar food products, the presumption is that the occupation was with the consent of the headchief's stool.

The Crown possesses no waste lands in the Colony, but certain lands have been acquired by the Government from time to time, mostly under the provisions of the Public Lands Ordinance, 1876, which legalises compulsory acquisition for the service of the Colony on payment of reasonable compensation.

Of recent years deeds have come into common use, especially in land transactions between natives and Europeans. Where these deeds relate to grants of rights of mining, felling timber, and collecting rubber and other products of the soil, they are called concessions, and their validity is inquired into by the Supreme Court, under the provisions of the Concessions Ordinance, 1900. The Court inquires whether the grantors are the

native owners of the land, whether the area falls within the prescribed limit of five square miles for a mining concession, and 20 square miles for other concessions, whether the prescribed term of 99 years is exceeded, whether the consideration is adequate, and whether the statutory rights reserved to the natives are included in the deed. A survey and demarcation of boundaries by the Mines Survey Department is ordered, and when this is completed a certificate of validity, giving the lessee an indefeasible title, subject to observance of his covenants, is issued by the Court, in which are contained such modifications of the deed as the Court may impose to bring it within statutory requirements, and to render it a transaction fair and equitable to both parties. The rent from certified concessions is paid to the native grantors through the Government. Concessions granted solely for purposes of plantation of rubber and other products may be exempted from the operation of the Ordinance; whilst concessions to acquire mineral oil are held subject to the Government right of preemption of the oil under Ordinance No. 15 of 1907.

SHIPPING.

The following are the comparative statements of the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at the ports of the Colony during the past five years:—

Sailing Vessels.

Year.	British.				Foreign.				Total.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1904 ..	7	2,312	10	3,514	6	3,072	7	3,487	13	5,384	17	7,001
1905 ..	1	498	1	498	8	4,390	6	3,004	9	4,888	7	3,502
1906 ..	1	249	1	249	9	6,157	11	7,543	10	6,406	12	7,792
1907 ..	1	851	1	851	5	3,826	5	3,826	6	4,677	6	4,677
1908 ..	—	—	—	—	5	3,076	5	3,076	5	3,076	5	3,076

Steam Vessels.

Year.	British.				Foreign.				Total.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1904 ..	327	595,871	326	593,567	250	431,124	241	417,164	577	1,026,995	567	1,010,731
1905 ..	355	669,912	352	663,271	241	413,195	234	404,794	596	1,083,107	586	1,068,065
1906 ..	365	713,218	357	698,416	214	359,609	212	358,254	579	1,072,827	569	1,056,670
1907 ..	390	752,862	385	741,392	240	416,172	239	413,661	630	1,169,034	624	1,155,053
1908 ..	382	770,501	372	751,977	192	347,616	189	339,489	574	1,118,117	561	1,091,466

Mail steamers of the African Steamship Company and the British and African Steam Navigation Company, Limited, both of which are under the management of Messrs. Elder, Dempster and Company, leave Liverpool every Saturday for Axim,

Sekondi, Cape Coast, and Accra, the scheduled time of the voyage being 15 days.

The same lines provide three services of cargo boats from Liverpool, viz., the Brass and Benin Service which leaves every alternate Wednesday and calls at Axim, Sekondi, Cape Coast, Accra, Addah, and Saltpond, and at Adjuah, Saltpond, and Dixcove every alternate boat; the Opobo and New Calabar Service which leaves on the other alternate Wednesdays and calls at the same ports except Addah, and at Axim, Sekondi, Chama, and Elmina every alternate boat; and the Windward Service, which leaves Liverpool every third Thursday and calls at all Gold Coast ports. These boats take from 32 to 34 days to Accra. These lines also run these services from Hamburg and one from London every third Thursday.

An express to the South Coast runs every month from Liverpool (on Thursdays) direct to Loanda, only stopping at Accra on the Gold Coast.

Homewards the mail service leaves Accra every Monday, and is due to arrive at Plymouth in 16 days. The cargo services also touch on the homeward voyage at the outward ports of call.

The present rates of fares by these lines are £28 12*s*. first-class and £20 7*s*. for all ports as far as Winneba, and £29 14*s*. and £21 9*s*. respectively for Accra and ports to the eastward.

The Woermann Line runs a mail steamer monthly from Hamburg, which is scheduled to leave Dover on the 11th of every month with passengers and mails for Sekondi and Accra, the duration of the voyage being 15 days. These boats also call homewards at the same ports, and leave Accra on the 14th of every month for Southampton. The passenger fares are the same as the Elder, Dempster steamers. Cargo services of the Woermann Line, Hamburg-America Line, and Hamburg-Bremen-Africa Line leave Hamburg for Gold Coast on the 3rd, 16th, and 28th of the month. Steamers belonging to the Compagnie Belge Maritime du Congo are scheduled to leave Antwerp every third Thursday, calling the following day at Southampton for mails and passengers for Axim, Sekondi, Cape Coast, and Accra, at which last-named port they are due to arrive 13 days after leaving Southampton. They do not, however, call on the Coast on the homeward voyage.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Gold Coast Colony.

During the year under review nine Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council.

The Infectious Diseases Ordinance, as amended by the Infectious Diseases (Amendment) Ordinance, was passed in conse-

quence of an outbreak of plague in 1908. It empowers the Governor in Council to declare

(1) any infectious or contagious disease to be within the provisions of the Ordinance;

(2) any place or town an infected area;

(3) any infected area to be evacuated.

It empowers a Medical Officer to order

(1) a post mortem examination where an infectious disease is expected.

(2) a mark of identification to be placed on infected buildings.

(3) the disinfection or destruction of the same.

(4) the destruction of animals suspected of transmitting an infectious disease.

(5) The removal or isolation of infected persons or persons suspected to be infected.

The Ordinance further provides for the appointment of Compensation Boards for dealing with all claims which may arise under the Ordinance and for the Governor in Council making rules for carrying into effect the provisions of the Ordinance.

Ashanti.

Four Ordinances were enacted by the Governor.

The Ashanti Native Customs Ordinance prohibits certain kinds of fetish worship and empowers the Chief Commissioner to make rules for suppressing or regulating certain native customs.

Northern Territories.

Five Ordinances were enacted by the Governor.

The Northern Territories Native Customs Ordinance prohibits certain kinds of fetish worship and empowers the Chief Commissioner to make rules for suppressing or regulating certain native customs.

IV.—EDUCATION.

There are seven Government primary schools in the Colony and 145 primary schools on the assisted list, which are conducted by the various missionary societies, and are eligible for grants-in-aid on condition that the school has assembled at least 300 times during the year, with an average daily attendance of not less than 20 pupils.

The following comparative table shows that the number of Government and assisted primary schools maintained in the

Colony during 1908 exceeds by four the number maintained during 1907:—

Denomination.	1907.	1908.	Increase or Decrease.
Basel Mission	61	60	−1
Wesleyan Mission	48	49	+1
Roman Catholic Mission	18	19	+1
Bremen Mission...	10	11	+1
Government	7	7	No change.
Muhammadan	1	1	No change.
African M.E. Zionist	1	1	No change.
Church of England S.P.G.	2	4	+2
Totals	148	152	+4

One hundred and forty-five of the 152 schools on the list for inspection succeeded in earning grants-in-aid.

The following table shows the total number of pupils on the rolls of primary and secondary schools under the Board of Education, the average attendance, and the amount of grants earned during the years 1907 and 1908:—

Year.	Number on Roll.	Average Attendance.	Grants Earned.
			£ s. d
1907	14,333	10,805	5,560 11 1
1908	14,889	11,020	5,920 16 0
Increase or decrease	+ 556	+ 215	+ 360 4 11

There has been an increase in the total number of pupils on the roll, and an improvement in the percentage of the average attendance.

In addition to the schools on the assisted list there are in the Colony and Ashanti 218 primary schools belonging to the following denominations:—

Basel Mission	109
Wesleyan Mission	90
Roman Catholic	3
Bremen Mission	7
Baptist	1
Church of England	2
African M.E. Zionist	3
Various	3

The number of pupils attending these schools in 1908 was 4,559, making, with the Government and assisted schools, a grand total of 19,448 pupils on the nominal rolls.

During the year there were two examinations of candidates for appointment to junior clerkships in the Government service.

The total income of the assisted schools amounted to £11,200 8*s.* 7*d.*, an increase of nearly £300 as compared with the income for 1907. The amount is chiefly made up of the following items:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Government grants	5,920	16	0
Voluntary contributions and grants from the various missions	3,605	2	4
School fees	1,042	15	3

The average annual payment for pupils in the primary schools amounted to 1*s.* 10¾*d.*, a decrease of 4¼*d.* in the previous year.

Reference was made in last year's report to the difficulty experienced by the Education Department on account of the lack of qualified teachers. It is hoped that this difficulty will be removed on the completion of the Training Institute for Teachers at Accra, which is now in course of construction.

No endeavours are spared to teach the rising generation their privileges and duties as citizens of the British Empire, and, in conformity with the movement started by the League of the Empire, lectures, accompanied by magic lantern slides, are given in all districts of the Colony. On Victoria Day, the 24th May, celebrations were held by the majority of the schools in the Colony, lectures on the Empire were given by the head teachers, patriotic songs were sung and the flag was saluted, whilst in many places the anniversary was commemorated by the planting of a tree. Every assisted school in the Colony has been provided with a Union Jack.

There are only five schools in the Colony which profess to give a higher education than that obtainable at the primary schools, viz., the Accra "Grammar School," the Accra "Collegiate School," the "Mfantsipim School," Cape Coast, the Cape Coast Wesleyan "Collegiate Girls' School," and the Accra Wesleyan Girls' School. The total nominal roll of the five schools is 477, the Accra Collegiate School heading the list with a total of 178 on the roll.

Twenty-three teachers and students completed two courses of agricultural instruction, and 16 were successful in obtaining certificates.

The Director of Education reports that these courses of agricultural instruction are now more successful than heretofore, and that the results are plainly visible in those school gardens to which teachers with agricultural certificates have been appointed. Unfortunately a fairly large proportion of the teachers who obtain these certificates are employed in schools in the coast towns where there is but little scope for their agricultural training to be put to any practical use.

At present certain schools are giving industrial instruction, some with considerable success. In addition to schools mentioned in previous reports as giving instruction in carpentry, printing, bookbinding, net weaving, &c., carpenters' shops have been established in the Wesleyan Schools at Tarkwa, Aburi, Accra, and in the Roman Catholic School at Axim, and fairly good work is

being done. The building of the Government technical and industrial school at Accra, referred to in last year's report, is approaching completion.

The report of the Committee appointed in 1907 to inquire into the desirability of adding some form of hand and eye training to the compulsory subjects was published. It strongly advocates this change, and the local Board of Education having adopted its principle has reserved further discussion on the detailed amendments suggested.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

There is a well-equipped hospital in Accra with three European and four native wards, there being seven beds for Europeans and 25 for native patients. A European nursing sister is attached to this hospital, at which 614 cases of various kinds were treated during the year. There is also a contagious diseases hospital at headquarters. At Cape Coast the hospital is a spacious building, situated on Connor's Hill, overlooking the sea. The accommodation for Europeans consists of three first class wards containing in all six beds, and two second class wards containing together seven beds; that for natives, of four wards, with a total number of 19 beds, in addition to two wards for contagious diseases. The number of cases treated was 250.

Sekondi Hospital, situated on a hill near the town, contains three classes of accommodation for Europeans. There are in all six European wards, including two for convalescents, with a total of 16 beds. For native patients four wards are provided holding 22 beds. Nursing sisters are also attached to this hospital, where 452 cases were treated.

Smaller hospitals also exist at Elmina, Kwitta, Axim, and Addah, and dispensaries at certain other out-stations.

In Ashanti there is at Coomassie a commodious native hospital with three wards, a main ward containing 36 beds, a female ward with four beds, and another small ward with four beds. Five thousand three hundred and twenty-eight cases were treated in this hospital, where the existing accommodation is adequate only as far as male patients are concerned, and will shortly be increased by the addition of a larger female ward and an operating theatre. A new consulting room has been built. There is also a European hospital of four wards, each with two beds, to which a nursing sister was attached in the latter part of the year.

In the Northern Territories accommodation for the treatment of sick natives is being gradually provided, and with the development of the country, further improvements will be effected as requirements are recognised.

There is only one lunatic asylum in the Colony, situated at Accra. During the year under review 16 male and 9 female

inmates were admitted, as compared with 29 and 3 respectively in 1907, but the number of discharges, viz., 6 males and 1 female, compares very favourably with the figures for 1907, when only 1 male and 2 females were discharged. The daily average of inmates was 61, of whom about three-fifths are classified as maniacal and dangerous.

The building occupied as an asylum in 1907 is now converted to other uses, and a new and more commodious structure has been erected on one of the best sites near Accra. This consists of two large airing yards, one for males and the other for females, each of which is flanked by cells and dormitories, and contains a large open shed for shelter and recreation. There are also hospital accommodation, large tanks, and the usual accessories, besides quarters for the staff, all of which have been built in concrete. The buildings generally are cool and well ventilated, and the dormitories, each of which contains separate latrine accommodation, are spacious and lofty. It will be interesting to note whether the improvement in the surroundings will produce any marked effect in the recovery of the patients.

There are no poor-houses or reformatories. As has been stated in previous reports, pauperism, in the strict sense of the word, is, thanks to the obligations entailed by the family system, unknown in the Colony.

There is again a steady increase in the transactions of the Savings Bank, which is under the control of the Postmaster-General.

During 1908 the total deposits were 4,018, amounting to £16,607 10*s.* 2*d.*, as compared with £12,787 14*s.* 6*d.* the previous year, an increase of £3,819 15*s.* 8*d.*

There were 1,817 withdrawals during the year, amounting to £11,678 12*s.* 10*d.*, as against £10,618 17*s.* 8*d.* the previous year, an increase of £1,059 15*s.* 2*d.*

In the amount of £11,678 12*s.* 10*d.* withdrawn from the bank, is included the sum of £1,154 10*s.* 10*d.* transferred to the United Kingdom Savings Bank at the request of various depositors, and the sum of £7 7*s.* was transferred from the United Kingdom to this Colony.

On the 31st of December, 1908, the bank had to its credit the sum of £20,676 6*s.* 4*d.*, as compared with £15,341 7*s.* 8*d.* the previous year, an increase of over 34 per cent.

The total number of accounts remaining open on the 31st of December was 1,747, as against 1,279 the previous year, an increase of 36 per cent.

There is every indication that as the bank becomes more widely known among the natives they will make use of it to a much larger extent than they have in the past.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

The strength of the police of all ranks on the 31st of December was 699, or 25 below the authorised establishment. On the corresponding date in the previous year the deficiency was 37. From the 1st of January the authorised strength of the General Police was increased by 48 men of various ranks; the Railway Police and 10 constables; and the recruits were reduced from 40 to 25; the nett increase was therefore 43.

The distribution on the 31st of December was: General Police, 469; Escort Police, 149; Mines Police, 37; and Railway Police, 44; total, 699. All ranks are included in these figures.

The Mines Police has not as yet been recruited up to the sanctioned establishment, only such numbers being employed as the requirements of the mines demand.

During the year 298 recruits were enlisted as against 213 in the previous year. This is due to the increase of the establishment. The majority of these recruits were trained at Accra, and a small percentage at Sekondi and Cape Coast. In nearly every case, recruits for the General Police were selected from Coast tribes; for the Escort Police by selecting recruits of Hausa and Northern Territories tribes and ex-soldiers of good character. The percentage of educated recruits was small.

The strength of the detective branch, all ranks, on the 31st of December was 13. The superintendents and constables of this branch have continued to do good work, and in many cases have displayed a good deal of intelligence.

During the outbreak of plague the duties of the police were very onerous. They supplied the men for the land cordon round Accra, and performed many other duties, including a system of marking all canoes along the coast between Little Nungo and the Sekum River, with a view to preventing the plague being carried by sea to other villages. It is satisfactory to note that there was not a single case of plague among them. There is no doubt that there has been a still further improvement in the force, due, in a great measure, to the increase of European supervision.

Accra, Cape Coast, Elmina, and Sekondi are the central gaols of the Colony. There are other minor gaols where prisoners under sentence of six months or less are confined, viz., Axim, Sekondi (Fort Orange), Tarkwa, Saltpond, Winneba, Akuse, Addah, and Kwitta in the Colony, and Coomassie and Obuassi in Ashanti. At Coomassie prisoners undergoing sentences up to three years are kept. The number of prisoners committed during the year was 4,822, as compared with 5,055 in 1907, showing a decrease of 233. The total daily average of prisoners in the Colony and Ashanti was 885, being an increase of 94 over that of the previous year.

Still further progress has taken place under prison industries and labour. The earnings during the year show a total of

£2,693 11*s.* 4*d.*, as against £2,080 10*s.* 4*d.* the previous year, an increase of £613 1*s.*, which must in every way be considered most satisfactory. In 1904 the earnings were only £413. The gross estimated value of prison labour in the Colony and Ashanti was £8,060 18*s.* 2*d.*, as compared with £6,856 5*s.* in 1907, an increase of £1,204 13*s.* 2*d.* The principal prison industries consist of carpentry, boot and shoe-making, masonry, tailoring, smithy, coopering, basket and mat-making; all these industries have been carried out in a satisfactory manner.

The returns of crime in the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories show that 8,342, 2,080, and 410 cases respectively were dealt with, as against 8,382, 2,097, and 397 respectively in 1907, a decrease of 44. The number of convictions obtained was 6,258, 1,836, and 390 respectively, as against 6,325, 1,771, and 387 in 1907, or an increase of one.

In the Colony there has been a decrease in the total number of convictions of 67 as compared with 1907. The decrease in the "convictions for offences against the person" is 78. In Ashanti and the Northern Territories the figures show increases of 84 and 3 respectively. In taking the figures for Ashanti and the Northern Territories into consideration, it must be borne in mind that the increase of the administrative staff has greatly improved the facilities for bringing offenders to justice.

In the Colony, where serious offences are tried by a judge with a jury or assessors, the number of convictions and acquittals in the Superior Courts in 1907 and 1908 was as follows:—

	1907	1908
Convictions for offences against the person	45	40
Convictions for offences against property (other than prædial larceny)	28	39
Convictions for other offences	41	7
Acquittals	77	142
Totals	191	228

In the Inferior Courts, where the trial is summary, the comparative figures are:—

	1907	1908
Convictions for offences against the person	743	670
Convictions for slave-dealing	16	41
Convictions for offences against property (other than prædial larceny)	975	1,018
Convictions for other offences	4,477	4,443
Acquittals	1,980	1,942
Totals	8,191	8,114
Grand Total for the Colony	8,382	8,342

In Ashanti, where all trial is summary, the following are the returns:—

In the Superior Courts.

	1907.	1908.
Convictions for offences against the person	20	62
Convictions for offences against property (other than prædial larceny)	13	
Convictions for other offences	8	
Acquittals	10	19
Totals	51	81

In the Inferior Courts.

	1907.	1908.
Convictions for offences against the person	315	1,774
Convictions for slave-dealing	1	
Convictions for offences against property (other than prædial larceny)	226	
Convictions for other offences	1,188	
Acquittals	316	225
Totals	2,046	1,999
Grand Total for Ashanti	2,097	2,080

In the Northern Territories trial is also summary and the figures are as follows:—

In the Superior Courts.

	1907.	1908.
Convictions for offences against the person	9	4
Convictions for slave-dealing	4	—
Convictions for offencs against property (other than prædial larceny)	29	1
Convictions for other offences	52	1
Acquittals	5	—
Totals	99	6

In the Inferior Courts.

	1907.	1908.
Convictions for offences against the person	86	69
Convictions for slave-dealing	6	3
Convictions for offences against property (other than prædial larceny)	69	91
Convictions for other offences	132	221
Acquittals	5	20
Totals	298	404
Grand Total for the Northern Territories	397	410

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

There is no compulsory registration of births and deaths in the Colony and its dependencies, and the census return in 1901, which estimated the total population of the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories at 1,696,965, is probably at least a million under the mark. The collection of statistics of this nature is viewed with great suspicion by the uneducated native population, and the information given is, as a rule, wholly unreliable.

The European population is shown as 1,768, there being a decrease in number of 109 resident Europeans. The analysis of mortality and invaliding statistics shows an increase amongst Government officials and missionaries, and a decrease in the employees of mercantile and mining companies during the year under review. From the similar statistics for the seven preceding years it will be seen that whereas the numerical strength of Government officials shows a steady yearly increase and that of missionaries a more or less regular one, those of the mercantile and mining communities are liable to fluctuate. Prior to 1902 the figures are less reliable.

As before stated, in the 1907 Report, accurate statistics as regards the natives are not available.

The health of European residents was not as good as in the previous year, there being an increased death and invaliding rate with a decreased population. The highest death-rate was amongst the missionaries. For purposes of comparison, the mortality and invaliding statistics of 1908 have been added to those of the four preceding years.

There were no deaths from malaria amongst officials, but there was a slight increase in the invaliding from this reason in 1908. On the other hand, malaria accounted for a slight increase in the total number of deaths and caused nearly double the number of invalidings which occurred in 1907.

Statistics of mortality and invaliding among Europeans, 1908:—

How employed.	Number.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Invaliding rate per 1,000.
Officials	413	6	29	14·52	70·21
Merchants	434	9	41	20·73	94·47
Mining companies ...	759	11	46	14·49	60·60
Missions	162	4	9	24·69	55·55
Total	1,768	30	125	16·96	70·70

Station	Number.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Death rate per 1,000.	Invaliding rate per 1,000.
Colony	1,415	28	119	19·78	84·09
Ashanti	287	2	4	6·96	13·93
Northern Territories ...	66	—	2	—	30·70
Total	1,768	30	125	16·96	70·70

In addition to six deaths recorded in the Colony, an employé of the Tarkwa-Prestea Railway died on the voyage home.

Statistics of mortality and invaliding among Europeans for the four years preceding 1908.

Total strength Colony, Ashanti, and Northern Territories.		Deaths.	Invalided.	Death rate per 1,000.	Invaliding rate per 1,000.
			1904.		
Officials	351	8	27	22·79	76·92
Merchants	305	3	22	9·83	72·13
Mining Companies ...	1,222	13	97	10·63	79·37
Missions	75	1	11	13·33	146·66
Total	1,953	25	157	12·80	80·38
			1905.		
Officials	388	9	41	23·19	105 67
Merchants	272	3	26	11·02	95·58
Mining Companies ...	1,157	12	71	10·37	61·36
Missions	94	2	12	21·27	127 65
Total	1,911	26	150	13·60	78·49
			1906.		
Officials	399	6	39	15·03	97·74
Merchants	255	4	16	15·67	62·74
Mining companies ...	992	18	53	18·14	53·42
Missions	119	3	3	25·20	25·21
Total	1,765	31	111	17·56	62·88
			1907.		
Officials	370	3	20	8·10	54·05
Merchants	538	9	29	16·72	53·90
Mining companies ...	883	12	46	13·59	52·09
Missions	86	1	—	11·62	—
Total	1,877	25	95	13·31	50·61

The causes of invaliding in 1908 among officials were:—Malarial fevers, 7; anæmia, 5; blackwater fever, 4; dysentery, 2; various, 12. Among non-officials:—Malaria, 32; blackwater, 20; debility, 7; phthisis, 5; dysentery, 3; tuberculosis and neurasthenia, 2 each; various, 25.

The causes of death among officials were:—Blackwater, 3; various 3. Among non-officials:—Blackwater, 11; malaria, 7; various 6.

As stated above, accurate statistics as regards natives are not as yet available. It is therefore not possible to form other than a general idea based on the data obtainable, and as compared with 1907 these would indicate that the health of the native community had suffered considerably and that the death-rate was high.

Towards the end of the year small-pox broke out in Ashanti and from the various reports received the epidemic would appear to have been characterised by a high case mortality.

The plague epidemic which occurred early in the year at Accra, and which spread from there to other towns on or near the coast-line, accounted for a mortality of 288 of the total number of cases officially recorded, 336. In this connection there is a point of interest in the following mortality table. It will be seen that whereas the number of deaths, *vide* the hospital records, is very great, those obtained from the Registrar of *burial permits* for only *six towns in the Colony* is considerably less than in any preceding year since 1902, even with the addition of 157, the number of bodies buried under special plague precautions by the medical authorities. Deducting the plague figures the hospital records would show a general mortality of 212, just double that of 1907.

Native mortality as shown by—

	Hospital Records for Gold Coast, Ashanti and Northern Territories.	Burial Permit Records for Accra, Adda, Cape Coast, Elmina, Sekondi and Saltpond.
1902	156	1,781
1903	164	1,718
1904	135	1,405
1905	168	1,712
1906	126	1,361
1907	113	1,517
1908	554	1,159
Total ...	1,416	10,653

At Boso in the Volta River district an outbreak of pneumonia in epidemic form occurred and led to many deaths; the circumstances were so suspicuous that a Medical Officer was sent to investigate. Such outbreaks of pneumonia have been recorded previously.

It is probable that very varied and frequent infection with intestinal worms occurs. The occurrence of ankylostomiasis has been previously recorded. Dr. Fisch, a Medical Missionary at Aburi, records a very high percentage of *Ankylostome Necator Americanus* in his patients and a relatively high percentages of cases of uncinariasis. Ascaris infection, as in previous years, proved high in rate.

Guinea worm as usual proved a scourge, but it is hoped in the near future to reduce the incidence of the disease in many places.

Tuberclosis: this disease is more common than is suspected.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis was not prevalent in the Northern Territories as on previous years. Measures were taken in the North-Western Province to erect numerous isolated huts in villages through which caravans travelled in order to secure the segregation of any case of this disease occurring.

The sanitary condition of the Colony was the subject of much consideration. Professor Simpson gave this matter every attention during his stay on the coast. It has not yet been practicable

to pronounce as to the recommendations made nor to formulate measures to make them effective.

A scheme was submitted to improve the existing native sanitary staff, and every effort is being made to increase supervision over this branch and to secure more efficient work. Rules were drawn up to deal with villages under the Native Jurisdiction Ordinance.

A memorandum has been distributed giving the lines on which inspections at out-stations should be carried out by Medical Officers, and the co-operation of the District Commissioners has been enlisted to secure the full benefit of recommendations made in the interest of public health.

Special rules for building and town regulation were framed for Ashanti.

In the case of Accra, special measures were taken with regard to congested areas and insanitary buildings in which cases of plague occurred. The evacuated portion of the town was first dealt with. The work of the Public Health Committee was discontinued on the cessation of the plague, and the Accra Improvement Committee was appointed to complete the general scheme.

Coomassie.—The condition of this town remained satisfactory; it is quite an example to other towns.

Northern Territories.—As usual there was much good and useful work done in stations throughout this Protectorate.

Meteorological Observations, 1908.

Station.	Temperature.						Rainfall.	
	Solar maximum.	Minimum on grass.	Shade maximum.	Shade minimum.	Range.	Mean.	Amount in inches.	Degree of humidity.
Accra	140·36	71·72	85·40	72·45	12·94	78·92	25·11	77·32
Aburi	148·92	67·96	85·76	67·55	18·33	76·65	54·92	88·51
Keta	141·32	72·26	89·32	74·55	14·88	81·97	29·58	82·11
Cape Coast ...	141·14	70·72	86·45	73·05	13·56	79·80	33·97	78·40
Sekondi	139·10	72·72	86·46	71·86	14·60	79·16	40·11	58·14
Axim	132·05	65·17	84·45	67·99	16·46	76·55	89·24	93·01
Tarkwa	135·27	69·34	81·29	68·47	17·52	72·25	91·80	79·32
Coomassie ...	140·38	21·34	87·27	69·38	17·86	78·32	59·97	85·60
Kintampo ...	129·66	—	88·65	66·25	20·89	77·45	36·80	47·34
Sunyani	141·30	67·64	87·05	72·75	14·29	79·90	25·87	84·04
Gambaga	149·35	62·19	90·87	72·26	18·25	81·56	30·66	60·32
Tamale	145·13	14·18	92·93	69·14	24·06	81·13	39·30	29·59

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

The revenue of the department for the year amounted to £27,457 17*s.* 1*d.* as against £27,032 10*s.* 9*d.* for the previous year. The department also collected £6,608 13*s.* 3*d.* on behalf of the African Direct Telegraph Company and foreign administrations on account of telegrams despatched from the various offices in the Colony, and £4,057 18*s.* 8*d.* in respect of Customs Duty on parcels.

The sale of stamps for 1907 and 1908, respectively, amounted to:—

	1907.			1908.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
(*a*) Postage stamps for Postal, Revenue, and Judicial purposes ...	20,876	2	7	20,196	10	0
(*b*) Postage Stamps for Telegraphic purposes	12,697	7	11	12,875	7	2

The expenditure amounted to £24,489 16*s.* 9*d.* as against £27,970 2*s.* 5*d.* in 1907. In 1908, £1,669 12*s.* 4*d.* was expended on the construction of new telegraph lines, whereas in 1907 the expenditure on this service was £5,245 13*s.* 7*d.*

The total number of ordinary letters, postcards, newspapers, and book packets which passed through the post in 1908 is estimated to have been 3,983,802 as compared with 3,094,000 in the previous year.

The number of registered and insured articles despatched was 192,633 and the number received 113,757, the figures for 1907 being respectively 162,933 and 107,195.

The total number of United Kingdom, German, and Inter-Colonial parcels dealt with was 43,535—3,983 despatched and 39,552 received—the contents being of a declared value of over £46,576. The number dealt with in the previous year was 42,240.

The total value of money orders issued was £47,193 5*s.* 4*d.* as compared with £47,257 11*s.* 6*d.*, the previous year.

The total value of postal orders issued was £73,370 9*s.* 2*d.* as compared with £63,787 10*s.* 6*d.* in 1907, an increase of over 15 per cent. The number of postal orders issued during the year was 110,128 as compared with 95,677 the previous year.

At the end of 1908, 47 telegraph offices were open to the public in the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories, with a total length of 1,348 miles—68 miles more than the previous year.

The total number of telegrams dealt with was 272,694 as compared with 245,190 in 1907. 84,037 were official telegrams as against 66,030 in the previous year.

During the year the telegraph system was extended from N'Koranza to Sunyani, in Ashanti, a distance of about 68 miles, at an expenditure of £1,771 12*s.*

Local telephone services exist at Accra, Sekondi, Cape Coast, and Tarkwa, and are extensively used by the public, as is shown by the fact that out of 98 connections at the four exchanges, no less than 45 are those of unofficial subscribers.

Preventive Services.

The Eastern and Western Frontier Preventive Services, which are branches of the Customs Department, are stationed on the River Volta on the eastern frontier of the Colony, and on the River Tano on the western. Their duties are analogous to those of the coastguard of the United Kingdom.

The authorised establishment consists of three inspectors and six supervisors (who are seconded from the Customs Department), and 488 Preventive men and canoemen. The total cost of maintenance in 1908 was £16,564 2*s.* 1*d.*

IX.—ASHANTI.

The total revenue collected in Ashanti during 1908 was £27,908 17s. 6d., as against £37,248 18s. 4d. in 1907, a decrease of £9,340 0*s.* 10*d.* The two chief causes of this decrease are the abolition of caravan tolls (£4,681), and the fact that the receipts from mining royalties (£5,187) did not realise expectations.

The financial position of Ashanti is not altogether satisfactory, and the decline in its revenue and trade during the year under review is disappointing.

Further improvement is reported to have taken place in the social conditions of the Ashantis, and the gradual reformation of the Courts of the Native Chiefs is a matter for congratulation.

The most important event of the year was the successful Agricultural Show held in December at Coomassie, where a large concourse of people assembled with exhibits from the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories. This bringing together of various tribes, separated by considerable distances and by diversity of tongues, should disseminate a knowledge of the requirements of European markets, and exercise a civilising influence in the outlying portions of Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

The principal exports of Ashanti, exclusive of gold, are rubber, cocoa, kola nuts, and gum copal. Owing to poor prices, to an epidemic of small-pox, and, perhaps, to the exhaustion of a number of trees, the amount of rubber exported during the years showed a decrease of 586 tons, as compared with 1907. Seven hundred and fifty-one tons of cocoa were exported, as against 557 in 1907. The bulk of kola nuts are exported to the North-East and West by native traders, and it is therefore difficult to estimate the quantity exported by head loads. The railway carried 539 tons during the year. A total of 125 tons of gum copal was exported, as against 100 tons in 1907.

X.—NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

The good relations with neighbouring foreign dependencies have been maintained during the year under review, and in several instances fugitive offenders have been brought to justice by the mutual co-operation of the Administrations concerned.

The removal of the headquarters of the Protectorate from Gambaga to a more central situation at Tamale was successfully undertaken during the year. Telegraphic communication has been established between Accra and Tamale, and the line is now being extended to Gambaga.

The policy of governing the natives through their hereditary chiefs has been maintained and extended, and though many of these chiefs are weak and incapable of any sustained effort, the moral and executive support of the Government should gradually increase their influence and administrative ability.

The abolition of the caravan tolls in the month of September is mainly responsible for a decrease of £7,061 7*s.* 6*d.* in the revenue of the Protectorate during the year under review. In the current year the estimated revenue is only £1,400, as against an estimated expenditure of £72,423.

A Government Primary School was opened at Tamale early in 1909, when 42 pupils were enrolled. A number of intelligent boys selected from various tribes in the Protectorate have been sent to the Cape Coast Government School for preliminary instruction; they will be transferred to the new Technical School at Accra as soon as that institution is ready to receive them.

A main trunk road for vehicular traffic from Coomassie to Tamale is being constructed under the supervision of a field officer of the Royal Engineers and a staff of assistants.

XI.—RAILWAYS AND ROADS.

The total capital expenditure upon the Sekondi-Coomassie Railway to the 31st of December, 1908, stands at £1,836,915 9*s.* 7*d.*, which sum includes the cost of all permanent improvements, additional plant, machinery, and rolling stock provided from time to time since the opening of the line.

Loans of £1,035,000 and £63,000 towards the construction of this railway have been raised at 3 per cent., their extinction being provided for by a sinking fund of 1 per cent. chargeable to the general revenue of the Colony. £43,161 16*s.* 6*d.* stood to the credit of the fund on the 31st December, 1908. A further loan of £867,000 for the construction and equipment of the line was authorised by Ordinance No. 4 of 1908.

The gross revenue for the year amounted to £154,024 11*s.* 2*d.*, a decrease of £14,834 as compared with 1907. This decrease is attributable mainly to a falling off in the goods traffic. The

further reductions in the tariff, which came into force on the 1st August, 1908, have also contributed in no small degree to the disappointing results of the year's work.

The total receipts per mile open were £901, and per train mile £1 4*s.* 3*d.*; as against £990 and £1 3*s.* 3*d.* in 1907.

The nett revenue (total revenue less recurrent expenditure) earned during the year under review was £76,299, which is equal to 4·15 per cent. upon the total capital account as it stood on the 31st December, 1908.

The total recurrent expenditure was £75,124, as against £76,776 the previous year, and £9,902 less than the estimate. Compared with the actual recurrent expenditure in 1907 there was a nett saving of £1,652.

The total estimate of working charges in 1908 was £85,027, and the substantial reduction of £9,902 above referred to is distributed *pro rata* over every branch of the Department as follows:—

—	Estimate.	Actual Expenditure.	Saving.
	£	£	£
Maintenance of Way and Works... ...	33,252	29,381	3,871
Locomotive Expenses	28,670	25,430	3,240
Traffic Expenses	9,945	9,141	804
General Charges	13,160	11,171	1,989

The percentage of total recurrent expenditure to revenue was 49·61. Adding the extraordinary expenditure chargeable to capital, the grand total of expenditure for the year works out at £77,625, compared with £92,272 in 1907, or 51·26 per cent. of the total revenue brought to account.

The working expenditure per mile open was £447, and per train mile 11*s.* 1½*d.*

The general financial position of the railway and the working results to the 3st December, 1908, are as detailed below:—

Total capital Expenditure ...	£1,836,915 0*s.* 0*d.*
Total revenue earned in 1908 ...	154,024 0 0
Total working expenditure in 1908	75,124 0 0
Extraordinary expenditure chargeable to capital ...	2,501 0 0
Proportion of working expenditure to revenue	49·61 per cent.
Proportion of total expenditure (working and extraordinary) to revenue	51·26 ,,
Nett revenue earned	£76,299 0*s.* 0*d.*
Interest upon capital expenditure	4·15 per cent.
Revenue per mile open ...	£901 0*s.* 0*d.*

Expenditure per mile open ...	£447 0*s.* 0*d.*
Total train mileage, exclusive of banking and shunting ...	125,278 miles.
Earnings per train mile ...	£1 4*s.* 3*d.*
Expenditure per train mile ...	0 11 1½
Nett earnings per mile open ...	454 0 0
Nett earnings per train mile ...	0 12 2
Number of passengers carried (public traffic)	104,393
Number of passengers carried (Government)	5,248
Gross tonnage of goods and minerals	46,190 tons.
Average fare per passenger carried	£0 5*s.* 1½*d.*
Average earnings per goods ton mile (public traffic) ...	0 0 11¼
Average cost per goods ton mile (public traffic)	0 0 5½
Proportion of goods receipts total revenue	78·40 per cent.
Proportion of coaching receipts total revenue	21·43 ,,
Proportion of down to up traffic (goods) tonnage	34·90 ,,
Proportion of down to up traffic (goods) receipts	20·62 ,,

The total amount paid in claims, &c., for goods lost, delayed, and damaged amounted to the sum of £25 9*s.* 10*d.*, compared with £122 5*s.* 3*d.* during the previous year.

The total number of accidents of all kinds during the year under review was 292, as against 319 in 1907. They are classified as follows:—

	1907.	1908.
Engine failures	20	3
Derailments of all kinds	59	39
Fallen trees, &c.	195	230
Trolley accidents	10	4
Miscellaneous	23	11
Personal	12	5
	319	292

Of the five accidents of a personal character that occurred during the year, three were fatal, one victim being a man employed in the Maintenance Branch, while the other two were natives walking along the line. The verdict in each case acquitted the railway of any negligence. No accident of any description occurred to passengers.

A revised goods tariff and regulations were brought into operation on the 1st of August, 1908. Following upon the numerous

and substantial reductions sanctioned in 1906 and 1907, the undermentioned comprise the principal further concessions which have lately been given to the mines and general public:—

Cylinder and engine oil	From Class 2 to 3
Assay plant	,, ,, 2 to 3
Cordage and rope	,, ,, 2 to 3
Chains, bolts, and nuts	,, ,, 2 to 3
Sets and lining for shaft-sinking ...	,, ,, 3 to 4
Sulphuric acid	,, ,, 1 to 2
Beef, pork, and herrings	,, ,, 2 to 3
Hides and skins	,, ,, 3 to 4
Empty bags	,, ,, 3 to 5
Gum copal	,, ,, 4 to 5
Galvanized iron, soap, rice, corned beef, herrings, sardines, and salmon ...	Special rates to Dunkwa and Ashanti stations.

A variety of minor concessions and adjustments have also been made during the year. New passenger tariff and regulations are now under consideration.

The reductions which have been made in the tariff for the carriage of mining material and general merchandise during the past three years have so far proved disappointing, inasmuch as there has been a marked shrinkage in the tonnage handled, instead of that development usually looked for under the stimulus of more favourable rates.

Active work of a preliminary nature upon the construction of the Tarkwa-Prestea Branch (20 miles) was commenced in April. The advance survey party arrived in the Colony on the 11th of that month and immediately took the field. The Resident Engineer landed a few weeks later, and up to the close of the year rapid progress was made. All things being favourable, the line to Prestea should be opened to public traffic by March, 1910. A branch to Broomassie will be constructed concurrently with the rest of the railway.

The construction of the railway from Accra to Mangoase (about 40 miles) has been given out to a firm of contractors. The first sod of this important undertaking was cut by His Excellency Sir John Rodger, K.C.M.G., on the 7th January, 1909, with becoming ceremony. Some rapid work has already been done on this line and there is every probability of the provisional terminus (Mangoase) being reached in about 12 months.

The financial year 1908 has been distinctly unfavourable as affecting the working results of the railway. The mining industry has been especially quiescent; it is satisfactory to note, however, that quite recently a strong current of renewed activity and confidence has set in.

The general re-organization of the Department, which was commenced in 1906, has been actively pursued and results of a permanent and satisfactory character have been realized. Measures aiming at the gradual reduction of the European establishment and the wider employment and instruction of the natives of the Colony have been continued in the administrative scheme.

By the system in force, the construction and maintenance in the Gold Coast Colony of roads for vehicular traffic and cask-rolling devolves for the most part on the Public Works Department. The total length thus maintained is about 200 miles, and the roads are in a fair condition.

The principal of these roads are:—

(*a.*) The road from Accra to Dodowa, on which the traffic is very heavy in the cocoa season. The length of this is about 27 miles, and it is suitable for motor traffic, for vehicles with a gross weight not exceeding six tons.

(*b.*) The road from Accra to Aburi, about 25 miles in length, is identical with the Dodowa road for the first 13 miles. It is used by motor lorries as far as Ayimensa, at the foot of the range of the Akwapim hills.

(*c.*) The road from Accra to Kyebi viâ Inswam was constructed by the Gold Fields of Eastern Akim and finally taken over by the Government in the year 1904.

The first section of 23 miles to Inswam on the River Densu is in fair order and suitable for motor cars and light motor lorries. The remaining portion from Inswam to Kyebi is much overgrown.

(*d.*) The road from Winneba to Soadru, which is about 15 miles long, is of rising importance in connection with the steadily increasing cultivation and export of cocoa in the Winneba District.

The road is under process of construction for the accommodation of light motor lorries.

(*e.*) The Saltpond-Insuaim road, which is 58 miles in length, is under process of construction for the accommodation of light motor lorries from Saltpond to Anyanmem, a distance of 9½ miles. It is proposed to extend this road, which is an important trade route.

(*f.*) The road from Cape Coast to Prasu is the old trade and military road to Coomassie and the north. Its importance has greatly decreased since the construction of the Sekondi-Coomassie railroad.

The district through which this road runs is rich in palm trees and plantations of cocoa are increasing. The road from Cape Coast to Asebo, nearly 10 miles in length, is under process of construction for the accommodation of light motor lorries.

In addition to the roads constructed and maintained by the Public Works Department, some 1,800 miles of native paths and tracks are kept clear by the chiefs, under the provisions of the Roads Ordinance, 1894, in return for a quarterly payment per mile, which varies from 5*s.* to £1, according to the nature of the road and its state of repair.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Immigration and Emigration.

There is no means of keeping any particulars of the immigration of foreigners in general; but with regard to the immigration of natives of Sierra Leone and its hinterland to Sekondi, a record has been made by the Transport Department of 180 new arrivals during 1908. Allowing for those who landed, but, finding no work immediately by the Transport Department, went away on their own account, possibly a total of 240 new men arrived. It is estimated, however, that some 3,500 labourers enter the Colony annually for employment in the mines, or as carriers, labourers for public and private works, or scavengers.

Imported labourers, who come chiefly from the Kru Coast (Liberia), Sierra Leone, and Lagos, are usually engaged in gangs under a headman for six or twelve months under the "Master and Servant Ordinance, 1893," under a contract duly executed before a District Commissioner, which provides for the rate of pay and other conditions of service, and for repatriation at the expiration of the period of employment.

In the strict sense of the word there is little or no emigration, but a considerable number of the natives of the Colony obtain temporary employment further down the Coast as carpenters, coopers, masons, blacksmiths, washermen, and domestic servants, and in clerical positions, official and mercantile.

Public Works.

A large programme was undertaken by the Public Works Department and fair progress made with the majority of the items. The outbreak of plague in Accra early in the year necessitated the building of isolation camps and temporary shelters for the natives removed from the infected or evacuated areas. Insanitary houses in the congested areas were demolished and plans have been prepared by the Accra Improvement Committee for the construction of streets and open spaces in these areas and through the town generally.

A sanitary engineer with experience in the Isthmus of Panama has been specially engaged to undertake the works in connection with the improvement of Accra.

The following are the more important items carried out during the year:—

The drains in the native town at Tarkwa were extended. A bungalow has been erected to provide quarters for two officers.

The Court House and Judges' quarters at Sekondi, commenced in 1908, were nearly completed, and a Court House for the District Commissioner has been built.

A main concrete drain was constructed along the railway from Essikadoes village into No. 1 Lagoon, and many mosquito breeding pools removed in consequence.

Quarters for the District Commissioner have been erected at Dunkwa.

Considerable progress was made with the new scholastic buildings at Accra.

A Training College and Technical School have been commenced, and will be occupied before the close of the present year. Quarters for three officers in connection with these institutes were completed, and a bungalow for the schoolmistress was built.

The establishment of the headquarters at Akuse was continued, and a Court House, Police Barracks, and two bungalows were nearly completed.

Barracks to accommodate one superintendent and fifty constables have been completed at Coomassie.

The substitution of permanent buildings for temporary buildings in the lines of the Gold Coast Regiment was continued.

The construction of the headquarter buildings at Tamale was continued. The Chief Commissioner's bungalow was practically completed, and other buildings are in progress.

A Caillet's monorail was laid round the rapids at Krachi, and has been completed this year. It is proving a great benefit to the salt traders, who are now enabled to transport their salt without employing labour, as previously, from the adjoining Protectorate of Togo.

At Sekondi, borings were taken round the periphery of the reservoir site recommended by Messrs. Middleton, Hunter, and Duff, consulting engineers, to test the ground for water tightness. At Accra borings were taken to obtain data for the construction of the dam across the Densu, near Oblogo. The working drawings are being prepared by the consulting engineers.

Satisfactory progress continued to be made with Accra Harbour works during the year. Nine hundred and fifty blocks and 2,974 bags were set in the breakwater. The retaining wall and parapet were completed. A large quantity of stone was quarried and broken. In August, owing to heavy surf, the third portion of the Rockbreaker broke away when it was being towed ashore, and the boiler and five cases of fittings were washed off its deck and lost.

The breakwater has now been completed as originally designed, and the jetty is under construction.

In 1908 a Survey Department was formed to replace "Mines Surveys," the staff consisting of a Director, Chief Surveyor, one surveyor, and one native surveyor, two assistant native surveyors, a draughtsman, and a clerk.

The original programme for the year's work was completely upset by the outbreak of plague, and the main feature of the survey operations was a detailed survey of Accra on a scale of 1 : 1250, or 104·16 feet to an inch. Some idea of the magnitude of this task may be obtained when it is realised that some 5,000 buildings and huts were measured. A 1 : 5000 plan in two sheets, showing all the ground within the municipal boundaries, was also commenced, and is about half finished. The survey

of five concessions was undertaken and completed. A line was also cut across the Ebotokroo Concession, and the south-east boundary of the South-east Concession, which had become practically obliterated, was recut.

In the course of the year a new scale of charges for surveying concessions was drawn up, and came into operation in 1909. The main features are: the abolition of the tie-on fee, a graduated scale according to the distance of the concession from the nearest fixed point being instituted, and a general lowering of the charges for all kinds of work with the exceptions of those for river concessions, which remain unaltered.

The production of the 1 : 125,000 map of the Colony was completed in August.

Changes in Establishment.

During the absence on leave of the Governor, Sir John Rodger, Major Herbert Bryan, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, administered the Government from the 1st January to the 27th March. Mr. Algernon Willoughby Osborne, Attorney-General, was appointed Chief Justice of Southern Nigeria on the 4th of July. Mr. Justice Arthur Reginald Pennington, Puisne Judge, was appointed Attorney-General of Southern Nigeria in October, and Mr. Arthur Hudson arrived in the Colony and assumed duty as Attorney-General on the 15th of October, *vice* Mr. Willoughby Osborne. Mr. Frederic Harrison Gough, Solicitor-General, was appointed a Puisne Judge of the Colony on the 7th of November, *vice* Mr. Justice Pennington.

Transport.

A total of 28,328 loads were handled by the Transport Department during the year, and 1,289 carriers were sent out on long engagements. This number included the carriers with officers travelling; in previous years the loads belonging to officers passing through, which were handled by the Department, were not reckoned. For comparing 1908 with 1907, therefore, the number is assumed to have been the same, and the figures for the two years are as follows:—

	1907.	1908.
Loads	24,978 ...	28,328
Long-service carriers engaged	741 ...	1,289

The mails from Coomassie to the north, numbering 335 bags, were carried by the Transport Department.

Transport beyond Coomassie is maintained by 14 gangs of carriers of 25 each, who are on a year's engagement.

In order to insure the safety of loads committed to their care, the permanent carriers of the department, whose wages are 25*s*. a month and threepence a day for subsistence, are only paid at the expiration of twelve months' service. They receive subsistence money during their period of service and advances of 10*s*.

or £1 at a time, amounting to about £3 in all. When a man has a sum of money to his credit he becomes trustworthy, and it is by the adoption of this principle that the number of loads lost has not averaged one a year.

A further insurance of loads and a guarantee for good behaviour is deposit in the savings bank. The books of 160 carriers, with average deposits of about £10 each, are kept in the Sekondi Office.

There was no difficulty in getting carriers during 1908.

The following tables give some idea of the work done by the Transport Department during the year:—

Sekondi Headquarters

Loads despatched by railway	7,181
Loads despatched by carriers	50
Loads despatched by sea	501
Loads delivered locally	85
Loads moved, belonging to officers passing through (estimated)	2,400
Carriers with officers travelling	1,261
Carriers engaged on contract for Government ...	888
Carriers engaged on contract for companies, &c. ...	334

Staff:

Transport Officer.
5 clerks.

Coomassie.

Loads despatched by railway	539
Loads despatched by carriers to the Northern Territories	3,549
Loads despatched by carriers to places in Ashanti ...	1,670
Loads distributed in Coomassie	4,391
Loads moved, belonging to officers passing through (estimated)	2,500
Bags of mails sent up country	335
Carriers with officers to the Northern Territories ...	1,058
Carriers with officers and troops in Ashanti ...	1,308
Carriers subsisted with Experimental Column, Gold Coast Regiment	1,500
Carriers engaged on contract for Government ...	17
Carriers engaged on contract for companies	50

Staff:

1 assistant transport officer.
2 clerks.

Enlisted carriers in charge of A.T.O. Coomassie.
- 1 overseer.
- 7 headmen and 168 carriers for Northern Territories transport.
- 7 headmen and 168 carriers for Ashanti transport.

Suitability of Climate for Europeans, and Opening for White Labour.

Europeans of temperate habits and sound constitution, who take suitable exercise, generally suffer little from climatic causes, provided that their residence in this portion of West Africa is not unduly prolonged.

As has been stated in previous reports, Europeans should on no account come to the Gold Coast for the purpose of seeking employment. Government subordinate officials and the employees of the mercantile firms and mining companies are engaged in England under agreement and opportunities of securing appointments locally are few and far between.

Generally the rates of wages are high, but the cost of living, both for Europeans and natives, has increased during recent years. This is specially the case in the Western Province, in which the principal gold mines are situated. In the hinterland food is plentiful and cheap.

The wages of domestic servants vary from £1 to £2 10*s*. and of cooks from £2 to £4 per month. Servants of the coolie class can be obtained at a wage of £1 to £1 10*s*. Carriers earn 1*s*. a day and are given 3*d*. a day to buy food. Contract labourers and carriers are paid 25*s*. a month; these also receive 3*d*. a day subsistence money.

Native carpenters, cabinet-makers, masons, and smiths command ready employment and earn good wages at rates from 1*s*. 6*d*. to 3*s*. a day.

Native Affairs.

During the year under review, a certain number of local disputes engaged the attention of the Executive, but none were of any importance. Three chiefs were destooled during the year.

A feature of the year was the introduction and suppression of a fetish custom known as "Aberewa." This cult spread with remarkable rapidity through those portions of Ashanti and the Colony where the Akan language is spoken and, in varying degrees, the whole of this area came under its influence. There was abundant proof that its observance tended towards the commission of crime and, accordingly, it was suppressed by Order in Council, dated the 17th July, 1908.

Various Observations.

The outbreak of plague in January was a grave event in the history of the Colony, and the drastic measures necessarily taken for the suppression of the disease re-acted unfavourably on commerce. Notwithstanding the disability and the low prices prevalent in European markets the trade statistics for the year are generally saisfactory. The demands from natives of all classes for information with regard to the cultivation and preparation of economic products afford welcome evidence that the indigenous population is alive to the fact that the continued prosperity of the Colony depends mainly on its great agricultural resources.

The able, comprehensive report furnished by Mr. H. M. Thompson at the conclusion of his prolonged tour of inspection, shows that the Gold Coast possesses most valuable assets in the forests of the Colony and Ashanti; measures to secure the preservation of these forests and their development on scientific lines are under consideration. The services of Mr. Thompson were kindly lent by the Government of Southern Nigeria.

The material progress of the Colony was marked by the advancement of the undermentioned Public Works:—

Accra Harbour Works.
Sekondi Harbour Works.
Tarkwa-Prestea-Broomassie Branch Railway.
Accra-Mangoase Railway.

The schemes for the Accra and Sekondi Waterworks have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State and the detailed plans for their construction are being prepared by the Consulting Engineers.

C. RIBY WILLIAMS,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

25th July, 1909.

APPENDIX.

WORK CONDUCTED AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE DURING THE YEAR 1908 FOR THE GOLD COAST COLONY.

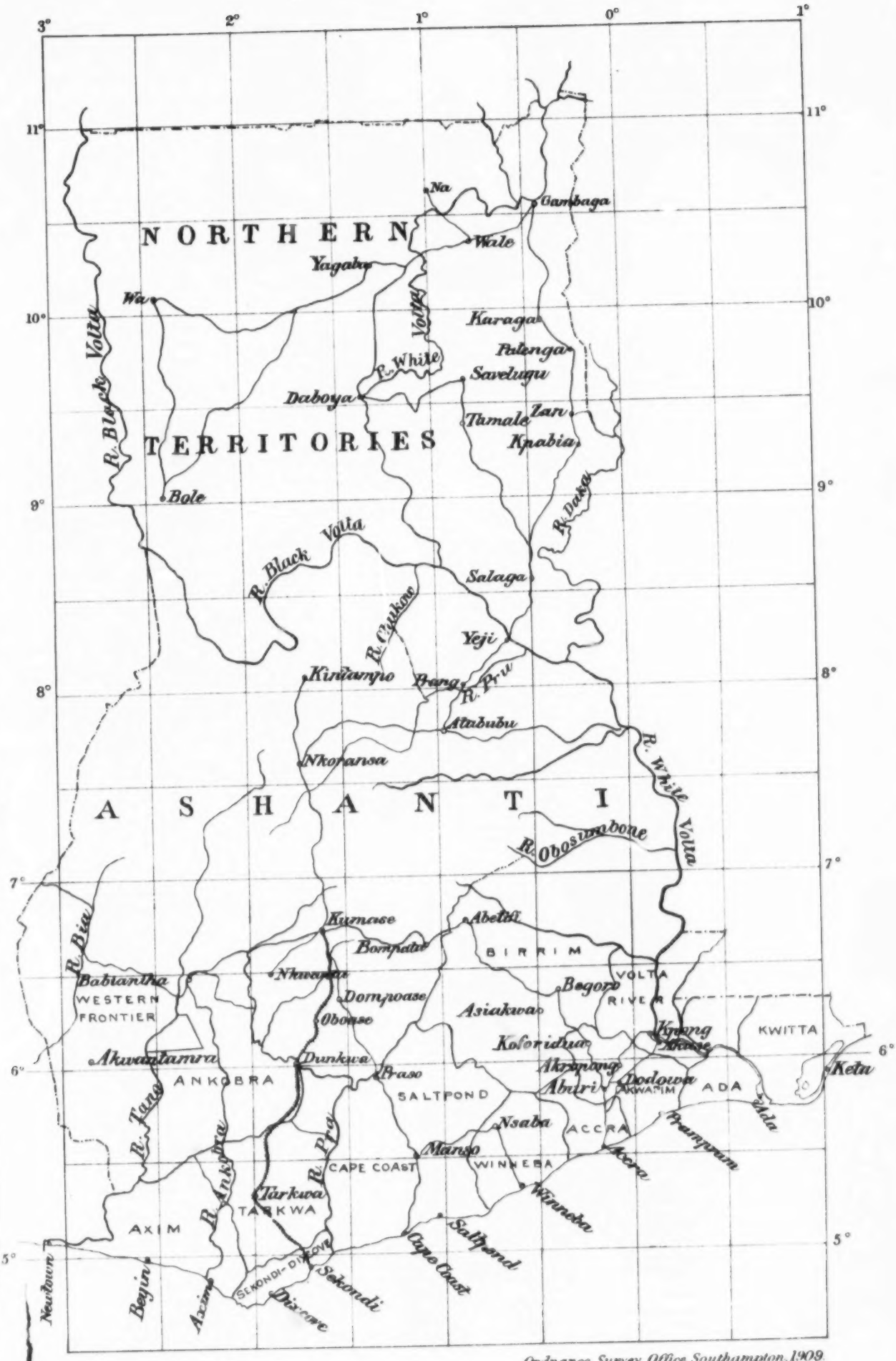
SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

Reports from the Imperial Institute have been made to the Government of the Gold Coast on the following subjects:—

Rubber.—Several specimens of *Funtumia* and *Landolphia* rubbers were investigated during 1908. A sample of *Funtumia elastica* rubber from Ashanti which had been coagulated by an infusion of the leaves of *Bauhinia reticulata* was found to be of good quality, and was valued at 2*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* 10*d.* per lb., with fine hard Para at 3*s.* 5½*d.* per lb. Three other specimens of *Funtumia* rubber from Ashanti, prepared by "creaming" the latex, were found to be very satisfactory in composition, but the cakes were too thick and contained considerable moisture, so that the value of the rubber was reduced. They were considered to be worth 2*s.* 7*d.* to 2*s.* 10*d.* per lb., with fine hard Para at 4*s.* 6*d.* per lb. Another specimen of *Funtumia* rubber, also from Ashanti, prepared in biscuits by the spontaneous coagulation of the latex, was inferior in composition to the preceding specimens, but of much better appearance; it was valued at 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.* per lb., with fine hard Para at 4*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

A specimen of "Pempeneh" rubber obtained from *Landolphia owariensis* in the Northern Territories, proved to be of excellent quality and was valued at 3*s.* to 3*s.* 3*d.* per lb., with fine hard Para at 3*s.* 5½*d.* per lb.

Two samples of *Ficus* rubber and several specimens of latex from the Axim district were examined. The *Ficus* rubber contained a high percentage (22 to 27) of resin, and would therefore be of low value. Samples of latex derived



Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1909.

from *Funtumia africana*, *Landolphia* sp., *Tabernaemontana* sp., and *Anthnostema* sp., yielded products still more resinous and of no commercial value, but a *Landolphia* latex probably from *L. owariensis* gave a rubber of good quality.

Gums.—Specimens of gums derived from *Acacia sieberiana*, *Burkea africana*, and *Pseudocedrela Kotschyi* were found to be of marketable quality, the first-mentioned being the most promising. It was requested that if these gums are readily obtainable in large quantities further samples should be supplied so that their commercial value can be definitely ascertained. The gum of *Combretum undulatum* was dark-coloured and insoluble and would not be saleable.

Copal.—A sample of copal resin from Ashanti, obtained by the Inspector of Agriculture for West Africa, was examined and found to be similar to the Accra copal of commerce, the price of which ranges from 34*s.* 6*d.* to 72*s.* per cwt. The Ashanti resin would probably realise the highest price if it were cleaned and the dirty pieces picked out.

Two other samples of copal resin were submitted for examination. One specimen was of poor quality, whereas the other proved to be a very good copal which would meet with a ready sale.

Cotton.—Thirteen samples of unginned cotton comprising American, native, and hybrid varieties were examined and found to be of marketable quality. Certain of the samples were valued at 6*d.* to 7*d.* per lb., with "middling" American at 6·7*d.* per lb.

Tanning Materials.—A sample of divi-divi pods, though containing less tannin than the ordinary divi-divi of commerce, furnished a soft, pale-brown leather of good texture and appearance. The pods were valued at £5 per ton, with West Indian and South American divi-divi at £9 to £11 per ton.

Citronella oil.—A small sample of this oil was found to be of fair quality, and probably equal in value to ordinary citronella oil.

Beeswax.—A sample of beeswax proved to be of fair average quality and probably worth about £6 15*s.* per cwt., or rather more if carefully melted and strained. There is always a ready market for beeswax of good quality in the United Kingdom.

Exhibition Galleries.

A number of specimens were lent from the Gold Coast Court at the Imperial Institute for inclusion in the Colony's exhibit at the Franco-British Exhibition in London. At the close of the Exhibition the whole of the Gold Coast exhibits were transferred to the Imperial Institute for addition to the Court, which, when the necessary re-arrangements now in progress have been made, will be much more representative of the resources of the Colony. A new and improved statistical board giving particulars of the trade, &c., of the Gold Coast has been added.

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
574	Nyasaland	1907–1908
575	Bahamas	"
576	Gambia	1907
577	St. Vincent	1907–1908
578	Turks and Caicos Islands	1907
579	St. Lucia	"
580	Fiji	"
581	Mauritius	"
582	Straits Settlements	"
583	Southern Nigeria	"
584	Imperial Institute	1906–1907
585	Barbados	1907–1908
586	Somaliland Protectorate	"
587	Trinidad and Tobago	"
588	Sierra Leone	1907
589	British Guiana	1907–1908
590	Grenada	1907
591	Leeward Islands	1907–1908
592	East Africa Protectorate	"
593	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
594	Northern Nigeria	"
595	Basutoland	"
596	Swaziland	"
597	St. Helena	1908
598	Gibraltar	"
599	Falkland Islands	"
600	Uganda	1907–1908
601	Imperial Institute	1908
602	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
603	Ashanti	"
604	Ceylon	"
605	Weihaiwei	"
606	Seychelles	"
607	Jamaica	1907–1908
608	Colonial Survey Committee	1908–1909
609	Gambia	1908
610	Malta	1908–1909
611	Sierra Leone	1908
612	Turks and Caicos Islands	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
51	Southern Nigeria	Forest Administration.
52	South Africa	Native Education.
53	East Africa Protectorate	Veterinary Bacteriological Work, 1907–8.
54	Newfoundland	Governor's visit to the Micmac Indians.
55	Cape Colony	Rietfontein Area.
56	Turks Islands	Salt Industry.
57	Uganda	Governor's Tour.
58	British Colonies	Fibres.
59	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1906–7.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 654.

GOLD COAST.

REPORT FOR 1909.

(For Report for 1908, *see* No. 613.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

October, 1910.

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No. 654.

GOLD COAST.

(For Report for 1908, *see* No. 613.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Accra,
19th July, 1910.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, herewith, two copies of the Annual Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1909, together with an able report thereon prepared by the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,
JOHN RODGER,
Governor.

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Crewe, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

(17609—2.) Wt. 27349—387. 1125 & 85. 10/10. D & S. A 2

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE GOLD COAST COLONY FOR THE YEAR 1909.

I.—FINANCIAL.

The financial progress made by the Colony in recent years was well maintained in 1909. The estimated revenue was placed at £766,000, but the amount actually realized was £768,341, which, with the further sum of £10,211, being the value of Public Works Materials and Stores on the 1st January, 1909 (treated as Extraordinary Revenue) amounted to £778,552.

On the 31st December, 1908, assets exceeded liabilities by £542,721, and on the 31st December, 1909, by £586,906—an increase of £44,185.

The amounts collected under the several heads of revenue in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories are shown in the following statement:—

Heads of Revenue.	Actual Revenue to 31st December, 1909.			Revenue for the same period during preceding year.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Customs	458,721	10	8	489,985	18	11	—			31,264	8	3
2. Light Dues... ...	2,373	8	0	2,301	10	0	71	18	0	—		
3. Licences, &c. ...	28,842	6	7	27,416	14	9	1,425	11	10	—		
4. Fees of Court, &c....	47,005	17	1	30,809	0	1	16,196	17	0	—		
5. Railways	181,905	11	2	150,504	16	6	31,400	14	8	—		
6. Post and Telegraphs	4,425	0	4	4,049	15	8	375	4	8	—		
7. Rent of Government Land.	1,400	9	1	1,506	3	7	—			105	14	6
8. Interest	1,946	5	10	492	5	11	1,453	19	11	—		
9. Ashanti	29,263	13	2	27,908	17	6	1,354	15	8	—		
10. Northern Territories	1,689	10	1	10,938	12	9	—			9,249	2	8
11. Miscellaneous ..	10,713	5	0	6,227	15	8	4,485	9	4	—		
Total	768,286	17	0	752,141	11	4	56,764	11	1	40,619	5	5
Land Sales ...	53	14	0	—			53	14	0	—		
Revenue Extraordinary.	10,211	8	10	—			10,211	8	10	—		
Grand Total ...	778,551	19	10	752,141	11	4	67,029	13	11	40,619	5	5

The principal increases over the revenue originally estimated were on the following heads:—

	£	s.	d.
Licences	4,012	6	7
Fees of Court or Office, &c.	15,415	17	1
Railways	11,905	11	2

The increase under "Licences" is due to Spirit Licences, the receipts from this source having steadily increased during recent years. In 1908 the amount collected came to £20,830, and in 1909 to £22,047.

The increase under the head "Fees of Court" is mainly attributable to Stamp Duties, the amount thus realised exceeding the

original estimate by £13,451. The sub-head "Survey Fees" may be credited with most of the balance, considerably more work having been undertaken.

The increase under "Railways" is mainly due to the heavy mines traffic, general imports, and to the conveyance of greater quantities of such native produce as cocoa, rubber, and kola.

The principal heads which show less receipts than were estimated are:—

	£	s.	d.
Customs	15,278	9	4
Interest	7,453	14	2
Ashanti	1,141	6	10
Miscellaneous	5,611	15	0

The decrease under "Customs" is attributable to a general clearance from bond, in December, 1908, of an abnormal quantity of spirits owing to an "intelligent anticipation" of an increase in the tariff. The receipts in 1908 from specific duties amounted to £402,859, and it is estimated that about £20,000 of this sum would, in the ordinary course, have been included in the receipts of 1909.

The decrease under "Interest" is accounted for by the fact that Surplus Funds were used to supplement Loan Funds and were, therefore, not available for investment. The loan floated in 1909 was for £1,030,000, instead of £1,610,000 as originally anticipated.

Under "Ashanti," a decrease occurs in "Spirit Licences" which, although producing a greater revenue (£4,705) than in 1908 (£4,460), failed to realise the estimate of £6,000.

The decrease under "Miscellaneous" may be put down to the failure to realize the estimate for Royalties in respect of some of the mines.

The appended table shows the expenditure, in detail, as compared with the year 1908.

Head of Expenditure.	Expenditure, 1908.			Expenditure, 1909.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Establishments.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Governor and Legislature	5,909	16	10	5,439	3	7	—			470	13	3
2. Supreme Court	8,083	8	0	8,242	4	9	158	16	9	—		
3. Law Officers	1,637	13	9	2,213	5	6	575	11	9	—		
4. Secretariat...	5,289	18	10	5,376	1	5	86	2	7	—		
5. Printing Office	6,236	17	8	6,625	16	6	388	18	10	—		
6. Native Affairs	2,180	9	11	2,137	9	1	—			43	0	10
7. Provincial and District Commissioners.	17,990	5	4	19,903	5	2	1,912	19	10	—		
8. Treasury	11,044	19	6	10,220	13	3	—			824	6	3
9. Customs	21,650	11	8	23,806	13	8	2,156	2	0	—		
10. Customs Preventive Services.	16,564	2	1	17,503	4	5	939	2	4	—		
11. Lighthouses and Signal Stations.	1,311	10	0	1,347	2	5	35	12	5	—		
11a. Marine	—			32	0	0	32	0	0	—		
12. Railways	77,471	0	1	83,131	11	0	5,660	10	11	—		
13. Post and Telegraphs ...	20,808	19	1	21,777	13	9	968	14	8	—		
14. Transport Department ...	1,705	1	7	1,692	11	0	—			12	10	7
15. Transport and Travelling	24,705	19	3	26,457	3	10	1,751	4	7	—		
Carried forward	222,590	13	7	235,905	19	4	14,665	16	8	1,350	10	11

	Head of Expenditure.	Expenditure, 1908.	Expenditure, 1909.	Increase.	Decrease.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
	Brought forward	222,590 13 7	235,905 19 4	14,665 16 8	1,350 10 11
16.	Medical	36,789 7 11	38,591 4 3	1,801 16 4	—
17.	Sanitation	3,615 10 2	4,677 0 11	1,061 9 9	—
18.	Veterinary Surgeon ...	—	504 1 9	504 1 9	—
19.	Education	12,126 16 2	13,445 1 7	1,318 5 5	—
20.	Agriculture	5,916 5 11	8,826 16 10	2,910 10 11	—
21.	Forestry	1,665 5 2	652 7 6	—	1,012 17 8
22.	Mines	1,485 18 10	1,340 1 0	—	145 17 10
23.	Gold Coast Regiment (W.A.F.F.)	66,014 0 0	61,036 19 11	—	4,977 0 1
24.	Volunteers...	3,061 3 1	3,154 6 9	93 3 8	---
25.	Police	24,293 8 8	29,101 10 11	4,808 2 3	—
26.	Prisons	13,469 17 5	14,700 12 1	1,230 14 8	—
27.	Colonial Chaplain ...	529 12 3	561 19 9	32 7 6	—
28.	Public Cemeteries ...	514 16 9	530 19 9	16 3 0	—
29.	Audit Office	2,994 0 7	3,070 0 6	75 19 11	—
30.	Surveys	2,733 13 8	3,312 0 2	578 6 6	—
31.	Ashanti	27,791 6 10	25,080 16 0	—	2,710 10 10
32.	Northern Territories ...	22,607 10 11	24,661 4 6	2,053 13 7	—
33.	(Northern Territories) Constabulary.	10,321 5 0	10,940 4 1	618 19 1	—
34.	Ashanti and Northern Territories Roads Department.	—	18,717 0 5	18,717 0 5	—
35.	Miscellaneous Services ...	30,218 19 4	9,738 1 8	—	20,480 17 8
36.	Pensions and Gratuities ..	10,350 19 2	12,350 5 3	1,999 6 1	—
37.	Public Debt Charges ...	65,544 5 0	71,944 17 2	6,400 12 2	—
38.	Public Works Department.	16,564 16 10	18,476 3 1	1,911 6 3	—
39.	Public Works Annually Recurrent.	16,053 12 8	14,877 12 8	—	1,176 0 0
		597,253 5 11	626,197 7 10	60,797 16 11	31,853 15 0
40.	Public Works Extraordinary.	65,369 12 3	78,400 17 4	13,031 5 1	—
41.	Post and Telegraphs Extraordinary.	2,550 13 1	3,210 1 4	659 8 3	—
42.	Repayment of Loans ...	20,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	—
	Railway Survey	—	1,558 19 3	1,558 19 3	—
		685,173 11 3	734,367 5 9	81,047 9 6	31,853 15 0
	Works Chargeable to Surplus Balances.	2,118 12 5	—	—	2,118 12 5
	Total	687,292 3 8	734,367 5 9	81,047 9 6	33,972 7 5

The estimated expenditure for the year under review was £982,202, the actual expenditure being £734,367, or £247,835 under the Estimates.

The excesses on the estimates are mainly under the heads of "Customs," £1,285, due principally to rebates of duty granted on goods conveyed across the river Volta; also to increased boat services and contracts rendered necessary by the activity of trade; "Transport and Travelling," £3,227, attributable to the increased number of passages provided for officers to and from the Colony and to payments to the Railway on account of fares and freight. The excess under "Miscellaneous," £4,432, is caused in part by the payment, in 1909, of outstanding claims in respect of the outbreak of bubonic plague; and in part by expenditure incurred in connection with preventive measures against sleeping-sickness. The sum of £1,559 was expended during the year in respect of the Accra-Akwapim Railway Extension Survey.

The following is a comparative statement of the total revenue and expenditure for the past five years :—

Revenue.			Expenditure.		
Year.	Amount.	Remarks.	Year.	Amount.	Remarks.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
1905	586,221 8 1	Includes £13,759 Imperial Grant-in-aid of Northern Territories.	1905	616,118 11 2	Includes £4,106 on account of Ashanti disturbances, and £20,000 repayment of loans.
1906	683,101 16 3	Includes £10,000 Imperial Grant-in-aid of Northern Territories.	1906	628,906 3 0	Includes £224 on account of Ashanti disturbances and £26,599 repayment of loans.
1907	708,718 9 6	Includes £5,000 Imperial Grant-in-aid of Northern Territories.	1907	617,124 8 6	Includes £5 on account of Ashanti disturbances, and £15,000 repayment of loans.
1908	752,141 11 4	—	1908	687,292 3 8	Includes £20,000 repayment of loans.
1909	778,551 19 10	—	1909	734,367 5 9	Includes £25,000 repayment of loans.

The steady growth in the revenue has by no means been confined to one or two sources, but is generally distributed save under the heads "Ashanti" and "Northern Territories," where the abolition of caravan tolls reduced the local receipts.

The following is a detailed statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Colony on the 31st December, 1909 :—

Dr.

31st December, 1909. Liabilities.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Inter-Colonial Accounts (due by the Gold Coast).	757	6	9			
Prisoners' Property	81	9	4			
Transport Agency	1,449	9	9			
Police Reward Fund	777	4	3			
Northern Territories Constabulary Reward Fund.	293	12	0			
W.A.F.F. Reward Fund	1,721	1	9			
Bank of British West Africa, Ltd. ...	10,000	0	0			
Official Administrator	803	18	8			
Chief Registrar...	1,523	16	7			
Customs Duties...	454	9	2			
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund ...	8,321	16	1			
Inland Money Orders	311	10	8			
Savings Bank	25,056	13	5			
General Post Office, London		—				
Through Money Orders	357	16	8			
Paymaster, W.A.F.F., 1st Batt., Gold Coast Regt.	88	11	11			
Paymaster, W.A.F.F., 2nd Batt., Gold Coast Regt.	12	6	7			
Rents on Concessions	2,335	18	11			
Railway Open Lines Deposit Account	1,088	19	4			
Drafts between Stations	6,689	6	9			
Sheriff	594	0	9			
Postal Orders	79	16	1			
Sundry Small Deposits	2,959	4	5			
Contractors' Guarantee Fund (Accra-Akwapim Railway).	8,280	14	0			
Postmaster-General	7,967	17	10			
Imperial German Post Office Account		—				
				82,007	1	8
Draft and Remittances		—		1,485	10	6
Surplus and Deficit Account (net Excess of Assets over Liabilities).		—		586,905	18	1
				£670,398	10	3

Cr.

31st December, 1909. Assets.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Investments :—						
On Account of Savings Bank ...	20,799	14	0			
" " " Public Officers' Guarantee Fund.	8,024	19	8			
" " " Bank of British West Africa, Ltd.	10,000	0	0			
" " " Contractors' Guarantee Fund (Accra-Akwapim Railway).	8,280	14	0			
				47,105	7	8
Inter-Colonial Accounts (due to the Gold Coast).	6,484	17	10			
Railway Open Lines Suspense Account.	1,133	17	2			
General Manager Railway Open Lines.	26,649	7	10			
Transport Agency	1,449	9	9			
General Post Office, London ...	2,499	6	5			
Loan Account	318,995	18	5			
Sundry Authorised Advances ...	3,227	5	3			
Crown Agents	157,900	0	0			
Public Works, Unallocated Stores Suspense Account.	12,205	2	8			
Imprests	21,468	0	0			
				552,013	5	4
General Imprest Account		—		71,279	17	3
Made up as follows :—						
In the hands of the Crown Agents	3,595	1	1			
" " " Sub-Accountants	33,233	19	7			
At the Bank of British West Africa, Ltd.	34,450	6	7			
	71,279	17	3			
				£670,398	10	3

The excess of assets over liabilities on the 1st January, 1909, stood at £542,721. At the close of the year the excess amounted to £586,906, an increase during the year of £44,185.

The excess of assets is explained as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Excess on 31st December, 1908	542,721	4	0
The Revenue of 1909 was	778,551	19	10
	1,321,273	3	10
The expenditure in 1909 amounted to ...	734,367	5	9
leaving an excess on 31st December, 1909, of	£586,905	18	1

The surplus is accounted for as under:—

Assets.

	£	s.	d.
General Imprest Account (cash in hand) ...	71,279	17	3
General Assets as shown in above table ...	599,118	13	0
	£670,398	10	3

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.			
Sundry items as shown in above table	82,007	1	8			
Drafts and Remittances ...	1,485	10	6			
				83,492	12	2
Surplus				£586,905	18	1

Public Debt.

On the 31st December, 1908, the Public Debt of the Colony was £2,207,163 13*s.* 6*d.* On the 31st December, 1909, it amounted to £2,663,498 7*s.* 11*d.*, or an increase of £456,334 14*s.* 5*d.*

The amount standing to the credit of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Funded Debt, on the 31st December, 1909, stood at £56,492 7*s.* 7*d.* Of this sum, £13,330 was credited during the year as a contribution from General Revenue and in respect of interest accruing to investments.

The following statement shows, in detail, the particulars of the Public Debt:—

Funded Debt.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(i.) 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock issued in March, 1902	1,035,000	0	0			
(ii.) 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock issued against authorised loan of £665,000	63,000	5	9			
(iii.) 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock issued against authorised loan of £1,610,000	1,030,000	0	0			
				2,128,000	5	9
Due to Imperial Government.						
(i.) Ashanti Expedition, 1896	98,798	3	6			
(ii.) West India Regiment, 1897-98	10,051	15	2			
(iii.) Telegraph lines to the Northern Territories, 1897-98	29,441	10	8			
(iv.) Ashanti disturbances, 1900	469,425	5	11			
	607,716	15	3			
Less repayments	106,598	18	11			
	501,117	16	4			
(v.) Government of Northern Nigeria (for troops lent during Ashanti disturbance, 1900) ...	34,380	5	10			
				535,498	2	2
Total Public Debt				£2,663,498	7	11

CURRENCY.

The currency and legal tender is British sterling, with the addition of the undermentioned French, Spanish, and American gold coins, the values of which are fixed by the Demonetization Ordinance, No. 2 of 1880:—

	Nominal Value.	Legal Value. £	s.	d.
French—				
Napoleon	20 francs ...		15	10
Spanish—				
Doubloon	16 dollars ...	3	4	0
Half Doubloon	8 ,, ...	1	12	0
American—				
Double Eagle	20 ,, ...	4	2	0
Eagle	10 ,, ...	2	1	0
Half Eagle	5 ,, ...	1	0	6
Quarter Eagle	2 ,, 50 c..		10	3

British silver coins are legal tender to an unlimited amount; British bronze coins to an amount not exceeding one shilling. There is a small circulation of the United States half-dollar, but the coin is not legal tender, and is not accepted by the Government; its current value is two shillings.

Copper coins are now generally used in the Colony and Ashanti and have, to a great extent, superseded cowries.

The following statement shows the amount of gold, silver, and bronze coinage imported during the past two years:—

Year.	Gold.			Silver.			Bronze.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1908	6,421	0	0	153,738	1	0	630	0	0	160,789	1	0
1909	28,869	0	0	359,537	15	9	810	9	3	389,217	5	0

Banks.

The Bank of British West Africa, Limited, is the only commercial bank established in the Colony and its dependencies, and has branches at Accra, Cape Coast, Seccondee, Axim, Coomassie, and Tarquah.

Municipal Bodies.

Municipalities have been established in the towns of Accra, Cape Coast, and Seccondee, under the provisions of the Town Councils Ordinance of 1894. These bodies consist of eight members, of whom four are official, nominated by the Governor, and four representatives, elected by the ratepayers. The Governor has power to nominate four members to represent the ratepayers if there is no election through the failure of voters to nominate.

The following statement shows revenue and expenditure of the town councils for the past five years:—

—	Revenue.					Expenditure.				
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Accra ...	5,151	5,075	5,589	5,740	6,893	4,852	4,819	4,647	5,966	7,211
Seccondee ...	2,100	2,848	2,911	3,283	3,464	1,562	2,742	2,592	4,680	3,367
Cape Coast ...	—	2,060	2,284	2,381	2,411	—	1,207	2,627	2,586	2,236

Taxation.

Under this head only two forms of direct taxation exist in the Colony, namely, licences on vehicles and house-rate levied under the Town Councils Ordinance. The amounts thus collected at Accra, Cape Coast, and Seccondee, form part of the revenue of the respective municipalities.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Colony for 1909 was £5,049,985 compared with £4,554,617 for 1908, an increase of £495,368. The head "Specie" accounts for £232,554 of this increase; the combined import and export figures for 1908 and 1909 being £585,759 and £353,205, respectively. The total value of commercial (*i.e.*, exclusive of specie and Government) imports and exports for 1909 was £4,282,334 compared with £4,120,226 in 1908, an increase of £162,108. This increase is chiefly due to the enhanced values of agricultural and forest products, which have more than compensated for the decreased output of gold.

The following table gives the value of imports (exclusive of expenses on specie), exports, and total trade for the past five years:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1905 ... *	1,486,068	1,646,145	3,132,213
1906	2,058,939	1,996,412	4,055,351
1907	2,366,195	2,641,674	5,007,869
1908	2,029,447	2,525,170	4,554,617
1909	2,394,412	2,655,573	5,055,927

The appended statement shows the total value in sterling of imports and exports with the countries of origin and consignment, respectively, during the years 1908 and 1909:—

Countries.	Total Imports therefrom.		Total Exports thereto.	
	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
United Kingdom ...	1,476,130 17 11	1,781,002 5 6	1,952,395 14 1	1,795,303 2 3
British Colonies:—				
Southern Nigeria ...	52,276 15 0	44,659 9 5	128,016 4 0	207,338 14 5
Sierra Leone	3,821 2 8	2,666 16 7	41 6 6	34,513 3 10
Other British Colonies	132 4 8	13,358 11 9	4,824 5 0	7 10 0
Total ...	56,230 2 4	60,684 17 9	132,881 15 6	241,759 8 3
Foreign Countries:—				
Germany	242,023 6 3	245,042 16 10	266,268 13 0	403,690 2 4
France	8,649 7 6	10,458 11 6	101,080 9 7	127,170 6 9
United States... ...	24,124 15 4	886 2 8	32,811 10 0	48,178 17 4
Holland	96,773 15 6	158,176 5 6	17 11 0	116 11 9
Africa (Foreign) ...	105,351 8 4	137,505 18 9	15 0 6	—
Other Foreign Countries.	20,163 3 9	654 12 0	39,699 17 3	39,354 2 10
Total ...	497,085 16 8	552,724 7 3	439,893 1 4	618,510 1 0
United Kingdom ...	1,476,130 17 11	1,781,002 5 6	1,952,395 14 1	1,795,303 2 3
British Colonies ...	56,230 2 4	60,684 17 9	132,881 15 6	241,759 8 3
Foreign Countries ...	497,085 16 8	552,724 7 3	439,893 1 4	618,510 1 0
Grand Total ...	2,029,446 16 11*	2,294,411 10 6*	2,525,170 10 11	2,655,572 11 6

* Exclusive of Specie.

The gross value of all imports during 1909 was £2,394,412 (exclusive of expenses on specie), an increase of £364,965 com-

pared with 1908. In 1909 the value of commercial imports was £1,823,343 as against £1,787,472 in 1908, and the gross value of Government imports for 1909 was £181,852 as against £81,185 in the preceding year. This large increase was caused by plant and materials for important public works under construction.

The value of commercial imports paying specific duties was £430,420 in 1909 compared with £430,645 in 1908. The value of commercial imports paying *ad valorem* duty was £1,055,695 in 1909 compared with £1,041,650 in 1908. The value of commercial imports free of duty was £337,228 in 1909 compared with £315,177 in 1908.

The comparative return below for 1908-9 comprises the principal articles of import:—

Articles.	1908.		1909.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
		£		£	£	£
Ale and Porter ... ... Galls.	66,154	9,998	70,166	10,680	682	—
Apparel, Wearing ... ... —	—	79,526	—	75,815	—	3,711
Beads ... ... —	—	32,379	—	23,461	—	8,918
Beef and Pork ... ... Brls.	3,041	8,839	3,120	10,166	1,327	—
Brass and Copperware ... —	—	5,957	—	5,876	—	81
Bread and Biscuits... ... Cwts.	6,741	8,334	6,891	8,607	273	—
Building Materials ... ... —	—	28,259	—	48,989	20,730	—
Carriages and Carts ... No.	382	3,020	379	5,577	2,557	—
Coal ... ... Tons	22,128	32,381	15,464	28,468	—	3,913
Coopers' Stores ... ... Pkgs.	9,954	15,618	10,792	19,124	3,506	—
Cordage ... ... Cwts.	5,403	24,480	6,013	24,574	94	—
Cotton Yarn and Twist ... Lbs.	469,093	27,567	362,822	20,371	—	7,196
Cotton Goods (excluding Yarn and Twist). —	—	414,164	—	425,190	11,026	—
Earthenware ... ... —	—	9,794	—	9,366	—	482
Flour ... ... Brls.	25,930	37,314	23,971	37,394	80	—
Furniture ... ... —	—	20,388	—	21,109	721	—
Gunpowder ... ... Lbs.	336,182	6,773	278,246	5,638	—	1,135
Guns and Pistols ... ... No.	4,215	6,426	5,736	5,027	—	1,399
Hardware ... ... —	—	55,420	—	64,461	9,041	—
Lumber ... ... Sq.ft.	2,010,810	17,227	2,505,353	22,674	5,447	—
Machinery ... ... —	—	149,078	—	155,273	6,195	—
Oil, Kerosine ... ... Galls.	862,931	32,909	703,497	28,113	—	4,796
Perfumery ... ... —	—	25,569	—	25,024	—	545
Provisions ... ... —	—	100,013	—	119,154	19,141	—
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock. —	—	1,899	—	65,591	63,692	—
Rice ... ... Cwts.	92,587	55,712	92,273	52,342	—	3,370
Salt ... ... "	57,872	7,646	82,649	10,571	2,925	—
Silk Goods ... ... —	—	42,949	—	30,278	—	12,671
Soap ... ... Lbs.	3,982,034	28,354	4,062,177	25,940	—	2,414
Spirits, Gin and Geneva ... Galls.	411,892	57,560	406,068	57,056	—	504
" Rum ... ... "	814,419	65,251	741,929	57,527	—	7,724
" Other ... ... "	27,809	15,760	29,816	18,057	2,297	—
Sugar ... ... Cwts.	27,768	27,299	27,537	26,274	—	1,025
Tobacco, Manufactured ... Lbs.	58,572	16,862	67,493	18,048	1,186	—
" Unmanufactured "	1,112,384	35,365	1,424,127	45,837	10,472	—
Wines... ... ... Galls.	58,151	17,547	42,865	14,039	—	3,508
Woollen Goods (excluding Yarns and Twist). —	—	15,164	—	11,835	—	3,329
Specie ... ... —	—	160,789	—	389,217	228,428	—
Other Articles ... ... —	—	329,857	—	371,669	41,812	—
Total ... ... —	—	2,029,447*	—	2,394,412*	431,632	66,667
			Decrease		66,667	—
			Net Increase		364,965	—

* Exclusive of expenses on Specie.

The principal increases in values of imports in 1909 compared with 1908 are as follows:—

	£
Building materials	20,730
Provisions	19,141
Cottons (except yarns)	11,026
Tobacco—unmanufactured	10,472
Hardware	9,041
Machinery	6,195
Lumber	5,447
Coopers' stores	3,506
Salt	2,925
Carriages and carts	2,557
Railway plant and rolling-stock... ...	63,692
Specie	228,428

Larger quantities of "Building Materials" and "Lumber" were imported mainly for public works and additional accommodation at the mining centres; "Machinery" was imported for extensions of plant at the mines. "Carriages and Carts" are in greater demand as the roads are improved for vehicular traffic. The importation of "Provisions" continues to increase year by year, as the use of tinned and other preserved provisions extends among the people generally. The increase under "Hardware" and "Cottons" is generally attributable to better trade conditions. The importation of "Railway Plant" is due to the construction of the Accra-Akwapim and Tarkwa-Prestea railways. The increase under "Specie" is attributable to the increased production and exportation of the Colony's economic products.

The principal decreases are:—

	£
Silk goods	12,671
Beads	8,918
Spirits—rum	7,724
Cotton yarn and twist	7,196
Kerosine oil	4,796
Coal	3,913
Wearing apparel	3,711
Wines	3,508
Rice	3,370
Woollen goods	3,329

The principal decreases are explained as follows:—

"Kerosine Oil," due apparently to overstocking in the preceding year; "Silk Goods" and "Wearing Apparel" is partly attributed to the non-inclusion of the parcel post accounts for five months in the year, these goods being largely imported through the Post Office. The sale in "Beads" is chiefly in the hands of small traders and no reason for the decrease is ascertainable.

The total value of all exports from the Colony during 1909 was £2,655,573, an increase of £130,402 compared with 1908. This is due chiefly to the larger shipments of cocoa, rubber, and palm kernels.

The appended table is a comparative statement of the principal articles of export for the years 1908-9:—

Articles.	1908. Quantity.	1908. Value.	1909. Quantity.	1909. Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
		£		£	£	£
Cocoa ... ... lbs.	28,545,910	540,821	45,277,606	755,847	214,526	—
Kola Nuts ... ... "	4,420,815	84,362	4,888,208	93,850	9,488	—
Copra ... ... tons	613	6,490	809	10,451	3,961	—
Cotton, Raw ... ... lbs.	51,480	1,171	31,290	790	—	381
Gold and Gold Dust... ozs.	288,546	1,151,944	254,304	1,008,006	—	143,938
Concentrates ... ... lbs.	70,971		33,410			12,732
Guinea Grain ... "	21,817	282	57,754	862	580	—
Gum Copal ... ... "	380,951	4,759	62,042	762	—	3,997
Ivory ... ... "	1,614	382	2,595	617	235	—
Lumber (Native Timber) ... ...sup.ft.	19,009,963	158,306	9,838,959	82,937	—	75,369
Palm Kernels... ... tons	8,956	77,821	11,598	112,425	34,604	—
" Oil ... ... galls.	2,255,371	129,535	2,007,296	120,978	—	8,557
Rubber ... ... lbs.	1,773,248	168,144	2,764,190	263,694	95,550	—
Silver ... ... ozs.	608	76	—	—	—	76
Specie ... ... —	—	192,416	—	196,542	4,126	—
Other Articles ... —	—	8,662	—	8,312	—	350
Totals	—	2,525,171	—	2,655,573	363,070	232,668
			Decrease		232,668	
			Net Increase		130,402	

The following are the chief articles showing increased values:—

	£
Cocoa	214,526
Rubber	95,550
Palm kernels	34,604
Kola nuts	9,488
Copra	3,961
Specie	4,126

The following are the principal decreases in the value of export:—

Gold and gold dust, £143,938; due to several mines temporarily suspending crushing operations for development work and increasing their reserves of ore.

Native timber, £75,369; mainly due to the low prices ruling in the European markets.

Palm oil, £8,557; partially explained by the gallonage being recorded in Imperial in place of old wine gallons for the first time.

Following the method adopted in previous reports, the value of the exports of gold and specie had been deducted in the appended statement from the total value of exports for the purpose of differentiation between the former and the principal forest and agricultural products. The comparative return below shows a decrease of £139,812 in the combined values of gold and specie:—

1908	Amount.	1909.	Amount.
	£		£
Total Exports ...	2,525,171	Total Exports	2,655,573
£		£	
Gold ... 1,151,944		Gold ... 1,008,006	
Specie ... 192,416		Specie ... 196,542	
	1,344,360		1,204,548
Total other Exports...	1,180,811	Total other Exports ...	1,451,025

The principal ports in the Colony are:—

Port.	Total Customs Duties.	Total Values.		Total Trade.
		Imports.	Exports.	
	£	£	£	£
1. Seccondee	123,236	1,009,849	1,341,249	2,351,098
2. Accra	102,670	623,563	578,071	1,201,634
3. Addah	52,631	183,786	241,195	424,981
4. Axim	20,280	131,816	101,338	233,154
5. Saltpond	31,464	74,605	112.530	187,135
6. Cape Coast ...	25,392	112,977	55,197	168,174
7. Winnebah	24,526	66,470	76,345	142,818
8. Quittah	29,822	78,158	52,034	130,192

The amount of gold produced during the year shows a decrease of 50,762·889 ounces as compared with the previous year. This decrease is due to the fact that certain mines which were producing in 1908 limited their output during the year under review in order to increase their ore reserves and to further develope their properties. On the quartz and conglomerate mines in the Colony and Ashanti, 404,853 tons were treated and produced 210,391·892 ounces, being an average extraction of 10·402 dwts. per ton of 2,000 lbs.

The following table shows the value of gold exported by the various mining companies during the past five years:—

Name of Company.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Gold Coast Colony.	£	£	£	£	£
Abontiakoon Mines, Ltd. ...	23,188	132,681	122,618	114,725	52,013 0 0
Abosso Gold Mining Company, Ltd.	93,351	142,682	117,275	113,616	165,343 6 11
Ankobra Exploration and Dredging Company, Ltd.	—	—	—	—	15,535 16 0
African Gold Dredging and Mining Concessions, Ltd.	2,072	12,618	9,895	12.818	—
Ankobra (Tarquah and Abosso) Development Syndicate, Ltd.	1,384	12,071	5,035	1 273	2,082 16 11
Attasi Mines (1905) and Railway Company, Ltd.	—	7,352	28,903	17,639	—
Carried forward ...	—	—	—	—	234,974 19 10

Name of Company.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.		
Gold Coast Colony—cont.	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	—	—	—	—	234,974	19	10
Bibiani, Ltd.	79,551	81,125	—	97,655	98,498	19	11
Broomassie Mines, Ltd. ...	44,781	55,412	76,386	112,358	82,970	16	7
Fura Dredging Company, Ltd.	—	—	—	—	3,955	0	0
Prestea Block A., Ltd. ...	—	25,321	199,101	154,819	83,254	14	6
Tarquah Mining and Exploration Company, Ltd.	1,282	25,758	73,309	216,899	141,403	10	4
Wassaw (Gold Coast) Mining Company, Ltd.	76,043	34,850	107,607	87,127	29,640	0	4
Shepherd's Estates, Ltd. ...	—	—	—	—	3,153	7	6
Total	—	—	—	—	677,851	8	5
Ashanti.							
Akrokerri (Ashanti) Mines, Ltd.	80,721	98,013	60,931	61,739	10,456	19	11
Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, Ltd.	—	—	—	—	227,031	5	11
Ashanti Goldfields Auxiliary Company, Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—		
Ashanti Rivers and Concessions, Ltd.	13,598	—	—	21,733	22,170	2	0
Ashanti Quartzite Company, Ltd.	—	—	434	3,329	3,071	11	5
Imbatien Goldfields, Ltd. ...	—	—	96	—	—		
Ofin River Gold Estates, Ltd.	11,031	11,903	23,248	20,865	38,492	5	0
Sansu Mines, Ltd.	1,458	16,912	32,502	—	—		
Total for Gold Coast and Ashanti.	—	—	—	—	979,073	12	8

On the conglomerate mines in the Tarquah district 180,327 tons were crushed and produced 91,433·81 ounces, being an extraction of 10·14 dwts. per ton of 2,000 lbs. The Prestea "Block A" Mine stopped crushing in July for additions to and alterations in the plant. The ore reserves of this mine, at the end of the year, were estimated at about 500,000 tons.

On the other producing quartz mines, 224,526 tons were treated, yielding 118,958·082 ounces of gold, being an extraction of 10·6 dwts. per ton of 2,000 lbs.

The dredging companies were able to show an increased output of gold as compared with former years. Fifteen dredgers were at work and treated 2,927,393 cubic yards, producing 20,102·425 ounces of gold, being an extraction of 3·24 grains per cubic yard. The gold won by dredging companies in 1908 was 13,342·761 ounces.

Progress has been made on the oil concessions situated near Half Assinie. Boring operations were carried out during the year, and, in December, a flow of oil, estimated at seven barrels a day, was struck at a depth of 60 feet.

The Ashanti Gold Fields Corporation, Limited, has had a successful year's working; not only does the gold output show an increase of 16,296 ounces over the figures of the previous year, but development has created ore reserves of 500,000 tons. During the year, 92,880 tons were treated and produced 53,444 ounces. Considerable progress has been made with the new roasting plant which is expected to be completed in 1910. This

new plant consists of 9 Krupp ball-mills, 4 Edwards' roasting furnace, and 24 vats, and will be able to treat 7,500 tons a month.

The number of labourers employed shows a slight increase over that of the previous year. Several gangs of labourers from the Northern Territories were brought down to work on the mines. The result of the experiment of introducing labour from the Protectorate tends to show that the natives from the North-West Province make the best workmen for mining purposes.

The various companies continue to improve their mining camps by the clearance of the surrounding undergrowth, and, generally speaking, good sites have been selected for the erection of the employés' bungalows.

Three certificates of validity have been gazetted during the year under review in the Colony.

Fifty-three mining and ninety-four prospecting licences were granted during the year in the Colony and Ashanti.

As stated in previous reports, no manufactures in the technical sense of the term can be said to exist either in the Colony or its Dependencies. The native industries that might otherwise be included under this head are merely sufficient to supply the requirements of the community. It may, however, be noticed that, despite the increasing facilities for purchasing cotton goods of European manufacture, there is no lessened demand for locally-woven textile fabrics—as the latter, though more expensive, are also more durable.

No statistics can be given under the head of Fisheries as no means exist of computing the numbers of natives and canoes employed in the industry. It is known, however, that there is a considerable trade in dried fish carried far into the interior, and a large consumption in the coast towns of fresh fish, many varieties of which are excellent. In most of the coast districts the fishing is to some extent regulated by native custom, the use of certain types of net being prohibited and days (usually Sundays and Tuesdays) set apart on which the fishermen do not put out to sea.

Agriculture.

The Agricultural Department has done excellent work during the year and has endeavoured, through travelling instructors, both European and native, to disseminate more scientific methods of cultivating and preparing agricultural and economic products.

The quantity of cocoa exported from the Colony during the year amounted to 45,277,606 lbs., valued at £755,347, compared with 28,545,910 lbs., valued at £540,821, in the year 1908.

The cultivation of this product is rapidly extending in the Eastern and Central Provinces of the Colony and in Ashanti; but no means exist, at present, of accurately estimating the area under cultivation. With the very rapid growth of this industry which, owing to its being almost exclusively in the hands of native farmers, has developed on somewhat primitive lines, have come various insect and fungoid pests; but many of the farmers, thanks to the energy of the travelling instructors, are alive to

the danger and are taking steps to rectify matters. Printed instructions on the subject, issued in native languages, have been widely disseminated.

The following figures tend to show that improvement has been made in the quality of Gold Coast cocoa:—

Average price per Cwt.	1908.		1909.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Trinidad (Fine West Indian) ...	77	0	58	6
Accra (British West African) ...	60	0	50	0
Difference	17	0	8	6

The quantity of rubber exported during 1909 was 2,764,190 lbs. as compared with 1,773,248 lbs. in the previous year. The systematic cultivation of this product is now rapidly extending, but the whole of the output is still obtained from trees and vines (*Funtumia* and *Landolphia*) in the vast undeveloped forests of the interior.

The output of kola continues to show a steady increase, the export value for the year 1909 being £93,850, and that for the year 1908, £84,362.

Oil palm products were subjected to various experiments during the year and the results have been published in the "Kew Bulletin." The export value of palm kernels shows an increase of £34,604 on the preceding year, while that of palm oil shows a decrease of £8,557.

Forestry.

The nucleus of a Forestry Department was formed during the latter part of the year. The Conservator, Mr. McLeod, arrived in the Colony in September and was engaged for the remainder of the year in investigating the principal forest areas with a view to their conservation and the acquisition of reserves.

Imperial Institute.

Reports on the following subjects have been furnished to the Government of the Gold Coast from the Imperial Institute as the result of investigations conducted in the Scientific and Technical Department, supplemented when necessary by technical trials by manufacturers and commercial experts. In many cases recommendations have been made as to the further action which is required in the Colony to develop the production of materials, for which there would be a satisfactory commercial demand.

Rubber.—Samples of *Funtumia* rubber in the form of "crêpe" and "lump" were examined. The latex was stated to have been coagulated by the juice of the "Diecha" vine, which has since been identified at Kew as *Strophanthus Preussii*, Engl. et Pax. The action of this coagulant is under investigation at the Imperial Institute.

The crêpe rubber was of very fair quality, although the percentages of resin and insoluble matter were higher than in some

samples of *Funtumia* rubber from the Gold Coast previously examined. It was valued at 5*s*. per lb. with fine hard Para at 5*s*. 4*d*. per lb.

The lump rubber, as received, contained an excessive quantity of moisture amounting to nearly 50 per cent. by weight. The partially dried rubber was valued at only 2*s*. 3*d*. per lb., with fine hard Para at 5*s*. 4*d*. per lb. The commercial value of this rubber was therefore considerably enhanced by its conversion into crêpe.

Timbers.—A series of forty-eight of the principal timbers of Ashanti, collected by Captain C. H. Armitage, D.S.O., was examined. The majority of these timbers would be useful locally for constructional and other purposes, whilst certain of them resemble mahogany, cedar, and other well-known woods, and might be suitable for export. Of the latter group the following timbers were regarded as the most promising:—Odupon (*Khaya* sp.), Dubin or Odubin (*Khaya* sp.), Krubna or Okumankra (*Khaya* sp.), and Krubna or Akwabohori (*Khaya anthotica*). The report on these timbers will be published in due course in the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute.

Cotton.—Three native varieties of cotton from the Gold Coast, including "Volta River" and "native green-seed," were of good quality and worth 4½*d*. to 5½*d*. per lb. with "middling" American at 5·05*d*. per lb. Another sample, grown near Akim, and probably a native variety, was rough, somewhat stained, and worth about 6*d*. per lb. with "middling" American at 5·54*d*. per lb. A sample from the Ancobra River represented a good class of cotton, but was much depreciated in value by the large proportion of stains, which appeared to have been caused by insect pests in the crop. It was valued by brokers at about 6*d*. per lb. with "middling" American cotton at 5·54*d*. per lb.

Copal.—A botanical specimen of the ogea or gum copal tree was identified at Kew as *Cyanothyrsus Ogea*, Harms. It is believed that ogea gum is derived from two or three different, but allied, plants, and endeavours are being made to determine these.

Oilseeds.—The kernels of *Carapa* seeds were valued at £11 5*s*. per ton by a firm of oilseed crushers who offered to take a trial consignment of 50 tons of the kernels at this price.

LANDS.

The following paragraphs under this head from the report for 1908 are again published for general information, there having been no change or legislation in connection with land during the period under review:—

The bulk of land in the Colony belongs to the tribal "stools," and theoretically there is no land without an owner. The ascertainment of the exact boundaries of tribal lands is, however, often a matter of considerable difficulty, as towns and villages have sprung up with large tracts of intervening unoccupied land,

sometimes dense forest, which is gradually brought under cultivation from either end. Now the value of land is appreciated boundary disputes frequently come before the Supreme Court, and in certain parts of the Colony, especially in the mining district of Wassaw, the limits of the lands adjoining tribal stools have been definitely prescribed.

The general principle laid down by judicial decisions is that all land within the recognised territory of a "stool" is the property of that stool. Thus, in the case of every headchief's division, where there are tribal and family stools in subordination to the headchief's stool, all lands within the recognised boundaries of the family or subordinate tribe are held to be attached to the family or tribal stool, but all other unoccupied lands are the property of the headchief's stool. An attempt was recently made in the courts to extend this principle so as to enable the headchief's stool to claim all cultivated land the original title to which, as is not uncommon in the case of lands under native tenure, is lost in obscurity; but, though no limit of prescription is laid down by native law, the local Court of Appeal held that in the case of long occupation and when there has been cultivation of permanent crops, such as sugar-cane and cocoa, as opposed to the usual shifting cultivation of yams, plantains, and similar food products, the presumption is that the occupation was with the consent of the headchief's stool.

The Crown possesses no waste lands in the Colony, but certain lands have been acquired by the Government from time to time, mostly under the provisions of the Public Lands Ordinance, 1876, which legalises compulsory acquisition for the services of the Colony on payment of reasonable compensation.

Of recent years deeds have come into common use, especially in land transactions between natives and Europeans. Where these deeds relate to grants of rights of mining, felling timber, and collecting rubber, and other products of the soil, they are called concessions, and their validity is inquired into by the Supreme Court, under the provisions of the Concessions Ordinance, 1900. The Court inquires whether the grantors are the native owners of the land, whether the area falls within the prescribed limit of five square miles for a mining concession, and 20 square miles for other concessions, whether the prescribed term of 99 years is exceeded, whether the consideration is adequate, and whether the statutory rights reserved to the natives are included in the deed. A survey and demarcation of boundaries by the Mines Survey Department is ordered, and when this is completed a certificate of validity, giving the lessees an indefeasible title, subject to observance of his covenants, is issued by the Court, in which are contained such modifications of the deed as the Court may impose to bring it within statutory requirements, and to render it a transaction fair and equitable to both parties. The rent from certified concessions is paid to the native grantors through the Government. Concessions granted solely for purposes of plantation of rubber and other products may be exempted from the operation of the Ordinance;

whilst concessions to acquire mineral oil are held subject to the Government right of presumption of the oil under Ordinance, No. 15 of 1907.

SHIPPING.

Comparative statements of the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared from Gold Coast ports are appended:—

Sailing Vessels.

Year.	British.				Foreign.				Total.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1905 ...	1	498	1	498	8	4,390	6	3,004	9	4,888	7	3,502
1906 ...	1	249	1	249	9	6,157	11	7,543	10	6,406	12	7,792
1907 ..	1	851	1	851	5	3,826	5	3,826	6	4,677	6	4,677
1908 ...	—	—	—	—	5	3,076	5	3,076	5	3,076	5	3,076
1909 ...	1	766	1	766	2	983	1	419	3	1,749	2	1,185

Steam Vessels.

Year.	British.				Foreign.				Total.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1905	355	669,912	352	663,271	241	413,195	234	404,794	596	1,083,107	566	1,068,065
1906	365	713,218	357	698,416	214	359,609	212	358,254	579	1,072,827	569	1,056,670
1907	390	752,862	385	741,392	240	416,172	239	413,661	630	1,169,034	624	1,155,053
1908	382	770,501	372	751,977	192	347,616	189	339,489	574	1,118,117	561	1,091,466
1909	411	823,475	406	810,169	236	436,942	232	424,775	647	1,260,417	638	1,234,944

Mail steamers of the African Steamship Company and the British and African Steam Navigation Company, Limited, both of which are under the management of Messrs. Elder, Dempster and Company, leave Liverpool every Wednesday for Axim, Seccondee, Cape Coast, and Accra, the scheduled time of the voyage being 15 days. Homewards the mail service leaves Accra every Wednesday, and is due to arrive at Plymouth in 17 days.

The same Companies provide two services of cargo boats from Liverpool, viz., the Brass and Benin Service, which leaves every alternate Saturday and calls at Axim, Seccondee, Cape Coast, Accra, and Saltpond; and Half Assinie, Atuabo, Dixcove,

Adjua, Pram Pram, and Quittah every alternate boat. The Opobo Service, which leaves on the other alternate Saturday, calls at Axim, Seccondee, Cape Coast, Accra, Winnebah, and Addah; and at Chama, Elmina, Anamabo, Mumford, Appam, and Berracoe every alternate boat. The cargo services also touch on the homeward voyage at the outward ports of call. These boats take from 32 to 34 days to Accra. The South Coast Service runs every month from Liverpool (on Thursdays) direct to Loanda, stopping at Accra homewards and outwards.

These lines also run two Hamburg Services, viz., the Lagos and Creek Service and Rivers Service; and one from London, four-weekly.

The Lagos and Creek Service leaves Hamburg fortnightly, calling outwards at Seccondee; and Saltpond and Appam every alternate boat. Homewards, calls at Saltpond, Seccondee, Axim; and Pram Pram, Winnebah, and Appam every alternate boat.

The Rivers Service leaves Hamburg every three weeks, calling outwards at Axim, Cape Coast, Accra, and Addah; homewards, Addah, Accra, and Saltpond.

The London boats call outwards at Axim, Seccondee, Accra, and, if inducement offers, at Cape Coast; homewards at Danoe, Quittah, and Accra.

The present rates of fares by these lines are £28 12*s*. first class and £20 7*s*. for all ports as far as Winnebah and £29 14*s*. and £21 9*s*. respectively, for Accra and ports to the eastward.

The Woermann Line runs a mail steamer monthly from Hamburg which is scheduled to leave Dover on the 11th of every month with passengers and mails for Seccondee and Accra, the duration of the voyage being 15 days. These boats also call homewards at the same ports and leave Accra on the 14th of every month for Southampton. The passenger fares are the same as the Elder-Dempster steamers. Cargo services of the Woermann Line, Hamburg America Line, and Hamburg Bremen Africa Line leave Hamburg for Gold Coast on the 4th, 14th, and 28th of the month.

The Chargeurs Réunis run a monthly cargo service to the Gold Coast, sailing from Dunkirk on 5th, Havre 8th, Bordeaux Pauillac 12th of each month. Their main ports of call on the Gold Coast are Accra and Addah. They are also comfortably fitted for a few cabin passengers.

III.—LEGISLATION.

During the year under review seventeen Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast Colony, of which it is only necessary to refer to the following:—

Gold Mining Products Protection Ordinance (No. 1 of 1909).
Marriage (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 2 of 1909).

Concessions (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 3 of 1909).
Statute Law Revision Ordinance (No. 7 of 1909).
Companies (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 9 of 1909).
Immigrant Paupers Ordinance (No. 10 of 1909).
Criminal Code (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 12 of 1909).
Reprint of Statutes Ordinance (No. 16 of 1909).

No. 1 provides for the more effectual prevention of illicit dealings in the products of gold mines worked by European methods.

No. 2 carries out certain recommendations of a Commission which was appointed to report on the "Marriage Ordinance, 1884" (No. 14 of 1884); particularly with regard to the succession to intestate estates and the legitimation of children born before marriage under the Ordinance.

No. 3 prohibits the grant or assignment of concessions with respect to mineral oil except to British subjects or Companies.

No. 7 facilitates the preparation of the Revised Edition of the Ordinances by making amendments in certain enactments and by repealing others which are spent.

No. 9 prohibits the local registration of Companies with names including the words "Empire" or "Imperial" or otherwise calculated to convey an impression of Government support or connection.

No. 10 makes provision with regard to destitute persons landed or left behind in the Colony and enacts that a person, firm, company, or association may, by depositing in the Treasury as security a sum not exceeding £100, be released from any further liability in respect of each person on whose account such sum may have been deposited.

No. 12 is identical with sections 103 and 131 of 8 Edward 7, chapter 67, and provides for procedure with regard to sentences of death under the Criminal Code in the case of persons under age.

No. 16 provides for the publication of a new collected and revised edition of the Ordinances of the Colony in force on the 30th day of June, 1909, or such later date as the Governor may fix by notification in the Gazette; defines the power of the Commissioner appointed under the Ordinance, and empowers the Governor, by proclamation, to fix the date on which the revised edition shall come into force as the sole and proper Statute Book of the Colony up to the date of the latest of the Ordinances contained therein.

Three Ashanti Ordinances, and two Northern Territories Ordinances, were enacted by the Governor. Of these the only one to which reference need be made is the Northern Territories Spirituous Liquors Ordinance (No. 2 of 1909), which regulates the importation and sale of spirituous liquors, wine, and beer in the Northern Territories in pursuance of the Brussels General Act, 1890. The main provisions are that: "No spirituous liquors

or wine shall be imported except under certain restrictions; all liquors shall be sold in original bottles for consumption off the premises; no spirituous liquors or wines may be either given to, or possessed by, natives, except in cases of sickness. Beer is excluded from these restrictions, but must be sold under licence.

IV.—EDUCATION.

At the close of the year under review, 164 schools were on the inspection list, including nine Government schools. Out of 155 Mission Schools, 149 became eligible to receive grants-in-aid from public funds.

The following is a comparative table of the schools inspected during the years 1908 and 1909:—

Denomination.	1908.	1909.	Increase or Decrease in 1909.
African Methodist E. & Z. Mission	1	3	+2
Basel Mission	60	65	+5
Bremen Mission...	11	12	+1
Church of England (S.P.G.)	4	3	−1
Government Schools	7	9	+2
Mohammedan	1	—	−1
Roman Catholic Mission	19	21	+2
Wesleyan Mission	49	49	No change.
Accra "Collegiate" and Grammar Schools, Secondary and Elementary.*	2	2	No change.
Totals	154	164	+10

* Not included in Report of 1908.

The following table shows the total number of pupils enrolled in Government and Assisted Schools; the average attendance and the amount of grants earned during the years 1908 and 1909:—

Year.	Number on Roll.	Average Attendance.	Grants Earned.
			£ s. d
1908	14,889	11,020	5,920 16 0
1909	16,711	11,968	6,387 5 9
Increase	1,822	948	466 9 8

The grants awarded to schools increased by £466 9*s.* 8*d.*, due not only to the numerous admissions to the assisted list, but also to the improvement in the average attendance in the older schools.

The following is a comparative table of amounts collected in School Fees during the past two years:—

School.	Amount collected in 1908.			Amount collected in 1909.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
African Methodist E. and Zionist Mission	11	7	9	26	3	5
Basel Mission	207	12	6	263	4	7
Bremen Mission	28	13	5	32	12	1
Church of England (S.P.G)	13	1	5	16	2	3
Government	159	12	11	285	17	9
Roman Catholic Mission ...	94	18	5	117	3	0
Wesleyan Mission	527	8	10	600	8	2
Collegiate, Secondary, and Elementary	—			68	2	8
Totals	£1,042	15	3	£1,409	13	11

The average payment per pupil in Government and Assisted Mission Schools (excluding the Accra "Collegiate" School) was 1*s.* 5*d.* for 1909, as against 1*s.* 10¾*d.* in 1908.

There are now 155 Schools, other than Government Institutions, on the Assisted List, an increase of 12 on the year 1908. The examination results at most of these were, on the whole, satisfactory. Not only is the number of schools greater, but a general expansion has taken place. The grants-in-aid awarded show a fairly proportionate increase. There is abundant evidence that the European Managers have taken great interest in the administration of their schools; but many of the native managers do not yet appear to have fully grasped their responsibilities.

Of the nine schools controlled and maintained by the Government, the examination results were more satisfactory than those of 1908, especially at Accra and Cape Coast. Two new schools have been opened at Coomassie (Ashanti) and Tamale (Northern Territories), respectively; and in the former an excellent beginning was made, 300 children having been enrolled by the end of the year.

At Tamale progress has been slower, but the general results are distinctly encouraging.

Two Civil Service examinations were held during the year, when 118 candidates out of 186 passed. Courses of instruction in agriculture for students and teachers were held at Aburi, Assuantsi, Coomassie, and Tarquah agricultural stations during the year under review, and 69 candidates obtained certificates.

Throughout the Colony the progress in agricultural and other forms of industrial work has been satisfactory. The total grant earned, namely, £749 2*s*., is £20 in excess of that awarded in 1908.

The principal event of the year was the adoption of the new Rules of the Board of Education, under which a system of combined literary and industrial education has been made obligatory in all primary Government and assisted schools. For the effectual working of the new system a Training Institution for Teachers and a Technical School have been established at Accra. The buildings, in addition to class-rooms, work-shops, &c., provide dormitories and dining-rooms for the students. These institutions were successfully inaugurated during the year, and it is confidently expected that their influence will have a marked effect on the general progress of the Colony.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

The principal hospitals in the Colony are situated at Accra, Cape Coast, and Seccondee, and smaller hospitals are maintained at Elmina, Quittah, Axim, and Addah.

In Accra the hospital consists of three European and four native wards with seven and twenty-five beds respectively. A European nursing sister is attached to this institution, at which 591 cases were treated during the year. There is also an infectious diseases hospital. At Cape Coast, the hospital provides accommodation for thirteen Europeans in three first and two second class wards; there being also 19 beds for natives contained in two wards, and two additional wards for contagious cases. The total number of cases which received treatment was 184. The hospital at Seccondee has six European wards, two being for convalescents, containing in all 16 beds. Provision is made for three classes of accommodation for Europeans. Two nursing sisters are attached to this hospital. In addition, four wards, holding 22 beds, are provided for natives. During the year 453 cases were treated.

In Ashanti there is, at Coomassie, a European hospital to which is attached a nursing sister, containing four wards. There is also a large hospital for natives with a main ward holding 36 beds, another for females of four beds, and a third smaller ward containing four beds. The number of cases treated at this hospital during the year was 789.

In the Northern Territories there is, as yet, no regular hospital for Europeans; but accommodation for the treatment of natives is provided at Tamale and various out-stations.

The only lunatic asylum in the Colony is situated at Accra, and 23 male and 6 female inmates were admitted during the year, as against 16 and 9 respectively in 1908. The number discharged was 4 males and 2 females, as against 6 and 1 respectively in the previous year. Three-fifths of the inmates, the daily average of whom was 76, were classified as maniacal and dangerous.

The asylum consists of two large airing yards, one for males and the other for females, each flanked by cells and dormitories. There is also a large open shed for shelter and recreation. Hospital accommodation, quarters for the staff and other accessories are provided, and the buildings generally are well-ventilated and cool.

There are no poor-houses or reformatories, pauperism being practically unknown.

The total deposits in the Savings Bank during the year, including interest credited, amounted to £17,632 1*s*., as compared with £17,013 11*s*. 6*d*. for 1908, an increase of £618 9*s*. 6*d*.

The withdrawals during the year amounted to £13,599 7*s*. 8*d*. as against £11,678 12*s*. 10*d*. in the previous year, an increase of £1,920 14*s*. 10*d*.; leaving an excess of deposits over withdrawals of £3,516 4*s*. 10*d*. In the amount withdrawn from the bank is included the sum of £1,311 19*s*. 7*d*. transferred to the United Kingdom Savings Bank at the request of the depositors.

Arrangements have been made with the Governments of Sierra Leone and Southern Nigeria whereby the accounts of depositors may be transferred from one Colony to another when desired.

The credit of the Bank on the 31st December, 1909, was £24,715 3*s*. 5*d*., an increase of over 14 per cent. over the previous year, when the credit stood at £20,676 6*s*. 4*d*.

The interest credited to creditors from general revenue amounted to £516 8*s*. 6*d*., and the amount realized on investments made by the Crown Agents on behalf of the bank was £629 19*s*. 5*d*.; resulting in a profit of £113 10*s*. 11*d*. A sum of £4,006 14*s*. 4*d*. remained in the hands of the Treasurer on the 31st of December.

The total number of accounts remaining open at the end of the year was 2,165, an increase of 23 per cent. over the year 1908. The progress made by this institution continues to be satisfactory.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

The strength of the police on the 31st December, 1909, was 693 of all ranks, being 23 under the authorised strength. At the end of the previous year there was a deficiency of 25.

No increase was made in the establishment, the distribution of which was as follows:—

General Police (all ranks)	...	...	...	...	450
Escort Police	„	...	...	...	148
Mines Police	„	...	...	...	51
Railway Police	„	...	...	...	44
Total	...	...	...	...	693

One hundred and seventy-three recruits were enlisted during the year, being 125 less than in 1908, due to there being no increase in the establishment and to the fact that fewer recruits were rejected prior to the expiration of their probationary period. There were 4 desertions less than in the previous year, and only 10 men were discharged as medically unfit as against 24 in 1908.

The superintendents and constables of the detective branch have continued to do good work and have displayed considerable acumen and intelligence. The total strength is 13, as in 1908.

The work done by the police has, on the whole, been satisfactory; but, in the case of the general police, senior native officers of greater intelligence are needed in some of the larger towns. Large sums of specie and bullion (both Government and commercial) have been escorted by the force during the year, and in no case has a loss been reported. The receipts for the conveyance of specie, other than Government, amounted to £278 10*s*. 7*d*. More police were employed by the mines, and the receipts from this source realized £1,779 4*s*. 3*d*., as against £1,594 12*s*. 3*d*. in 1908.

Under "Prisons" there has been practically no change during the year under review. The Central Prisons of the Colony are at Accra, Seccondee, Cape Coast, and Elmina, in which are confined long-sentence prisoners. The minor gaols are at Seccondee (Fort Orange), Axim, Quittah, Tarquah (where a new building is under construction), Akuse, Addah, Saltpond, and Winnebah, in which prisoners with sentences under six months serve their time. In Ashanti, prisoners undergo sentences up to three years in the gaols at Coomassie and Obuasi. There are, in addition, four smaller gaols, at Dunkwa, Kintampo, Sunyani, and Krachi respectively, which are more in the nature of "lock-ups."

The total number of prisoners committed in the year 1909 was 4,911, as compared with 4,822 in the previous year, an increase of 89. The daily average in the prisons of the Colony and Ashanti was 945, as against 885 in 1908—an increase of 60.

Progress under "Prison Industries and Labour" has again been well maintained. The earnings for the year show a total of £2,757 11*s*. 3*d*., as against £2,693 11*s*. 4*d*. in 1908—being an increase of £63 19*s*. 11*d*. Carpentry, boot and shoe making, tailoring, smiths'-work, and cooperage are the industrial heads under which most of the earnings are realized.

The total expenditure during the year under review was £14,700 12*s.* 1*d.*, as against £13,469 17*s.* 5*d.* in 1908, the increase of £1,230 14*s.* 8*d.* being accounted for by the greater number of prisoners.

The general health of prisoners has been good.

The returns of crime in the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories show that, during the year under review, 9,193, 2,492, and 541 cases, respectively, were dealt with; as against 8,342, 2,080, and 410 cases, respectively, in 1908—an increase of 1,394.

The number of convictions obtained was 6,989 in the Colony, 2,014 in Ashanti, and 469 in the Northern Territories; as against 6,258, 1,836, and 390, respectively, in the preceding year—a total increase of 988.

The following table shows the comparative number of criminal cases in the Colony during the last two years:—

	1908.	1909.
Offences against persons	1,003	1,293
Offences against property	1,732	1,652
Slave Dealing	52	47
Other Offences	5,155	6,201
Total	7,942	9,193

For the criminal statistics of Ashanti and the Northern Territories reference should be made to the Annual Reports of the respective Chief Commissioners.*

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

As stated in previous reports, no accurate figures of the population of the Colony and its Dependencies can be given, as there is no compulsory registration of births and deaths; and any attempt to collect statistics in these respects is usually regarded by the native with suspicion. Roughly estimated there are probably nearly 3,000,000 inhabitants of the Gold Coast, including Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

The European population is shown as 1,715; being a decrease of 53 residents. The appended comparative analysis of the mortality and invaliding returns shows a decrease of 4·14 in the death-rate per thousand and of 32·22 in the invaliding rate per thousand. The highest death-rate was again amongst the missionaries.

One death from malaria occurred amongst officials, and two from hyperpyrexia; there was a decrease in the number of Europeans invalided from malaria in 1909, and a general decrease in the number of malaria cases amongst Europeans.

* Colonial Reports, Nos. 639 and 640.

Statistics of Mortality and Invaliding of Europeans for the years 1908 *and* 1909.

1908.	No. of Residents.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Invaliding rate per 1,000.
Officials	413	6	29	14·52	70·21
Merchants	434	9	41	20·73	94·47
Mining Companies ...	759	11	46	14·49	60·60
Missions	162	4	9	24·69	55·55
Total	1,768	30	125	16·96	70·70
1909.					
Officials	438	5	17	11·41	38·81
Merchants	574	7	25	12·19	43·55
Mining Companies ...	585	7	20	11·96	34·18
Missions	118	3	4	25·42	33·89
Total	1,715	22	66	12·82	38·48

Station.	Number.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Death rate per 1,000.	Invaliding rate per 1,000.
1908.					
Colony	1,415	28	119	19·78	84·09
Ashanti	287	2	4	6·96	13·93
Northern Territories ...	66	—	2	—	30·70
Total	1,768	30	125	16·96	70·70
1909.					
Colony	1,328	17	54	12·80	40·66
Ashanti	312	1	9	3·20	28·84
Northern Territories ...	75	4	3	53·33	40·00
Total	1,715	22	66	12·82	38·48

The causes of invaliding among officials were:—Phthisis 1; blackwater fever 2; anæmia 3; neurasthenia 2; asthma 1; gastritis 1; hæmorrhoids 1; malaria 3; cardiac disease 1; epilepsy 1; and hepatitis 1; a total of 17.

The causes of death among officials were:—malaria 1; heart failure 1; hyperpyrexia 2; and general paralysis 1.

The health of the natives, generally speaking, proved less satisfactory. In the Colony it was good, and no serious epidemic occurred; but in parts of Ashanti it was bad. The outbreak of small-pox mentioned in the previous year's report continued and, from the data available, it would appear that the mortality was great.

Sleeping sickness proved more prevalent in Ashanti than in the Colony or the Northern Territories and, in the cases of

Wenchi, Sunyani, and Cheremankoma, this disease almost assumed an epidemic form. Leprosy did not show any increase. Pulmonary affections, ulcers, yaws, guinea worm, skin diseases, malarial fever, dysentery, venereal diseases, rheumatism, conjunctivitis, diseases of the alimentary tract, abscesses, and parasitic diseases proved the most prevalent complaints. Many injuries were also treated. In the Colony and its Dependencies, 3,413 natives were treated as in-patients and 43,747 as out-patients. No accurate information as to the mortality rate amongst natives is at present available, but the following table shows the number of deaths registered in the hospital and public cemetery records:—

Year.	Hospital Records for Gold Coast, Ashanti, and Northern Territories.	Burial Permit Records for Accra, Addah, Cape Coast, Elmina, Seccondee, and Saltpond.
1905	168	1,712
1906	126	1,361
1907	113	1,517
1908	554	1,159
1909	232	1,611
Total	1,193	7,360

Increased attention has been paid to questions of sanitation during the past year, and the establishment of a Sanitary Branch of the Medical Department, working in conjunction with the general scheme of Public Works, should, if the present degree of energy be maintained, result in improvements on a scale unthought-of before the epidemic of plague in 1908.

In the larger towns of Accra, Cape Coast, Seccondee, Tarquah, Axim, and Coomassie, systems of surface drainage are being carried out or are under consideration; while at most of the smaller towns and at outstations considerable sanitary progress is being made by filling up water-holes, draining marshes, and providing wells.

The problem of ameliorating the present unsatisfactory sanitary conditions is full of difficulties, among which may be noted the following:—

The water supply of the native inhabitants is chiefly drawn from open ponds, wells, tanks, and wooden water-vats, or barrels.

In towns, water for domestic use is usually stored by the native in open vessels and kept in dark places, where sanitary inspectors have considerable difficulty in locating them. During the dry reason drinking-water is scarce and has a recognized market value per bucket.

Little or no pitch is given to the roofs of native houses and, where corrugated iron is used, kerosene tins filled with earth and stones are commonly utilised to prevent the sheets being blown away. A strong tornado not infrequently strips off roofs of corrugated iron and hurls them away to a considerable distance.

The erection of "swish" houses commonly leads to the formation of borrow-pits.

The older portions of the native towns, especially those on the coast, are often located on low ground, where the planning of an efficient drainage system is a matter of almost insuperable difficulty.

The more ignorant natives are apathetic and resentful of interference in the matter of drainage and domestic cleanliness. The work of sanitary inspectors is, in consequence, beset with difficulties.

Much has been done to improve existing conditions; but, before any radical changes can be effected, the sanitation staff must be augmented and the rate of expenditure accelerated.

During the year, £10,673, exclusive of supervision, was spent on sanitary improvements, including £4,536 at Accra, £1,820 at Winnebah, £1,399 at Seccondee, and £694 at Cape Coast.

Precautionary measures against the re-introduction of plague were continued at Accra; and many of the insanitary areas in this town have been demolished.

Meteorological Observations, 1909.

Station.	Temperature.						Rainfall.	
	Solar maximum.	Minimum on grass.	Shade maximum.	Shade minimum.	Range.	Mean.	Amount in inches.	Degree of humidity.
Accra	144·26	74·79	85·42	62·98	22·45	74·20	26·93	90·03
Aburi	146·93	61·89	83·91	67·52	16·39	75·71	49·23	86·30
Quittah	139·64	69·93	88·33	72·28	15·97	80·21	21·96	80·22
Cape Coast ...	—	69·72	85·59	71·81	13·77	78·70	33·73	81·23
Seccondee ...	135·38	71·62	87·17	71·62	15·46	79·48	46·61	56·92
Axim	130·86	71·91	84·25	67·13	17·36	74·85	70·70	93·33
Tarquah	140·57	70·01	90·42	70·85	19·57	80·64	86·49	81·90
Coomassie ...	140·05	—	87·52	68·90	18·57	78·21	59·74	86·96
Kintampo ...	147·51	—	89·01	69·33	18·84	78·77	66·50	71·77
Sunyani	141·34	65·94	88·85	74·91	13·93	81·88	58·16	88·84
Gambaga	152·54	68·57	92·42	71·82	20·84	82·12	65·87	64·30
Tamale	143·19	74·25	94·74	63·05	31·69	78·89	51·58	59·36

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

The increasing business of the Posts and Telegraph Department is apparent from the appended statistics:—

The expenditure amounted to £26,999 17*s*. 9*d*. as against £24,489 16*s*. 9*d*. in 1908. In 1909, £3,210 1*s*. 4*d*. was expended on the construction of new telegraph and telephone lines; in 1908 the expenditure on this service was £1,669 12*s*. 4*d*.

The total number of ordinary letters, postcards, newspapers, and book-packets which passed through the post in 1909 is estimated to have been 4,711,544, as compared with 3,983,802 in the previous year.

The number of registered and insured articles despatched was 189,608, as against 192,633; and the number received amounted to 159,038, as against 113,757 in 1908.

The total number of United Kingdom, Foreign, and Inter-Colonial parcels dealt with was 5,392 despatched and 54,656 received. The numbers dealt with in the previous year were 4,314 and 43,003, respectively.

Money Orders to the value of £49,159 2*s.* 7*d.* were issued, as against £47,193 5*s.* 4*d.* in the preceding year.

The total value of Postal Orders issued was £82,646 13*s.* 6*d.*, as compared with £73,370 9*s.* 2*d.* in 1908; an increase of over 11 per cent.—the number of orders issued during 1908 and 1909 being 110,128 and 123,282, respectively.

Fifty Telegraph Offices were open to the public in the Colony, Ashanti, and Northern Territories at the end of the year under review, with a total length of wire of 1,363 miles, or 15 miles more than in the previous year.

Telegrams to the number of 261,267 were dealt with, as against 272,694 in 1908, of which 85,220 were official.

During the year the telegraph system was extended from Aburi to Mangoase, a distance of about 15 miles, at an expenditure of £330 9*s.* 9*d.*

Local telephone services exist at Accra, Seccondee, Cape Coast, Tarquah, and Dodowa. These lines are extensively used; 63, out of a total of 139, connections being subscribed for by the public.

Preventive Service.

This service, which is a branch of the Customs Department, was efficiently maintained during the year under review.

The officers and men were distributed as follows:—

Volta River Preventive Service	281
Western Frontier Preventive Service ...	137
South-Eastern Frontier Preventive Service	64
Total	482

The cost of maintenance was £17,503 4*s.* 5*d.*

IX.—ASHANTI.

The total revenue collected in Ashanti during 1909 was £29,263 13*s.* 2*d.* as against £27,908 17*s.* 6*d.* in 1908, an increase of £1,354 15*s.* 8*d.*—the expenditure for the corresponding periods being £102,211 and £98,580.

The Dependency made considerable progress during the year under review. The marked development which took place in trade generally, and especially in agricultural and other economic

products, is a matter for congratulation. The chiefs and their people have taken full advantage of the object lessor afforded by the establishment of an agricultural station at Coomassie, and they appear to be alive to the value of the instructions given by officials of the Agricultural Department. The value of imports by the railway is estimated to have exceeded by £115,000 the figures for the previous year.

The principal exports of Ashanti are gold, rubber, cocoa, kola, and gum-copal. Notwithstanding the closing of the Akrokerri Mine, the output of gold increased by 8,425 ounces. The cocoa returns show an export of 11,790 tons as against 751 tons in 1908. The export of rubber amounted to 1,319 tons as compared with 536 tons in 1908. During the year the first Government school in Ashanti was opened at Coomassie. The registered attendance of nearly 300 boys at this institution is a satisfactory indication that the Ashantis are alive to the benefits of education. The curriculum includes both literary subjects and industrial training.

The general health of Europeans was good, but the natives suffered from outbreaks of small-pox in some localities. Investigations by medical officers in outlying districts led to the discovery that sleeping sickness was more common than had been supposed; and the view that this disease is endemic in the Gold Coast is now generally accepted. Fair progress was made in general sanitation at Coomassie and Obuassi. During the year the Ashanti prisoners apprehended in the 1900 disturbances were released from Elmina, most of them being permitted to return to their own villages. The relations between the administrative staff and the Ashantis continue to be friendly, in many instances even cordial; and the country generally has made social and material progress. Judicial, vital, and other statistics will be found in the Annual Report on Ashanti by the Chief Commissioner.*

X.—NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

The total revenue collected in the Northern Territories during 1909 amounted to £1,689 10*s.* 1*d.*, being a decrease of £9,249 2*s.* 8*d.* compared with the previous year. This decrease is entirely accounted for by the abolition of caravan tolls in September, 1908. The expenditure for 1909 was £67,169, showing an increase of £16,907 over 1908.

From all available information, both imports and exports appear to have increased; but, chiefly owing to the number of trade-routes, it is impracticable to furnish accurate statistics with respect either to quantity or value. The principal imports are cotton goods, kola nuts, salt, hardware, beads, and brass rods. The importation of spirits (except for the use of Europeans), arms of precision, and cartridges is prohibited. The main exports are cattle, sheep, and ponies, shea-butter, guinea-corn, and native produce generally. Attempts are being made to improve the local breeds of cattle by importing selected bulls. A Government agricultural station has been opened at Tamale, the capital of the Protectorate; and an experimental cotton farm

* Colonial Report [Annual], No. 640 [Cd. 4964-14].

will also be established there, under the supervision of an experienced Curator, as an object-lesson to native planters. A cotton gin and press were set up at Tamale during the year, and the demonstrations given with this machinery are said to have stimulated great interest and to have increased the local cultivation of cotton.

As in Ashanti, a Government school was successfully opened during the year and the attendance has been good. A number of intelligent youths, the sons of chiefs, from various parts of the Protectorate, have been entered as pupils in the recently established technical school at Accra.

The good relations between the European administrators and the chiefs have been maintained and strengthened and, with the exception of minor troubles with the somewhat intractable tribes which inhabit the Sapari Hills, there has been no disturbance of a political or other nature during the year under review. The general health of the European community was not good in the year 1909, and the end of the year was clouded by the death of the Chief Commissioner, Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. G. Watherston, C.M.G., R.E., whose administrative abilities and wide sympathies were fully appreciated throughout the Protectorate.

Further details with regard to the Northern Territories are given in the Annual Report of the Acting Chief Commissioner.*

XI.—RAILWAYS.

The total capital expenditure upon the Seccondee-Coomassie Railway stood on the 31st of December, 1909, at £1,846,305 16*s.* 3*d.*, including the cost of all permanent improvements, additional plant, machinery, and rolling stock.

The following amounts were charged against the capital account during the current year:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Two additional locomotives	6,347	1	3
Seccondee Harbour Works (lowering No. 1 Jetty)	2,514	5	5
Tarquah Post Office (adjustment with Public Works Department)	529	0	0
Total	£9,390	6	8

The loans for construction were raised at 3 per cent., their extinction being provided for by a sinking fund at 1 per cent., chargeable to the general revenue of the Colony.

The gross revenue for the year amounted to £185,409 15*s.*, this being an increase of £15,409 15*s.* upon the approved estimate, and £31,385 3*s.* 10*d.* in excess of the Revenue actually accruing in 1908. The greater part of this increase was derived from goods traffic. The coaching receipts also exceeded those of the previous year, despite the reduced tariff which came into operation during the year. The total receipts per mile open were £1,103 as compared with £901 in 1908, and per train mile £1 8*s.* 11½*d.* as against £1 4*s.* 3*d.*

* Colonial Report [Annual], No. 639 [Cd. 4964-13].

The total recurrent expenditure amounted to £73,914 1*s.* 5*d.*, being £11,470 less than the approved estimate, and £1,210 below the figures for the previous year.

The percentage of total recurrent expenditure to revenue was 39·86 compared with 49·61 in 1908. Adding the extraordinary expenditure chargeable to capital, which, for the year under review amounted to £9,390, the grand total of expenditure for the year works out at £83,304 compared with £77,625 in the previous year, or 44·92 per cent. of the total revenue brought to account.

The working expenditure per mile open was £439, and per train mile 11*s.* 6*d.*

The general financial position of the railway and the working results to the 31st December, 1909, are given below:—

Total capital expenditure ...	£1,846,305	0*s.*	0*d.*
Total revenue earned in 1908 ...	185,410	0	0
Total working expenditure in 1908	73,914	0	0
Extraordinary expenditure chargeable to capital ...	9,390	0	0
Proportion of working expenditure to revenue	39·86 per cent.		
Proportion of total expenditure (working and extraordinary) to revenue	44·92	,,	
Nett revenue earned	£111,496	0*s.*	0*d.*
Interest upon capital expenditure	6·03 per cent.		
Revenue per mile open ...	£1,103	0*s.*	0*d.*
Expenditure per mile open ...	439	0	0
Total train mileage, exclusive of banking and shunting ...	127,973		
Earnings per train mile ...	£1	8*s.*	11½*d.*
Expenditure per train mile ...	0	11	6
Nett earnings per mile open ...	663	0	0
Nett earnings per train mile ...	0	17	5
Total number of passengers carried	215,729		
Gross tonnage of goods and minerals	56,454		
Average fare per passenger carried	£0	2*s.*	1½*d.*
Average earnings per goods ton mile (public traffic)	0	1	4¼
Average cost per goods ton mile (public traffic)	0	0	5½
Proportion of goods receipts total revenue	79·18 per cent.		
Proportion of coaching receipts total revenue	19·35	,,	
Proportion of down to up traffic (goods) tonnage	38·53	,,	
Proportion of down to up traffic (goods) receipts	28·00	,,	

Of the 14 accidents of a personal character that occurred during the year, four were fatal. The verdict in each case acquitted the railway officials of negligence. No accidents occurred to the 215,729 passengers conveyed over the railway.

The summary of accidents is as follows:—

	1908.	1909.
Engine failures	3	1
Derailments of all kinds	39	24
Fallen trees, &c.	230	261
Trolley accidents	4	5
Miscellaneous	11	18
Personal	5	14

The larger number of trees that have fallen across the track is chiefly due to extensive felling, the expenditure on which was £1,936 18*s*.

The revised goods tariff, which was introduced in 1908, has continued in force with practically no amendment, and, generally speaking, with satisfactory results. In the coaching tariff, third-class passenger fares were reduced from 2*d*. to 1*d*. per mile, and first-class tickets from Seccondee to Dunkwa and stations beyond were issued at 3*d*. instead of 4*d*. per mile. Free luggage allowances of 112 lbs. first class, and 56 lbs. third class were also conceded.

The branch line from Tarquah to Prestea and Broomassie, the construction of which was commenced in 1908, has made satisfactory progress despite many engineering difficulties that have been encountered. Railhead reached the Ancobra River (18 miles) in December, 1909, and earthworks were then well advanced in the direction of Prestea and Broomassie.

The construction of the railway from Accra to Mangoase, which commenced early in the year, has proceeded without interruption, and, in December, railhead had reached the twenty-sixth mile. Earthworks up to the provisional terminus of Mangoase (40 miles) were well advanced and the station buildings at Accra were nearing completion. This railway is expected to be opened for public traffic about September, 1910.

A reconnaissance survey of a projected extension, from Mangoase to Coomassie, was carried out during the year under review.

The scheme of harbour extension at Seccondee, in connection with the railway, has undergone rapid development during the year and some thousands of tons of stone, obtained from the Tarquah District, have already been delivered by the railway. The village known as Low Town has now been razed and replaced by an extensive workyard.

The past year has been distinctly favourable to the working results of the railway. The marked activity awakened in the mining industry has contributed in no small degree to the general increase in the gross revenue, which is larger than that of any preceding year.

ROADS.

With the exception of the trunk road from Coomassie to Tamale, the construction and maintenance of the main roads are in the hands of the Public Works Department. Some 1,800 miles of minor roads and paths are kept up by the chiefs, for which service they receive a quarterly payment per mile under the provisions of the Roads Ordinance, 1894, at rates which vary from 5*s*. to £1 according to the state of the road and the nature and extent of the work done. These district roads are inspected quarterly by Commissioners or other officials detailed for this purpose.

The principal roads are:—

(*a*.) Accra-Dodowa road, about 27 miles in length. This is suitable for vehicles of a gross weight not exceeding 6 tons. During the cocoa season the motor traffic is very heavy and constant repairs are necessary.

(*b*.) Accra-Aburi road, about 25 miles in length. For 13 miles this road is identical with the first mentioned, and is used by motor-lorries, as far as Ayimensa, at the foot of the Akwapim Hills.

(*c*.) Accra-Korle Gono road is at present under construction and will be completed early in 1910.

(*d*.) Accra-Inswam-Kyebi road is about 60 miles in length and was originally constructed by the Goldfields of Eastern Akim, being taken over by the Government in 1904. Besides the usual traffic of the cocoa season, this road has been used by the railway-lorries and motor-cars as far as Inswam, 23 miles.

(*e*.) Winnebah-Soadru road, about 15 miles in length. This road, which is increasing in importance, is now being reconstructed and provided with permanent steel and concrete bridges.

(*f*.) Saltpond-Insuaim road, 58 miles in length. This road is now under reconstruction for motor-lorries and vehicular traffic generally.

(*g*.) Cape Coast-Prahsu road, which was formerly the military and trade route to Coomassie, is being repaired and permanently bridged. This road lost much of its importance with the opening of the Seccondee-Coomassie Railway.

(*h*.) Other roads in the Colony are being reconstructed and provided with steel and concrete bridges, among which may be mentioned the following:—

	Miles.
Somanya-Akuse	12
Asebo-Abakrampa	3
Kpong-Akuse	8

(*i*.) Coomassie-Tamale road, 260 miles in length. As stated above, the construction of this trunk road is under a special Department. Work commenced early in 1909 and 15 miles were completed up to formation level by the end of the year. In addition, 1½ miles were also completed between the Volta River and

Makongo in the Northern Territories. The road is being constructed with a ruling gradient of 1 in 15; but, so far, a grade of 1 in 20 has been exceeded only in two places. The normal cross-section shows a width of 29 feet between cutting edges of ditches. The average cost per mile has, so far, been £1,102, but it is hoped to reduce this rate of expenditure when the northern sections, clear of the Ashanti forests, are reached.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Immigration and Emigration.

Except for records kept by the Transport Department, in connection with native labourers, there is no registration of foreigners either entering or leaving the Colony. Immigrants to the number of 199, the majority of whom were natives of Sierra Leone, are reported to have arrived overland from Monrovia. Allowing for those who landed without being engaged through the Transport Department, the total number of immigrants was probably from 3,500 to 4,000. As in previous years, a number of Gold Coast natives left the Colony in order to earn higher wages as carpenters, coopers, masons, smiths, &c., in Southern Nigeria and neighbouring foreign possessions.

Public Works.

Fairly satisfactory progress was made with public works, but the supply of labour was inadequate and difficult to obtain at some of the principal stations, and many works remained uncompleted at the end of the year.

Sanitary improvements made good progress at Accra, where a number of new streets have been laid out and completed.

A suburban area, known as Riponsville, has been demarcated and laid out with roads, building sites being sold or leased to persons dispossessed of their house or land in connexion with the remodelling of the town.

A sanitary engineer and sanitary foreman have been appointed at Accra, to supervise sanitation works generally and especially to carry out the schemes of main and subsidiary drainage.

The more important works commenced, in progress, or completed were:—

At Accra, the training college and technical school were completed, and several new streets, with concrete side-channels, were constructed. The boys' school was commenced and will be completed in 1910.

At Axim, the extension of the main drain was commenced and almost completed.

At Tarquah, progress was made with additional European quarters and some sanitary improvements were carried out. The new post office, court house, gaol, and native hospital were nearing completion at the end of the year.

At Seccondee, the court house and judges' quarters were finished and opened officially. An operating room was built in

connection with the hospital, and progress was made with the post office and additional quarters for the Medical Department. An infectious diseases hospital will be completed early in 1910, and a large concrete drain has been constructed along the railway land.

At Coomassie, several additions and improvements have been carried out, including the new school, some additional European quarters, and armouries and new lines were provided for the Gold Coast Regiment.

At Tamale, the new headquarters are practically finished, and the primary school was completed.

During the year 1909 the harbour works breakwater at Accra, as originally designed, was practically completed. This work was 800 feet in length, but it was subsequently decided to extend it for another 250 feet, of which about 30 feet had been set by the end of the year. The jetty abutment was completed during the year and progress was made with the north and south wing walls. It has been decided to extend the length of this jetty from 270 to 420 feet.

At Seccondee, good progress was made with the harbour works. A railway loop line has been constructed to connect the works with the main system. All necessary land has been acquired, and buildings, workshops, and bungalows for the staff have been erected.

At the end of the year the detailed scheme for the Accra water supply was finally settled and preliminary works were in progress. It is expected that these works and the connected scheme for surface drainage will be completed in about three years.

The plans for the Seccondee water supply scheme were sanctioned and work commenced. The period for the completion of this work and the connected drainage scheme is put down at two years.

During the year 1909 there was a large increase in the number of orders received by the Survey Department for the demarkation of mining concessions, and it was found necessary to augment the strength of the Department.

The work done has been almost wholly cadastral; the topographical work in connection with the Ashanti map was carried out under the direction of the Intelligence Officer at Coomassie.

Town surveys have been commenced and are nearing completion at Accra, Seccondee, Coomassie, Tarquah, and Mangoase. The following concession surveys were completed during the year:—

Obuosu Concession,
Tarquah-Prestea Railway Timber Concession,
Prestea-Huni River Railway Timber Concession,
Quand Badoo Extension Concession,
Essikaman Extension Concession,
South Kawere Concession,
Cadbury's Mangoase Concession,

the survey fees for which amounted to £798 12*s*. 6*d*. £866 was also earned on account of concessions in hand and partially completed, bringing the total receipts to £1,664 12*s*. 6*d*.

Changes in Establishment.

During the absence on leave of the Governor, Sir John Rodger, K.C.M.G., Major Herbert Bryan, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, administered the Government from the 28th March to the 28th August. Mr. Albert Earnshaw, formerly Stipendiary Magistrate in British Guiana, was appointed a Puisne Judge, vice Mr. Francis Smith who retired. Mr. Charles Riby Williams, C.M.G., Colonial Treasurer, who was appointed Treasurer in 1895, retired in August. By the death of Colonel Allen Edward Garrard Watherston, C.M.G., Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories, in November, the Colonial Service sustained the loss of a most capable, popular, and energetic administrator.

Transport.

During the year 1909, a total of 30,515 loads has been handled, in this number being included carriers with officers travelling. In addition, 1,172 contract carriers or labourers have been sent on engagements of six or twelve months' duration. Compared with the previous year, the figures are as follows:—

	1908.	1909.
Loads	28,328	30,515
Long-service carriers engaged...	1,289	1,138

The Department has continued to transport mails from Coomassie to the northward, depositing bags at Yeji, Kintampo, and Sunyani. A total of 569 bags was carried during the year 1909, being an increase of 234 as compared with 1908. This increase is due partly to additional postal matter, and partly to the fact that the Northern Territories have not, as heretofore, assisted in the carriage of mails. The system has been carried out with regularity on the whole, but the heavy rains during the latter part of the year caused delays.

No change has been made in the system of identification and other precautionary measures for guaranteeing the safety of loads entrusted to carriers. No loads have been lost in transit.

Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining carriers, mainly owing to the demand for labour for public works. The number of labourers supplied to mining and other companies was smaller than in previous years.

The following tables show the work done by the Department during the year 1909:—

Seccondee Headquarters.

	Loads.
Despatched by railway	8,767
Despatched by carriers	6
Despatched by sea	369
Delivered locally	97
Officials in transit	4,062
Officials travelling	1,136
Total at Seccondee	14,437

Carriers engaged on contract for Government	885
Carriers engaged on contract for companies, &c.	243

Coomassie.

	Loads.
Despatched by railway	372
Despatched by carriers to the Northern Territories	2,075
Despatched by carriers to stations in Ashanti	928
Distributed in Coomassie	6,812
Officials in transit	2,701
Mail-bags	569
Officials proceeding to Northern Territories ...	993
Officers and troops in Ashanti	1,628
Total at Coomassie	16,078

Suitability of Climate for Europeans and Opening for White Labour.

As has been stated in previous reports, the climate of this portion of the West Coast is not specially dangerous for Europeans, provided that they are of sound constitution and temperate habits, that adequate precautions are taken against malarial fever, and that residence in the Colony is not unduly protracted. Suitable exercise is necessary for the retention of mental and physical vigour. The extreme humidity of the climate is generally found to be depressing.

There is, practically speaking, no local demand for white labour. All Government officials and the employés of mercantile firms and mining companies are engaged at home, and a European who comes to the Colony in search of employment will rarely find an opening.

Throughout the Gold Coast wages are high as compared with the Eastern Colonies. Domestic servants are paid at rates varying from £1 10*s*. to £3 a month; and a good native cook cannot be obtained under about £4 a month. Servants of the coolie class can be obtained at wages varying from £1 to £1 10*s*. a month.

The authorized Government wage to carriers is 1*s*. per diem and 3*d*. subsistence money. Contract labourers earn 25*s*. a month and also receive 3*d*. a day for rations.

Native artificers find ready employment at rates varying from 1*s*. to 3*s*. per diem, more especially carpenters, coopers, masons, and blacksmiths.

Speaking generally, the cost of living, except in the Northern Territories, is high. Frozen meat of fair quality can be purchased from the mail-steamers at the principal ports, and cold storage has been established at Seccondee and Tarquah, but elsewhere Europeans are dependent to a considerable extent on tinned provisions. Goat's flesh and fowls are obtainable in most

localities, but beef and mutton can usually only be purchased in towns where Mohammedan communities have established themselves. In the Northern Territories, meat and other food-stuffs are both abundant and inexpensive.

Native Affairs.

During the year under review the native affairs of the Colony present few outstanding features. There was no apparent unrest amongst the natives, either of a political or other significance, nor was it necessary to suppress any fetish customs. The divisions of 11 chiefs were brought under the operation of the Native Jurisdiction Ordinance, 1883.

Speaking generally, there have been signs of increased prosperity among the natives, owing principally to the development of agriculture and other economic products. A welcome change is taking place in the attitude of the people towards cultivators of the soil, and the close of the year sees many chiefs and educated natives engaged in agricultural pursuits. There has been no recrudescence of plague in the Colony, and its inhabitants have had every opportunity, of which they have taken advantage, to recover from the vicissitudes of the preceding year.

General Observations.

The year under review was remarkable, even in a decade of material progress and development.

The revenue exceeded expenditure by £44,185; sea-borne trade increased by £495,368; the unfunded debt was reduced by £20,000; while £13,330 was added to the sinking fund for extinguishing the railway loans.

A great impetus was given to the cultivation of agricultural, and the collection of forest, products by the higher prices prevailing in Europe, which enabled the Colony fully to recover from the effects of the epidemic of plague in 1908.

Substantial progress has been made with the construction of railways, which, in the Western Province, will facilitate transport to important mining centres, and in the Eastern Province will open up districts rich in agricultural resources. Work on the trunk road, destined to join the capitals of Ashanti and the Northern Territories, has been rapidly pushed forward; and this link between two such important administrative and commercial centres will greatly facilitate the future development of the interior.

The commercial development of the Colony will be much accelerated by the harbour works under construction at Accra and Seccondee, the former of which will shortly be completed. The sanitary conditions and general amenities of life at these ports should also be greatly improved by the waterworks schemes now in progress.

A loan of £1,000,000 was raised during the year. The issue took the form of 3½ per cent. bonds, and the price realised (£99 per cent.) is a satisfactory testimony to the Colony's financial stability.

The event of the year which, in the estimation of competent observers, is most likely favourably to influence the future of the Gold Coast and its inhabitants, was the decision to reform the system of education. Under the curriculum prescribed by the new rules of the Board of Education, a combined system of literary and technical instruction has been adopted in every Government and assisted primary school. To enable the necessary preliminary training to be obtained, a Government training institution for teachers and a technical school have been successfully opened at Accra, and the new system has been loyally supported by the various missionary societies, which have done so much for the cause of education in the Gold Coast.

A serious and comprehensive effort to improve the general health conditions is being made throughout the Colony and its Dependencies, and a properly-organized sanitary branch of the Medical Department has been established, whose sole duties consist in the improvement of sanitation. A proportion of the sanitary inspectors will, in the first instance, be drawn from the West Indies; but the majority of these inspectors will be locally trained.

These various schemes for the improvement of material, social and hygienic conditions necessarily involve heavy capital and recurrent expenditure; but the revenue continues to expand with, and respond to, the development of the country's rich natural resources, and the future is full of hope to those who have been privileged to participate in furthering the progress of the Gold Coast of to-day.

H. BRYAN,
Colonial Secretary.

5th July, 1910.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

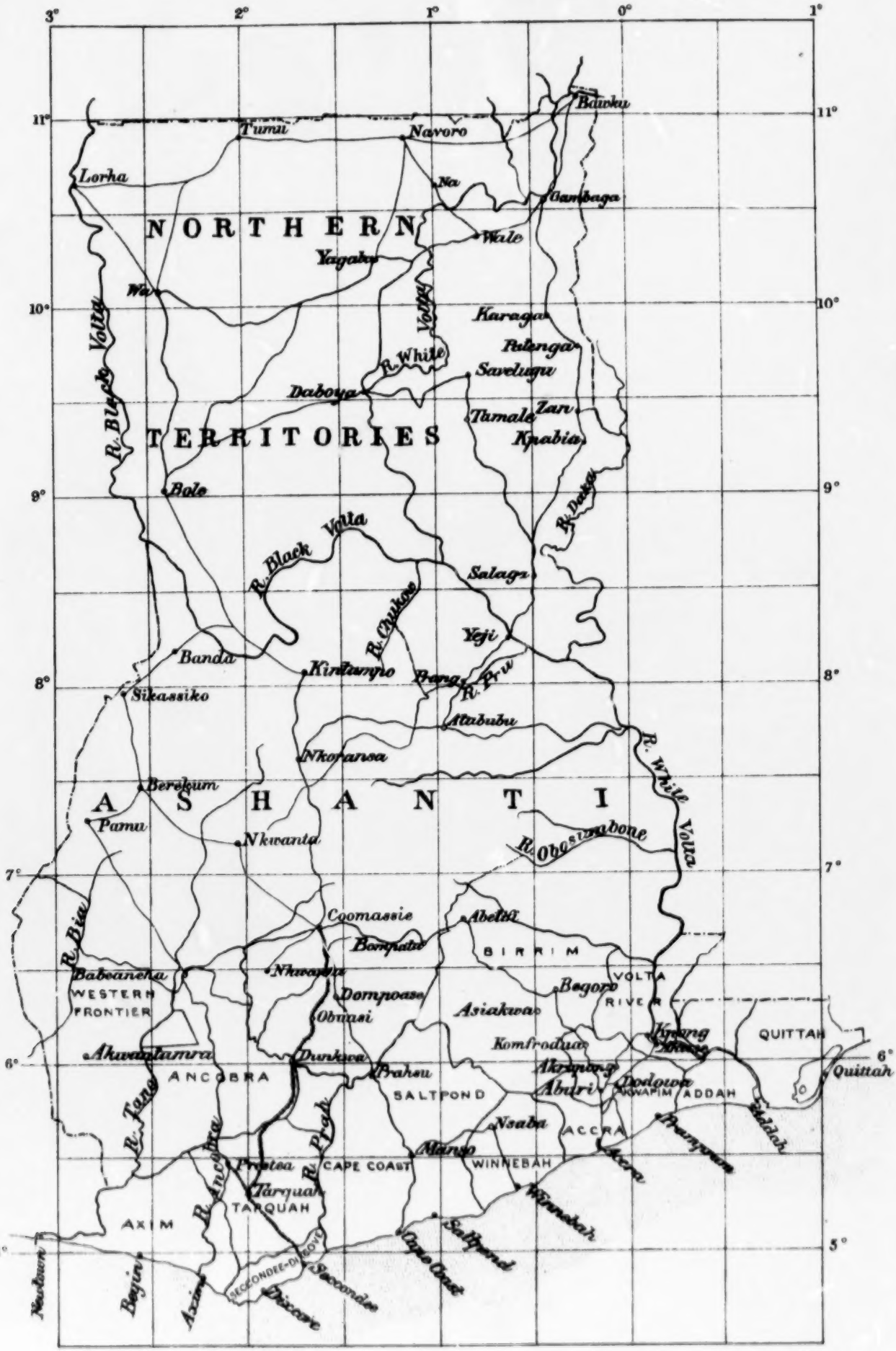
The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
620	Barbados	1908–1909
621	Trinidad and Tobago	"
622	Straits Settlements	1908
623	Somaliland	1908–1909
624	Mauritius	1908
625	St. Vincent	1908–1909
626	Jamaica	"
627	Swaziland	"
628	Grenada	1908
629	Leeward Islands	1908–1909
630	Southern Nigeria	1908
631	British Honduras	"
632	British Guiana	1908–1909
633	Northern Nigeria	"
634	Basutoland	"
635	East Africa Protectorate	"
636	Uganda	"
637	Weihaiwei	1909
638	St. Helena	"
639	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
640	Ashanti	"
641	Gambia	"
642	Malta	1909–1910
643	Seychelles	1909
644	Colonial Survey Committee	1909–1910
645	Falkland Islands	1909
646	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
647	Gibraltar	"
648	Sierra Leone	"
649	Somaliland	1909–1910
650	Bahamas	"
651	Tongan Islands Protectorate	1909
652	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1909–1910

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
65	Uganda	Sleeping Sickness.
66	Gold Coast	Forests.
67	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1905–6.
68	Do. do.	do. 1906–7.
69	St. Helena	Fisheries.
70	Colonies	List of Laws relating to Patents, Trade Marks, &c.
71	Imperial Institute	Foodstuffs.
72	Fiji	Hurricane, 1910.
73	Jamaica...	Cayman Islands.



Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1910.

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No. 688.

GOLD COAST.

REPORT FOR 1910.

(For Report for 1909, *see* No. 654.)

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Sketch Map.

No. 688.

GOLD COAST.

(For Report for 1909, *see* No. 654.)

THE GOVERNOR to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Accra,
14th July, 1911.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, herewith, six copies of the Annual Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1910, with report prepared by the Colonial Secretary.

The statistics contained in the Blue Book indicate a prosperous year of growing revenue and material progress generally.

I have, &c.,

J. J. THORBURN,
Governor.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.

(21031—2.) Wt. 31959—459. 1125 & 85. 9/11. D & S. A 2

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE GOLD COAST COLONY FOR THE YEAR 1910.

I.—FINANCIAL.

The most satisfactory feature of the financial year of 1910, was the remarkable increase in the Revenue of the Colony, which surpassed that of all previous years, and, in spite of £134,380 repaid to the Imperial Exchequer and unforeseen expense involved by an outbreak of yellow fever, exceeded the expenditure by £81,771.

With the inclusion of the sum of £8,950, on account of Water Works (which amount was transferred in 1910 from General Expenditure (1907-1909) to Loan Funds), the Revenue amounted to £1,006,633—an increase of £216,863 over the original estimate.

The amounts collected under the several heads of revenue in the Colony, Ashanti, and Northern Territories are shown in the following statement:—

Heads of Revenue.	Actual Revenue to 31st December, 1910.	Revenue for the same period of the preceding year.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	610,602	458,722	151,880	—
2. Light Dues	2,568	2,373	195	—
3. Licences, &c.	30,718	28,842	1,876	—
4. Fees of Court, &c. ...	50,273	47,006	3,267	—
5. Railways	248,981	181,906	67,075	—
6. Post and Telegraphs ...	6,429	4,425	2,004	—
7. Rents of Government Land.	1,161	1,400	—	239
8. Interest...	2,292	1,946	346	—
9. Ashanti...	37,621	29,264	8,357	—
10. Northern Territories ...	1,806	1,690	116	—
11. Miscellaneous	4,764	10,713	—	5,949
Total	997,215	768,287	235,116	6,188
12. Land Sales	468	54	414	—
Revenue Extraordinary	8,950	10,211	—	1,261
Grand Total ...	1,006,633	778,552	235,530	7,449

The following heads show the chief increases over the revenue originally estimated:—

	£
Customs	110,602
Licences	1,288
Fees of Court, &c.	14,423
Railways	73,981
Post and Telegraphs	1,969
Ashanti	10,911

The increase under "Customs" may be accounted for by the expansion of trade in the Colony; the largest excess is shown under the sub-head "Specific," and is mainly attributable to duty on Spirits.

The increase under "Licences" has been general.

The increase under the head "Fees of Court, &c.," is chiefly due to Stamp Duties and Survey Fees; there are also increased receipts under Customs Overtime Fees, Customs Warehouse Rents, and Mines Police.

Under the head "Railways" a considerable increase is shown in Goods Receipts.

The increase under "Post and Telegraphs" results mainly from larger Parcel Post business and increased Postal Order transactions.

The increase under "Ashanti" is principally due to an amount of £15,316 received in respect of mining royalties; and an increase also occurs under the sub-head "Firearm and Ammunition Licences."

The only heads which show less receipts than were estimated are:—

	£
Rents on Government Land	219
Miscellaneous	6,076

The decrease under "Rent of Government Land" has been caused, to a great extent, by the termination of several leases.

The chief decrease under the head "Miscellaneous" is in respect of royalties, the amount collected being £2,538.

The following table shows the expenditure, in detail, as compared with the year 1909:—

Head of Expenditure.	Expenditure, 1909.	Expenditure, 1910.	Increase	Decrease.
Establishments.	£	£	£	£
1. Governor and Legislature ...	5,439	4,707	—	732
2. Supreme Court	8,242	8,729	487	—
3. Law Officers	2,213	2,694	481	—
4. Secretariat	5,376	6,145	769	—
5. Printing Office	6,626	7,177	551	—
6. Native Affairs	2,137	2,009	—	128
7. Provincial and District Commissioners	19,903	21,421	1,518	—
8. Treasury	10,221	11,431	1,210	—
9. Customs	23,807	27,195	3,388	—
10. Customs, Preventive Services ...	17,503	15,699	—	1,804
11. Lighthouses and Signal Stations	1,347	1,258	—	89
11a. Marine	32	314	282	—
12. Railways	83,132	94,513	11,381	—
13. Post and Telegraphs	21,778	24,389	2,611	—
14. Transport Department	1,693	1,798	105	—
15. Transport and Travelling ...	26,457	8,581	—	17,876
16. Medical	38,591	44,981	6,390	—
17. Sanitation	4,677	7,950	3,273	—
18. Veterinary Surgeon	504	624	120	—

Head of Expenditure.	Expenditure, 1909.	Expenditure, 1910.	Increase.	Decrease.
Establishments—*cont.*	£	£	£	£
19. Education	13,445	17,380	3,935	—
20. Agriculture	8,827	9,892	1,065	—
21. Forestry	652	2,201	1,549	—
22. Mines	1,340	1,694	354	—
23. Gold Coast Regiment	61,037	65,429	4,392	—
24. Volunteers	3,154	2,357	—	797
25. Police	29,102	29,572	470	—
26. Prisons	14,701	14,695	—	6
27. Colonial Chaplain	562	610	48	—
28. Public Cemeteries	531	629	98	—
29. Audit Office	3,070	3,532	462	—
30. Surveys	3,312	7,213	3,901	—
31. Ashanti	25,081	30,814	5,733	—
32. Northern Territories	24,661	25,473	812	—
33. Northern Territories Constabulary	10,940	10,493	—	447
34. Ashanti and Northern Territories Roads Department	18,717	27,312	8,595	—
35. Miscellaneous Services	9,738	18,810	9,072	—
36. Pensions and Gratuities ...	12,350	14,796	2,446	—
37. Public Debt Charges	71,945	81,485	9,540	—
38. Public Works Department ...	18,476	23,064	4,588	—
39. Public Works Annually Recurrent	14,878	16,437	1,559	—
40. Public Works Extraordinary ...	78,401	73,628	—	4,773
41. Post and Telegraph Extraordinary	3,210	3,257	47	—
42. Repayment of Loans	25,000	149,380	124,380	—
Railway Survey	1,559	3,094	1,535	—
Total	734,367	924,862	217,147	26,652

The estimated expenditure for the year was £883,540; the actual expenditure amounted to £924,862, being £41,322 in excess of the Estimate.

The excess of actual over the estimated expenditure was due to the special payment to the Imperial Exchequer of £134,380, in addition to £20,000 provided for in the Estimates.

The most noticeable excesses are under the heads of:—

(*a.*) "Ashanti" £2,485, attributable to the increased expenditure on sanitation.

(*b.*) "Miscellaneous" £12,764, results mainly from the expenditure on account of the outbreak of yellow fever, and to a less extent to payments in respect of preventive measures against sleeping sickness.

The sum of £2,914 was expended on the Accra-Akwapim Railway Extension Survey.

The estimated expenditure under the head "Public Works Extraordinary" included an amount of £80,000 in respect of the Accra and Seccondee Water Supply. Provision was subsequently made for the construction of these works from Loan

Funds. Deducting this amount from the estimate, the actual expenditure shows an excess of £3,038, mainly to be accounted for by re-votes to complete unfinished works.

The following is a comparative statement of the total revenue and expenditure for the past five years:—

Revenue.			Expenditure.		
Year.	Amount.	Remarks.	Year.	Amount.	Remarks.
	£			£	
1906	683,102	Includes £10,000 Imperial Grant-in-Aid of Northern Territories.	1906	628,906	Includes £224 on account of Ashanti disturbances, and £26,599 repayment of loans.
1907	708,718	Includes £5,000 Imperial Grant-in-Aid of Northern Territories.	1907	617,124	Includes £5 on account of Ashanti disturbances, and £15,000 repayment of loans.
1908	752,142	——	1908	687,292	Includes £20,000 repayment of loans.
1909	778,552	Includes £10,211 value of Public Works Materials and Stores taken on charge.	1909	734,367	Includes £25,000 repayment of loans.
1910	1,006,633	Includes £8,950 in respect of expenditure on Water Works during 1907–1909.	1910	924,862	Includes £149,380 repayment of loans.

The prosperity of the Colony, as indicated in the above statement of Revenue, is due largely to agricultural development, and evidence of steady growth in trade is shown by the increased receipts under "Customs" and "Railways."

The excess of assets over liabilities on the 1st January, 1910, was £586,906. At the close of the year the excess amounted to £668,677, an increase of £81,771 during the year.

The following is a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the Colony on the 31st December, 1910:—

Liabilities.	£	£
Inter-Colonial Accounts (due by the Gold Coast) ...	1,638	
Prisoners' Property	100	
Transport Agency	1,317	
Police Reward Fund	950	
W.A.F.F. Reward Fund	1,751	
Bank of British West Africa, Ltd.	10,000	
Official Administrator	935	
Chief Registrar	838	
Customs Duties	799	
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund	8,588	
Inland Money Orders	914	
Savings Bank	29,001	
Through Money Orders	358	
Paymaster Gold Coast Regiment, W.A.F.F.	88	
Rents on Concessions	4,388	
Railway Open Lines Deposit Account	1,094	
Drafts between Stations	5,179	
Sheriff	802	
Postal Orders	80	
Sundry Small Deposits	6,363	
Northern Territories Constabulary Reward Fund ...	264	
Postmaster-General	11,917	
Contractors' Guarantee Fund (Accra - Akwapim Railway).	8,281	
Wallis Company	5,000	
Suspense Account...	3,189	
		103,834
Drafts and Remittances		1,918
Surplus and Deficit Account (net Excess of Assets over Liabilities).		668,677
		774,429

Assets.	£	£
Investments :—		
On account of Savings Bank	23,800	
" " " Public Officers' Guarantee Fund	8,025	
" " " Bank of British West Africa, Ltd.	10,000	
" " " Contractors' Guarantee Fund (Accra-Akwapim Railway).	8,281	
" " " Wallis Company...	5,000	
		55,106
Inter-Colonial Accounts (due to the Gold Coast)	6,822	
Railway Open Lines Suspense Account	790	
General Manager Railway Open Lines	17,067	
Transport Agency	1,317	
General Post Office, London	2,499	
Loan Account	590,117	
Sundry Authorized Advances	3,977	
Imprests	20,364	
Public Works Unallocated Stores Suspense Account.	12,857	
		655,810
General Imprest Account—		
Made up as follows :—		
In the hands of the Crown Agents	7,828	
In the hands of the Sub-Accountants ...	30,570	
At the Bank of British West Africa, Ltd. ...	25,115	
		63,513
		774,429

The following particulars explain the increase of assets:—

	£	£
Excess on 31st December, 1909 ...	586,906	
The revenue of 1910 was	1,006,633	
	1,593,539	
The expenditure in 1910 amounted to ...	924,862	
Leaving an excess on 31st December, 1910, of	£668,677	

The surplus is accounted for as under:—

Assets.

	£	£
General Imprest Account (cash in hand)	63,513	
General Assets as shown in above table	710,916	
		£774,429

Liabilities.

	£	£
Sundry items as shown in the above table	103,834	
Drafts and Remittances	1,918	
		105,752
Surplus		£668,677

Public Debt.

On the 31st December, 1909, the Public Debt of the Colony was £2,663,498. On the 31st December, 1910, it was reduced to £2,514,118, the difference of £149,380 being repaid to the Imperial Government during the year.

The amount standing to the credit of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Funded Debt, on the 31st December, 1910, was £69,866, as against £56,492 at the close of the preceding year. Of the increase of £13,374, the sum of £10,980 was contributed from General Revenue during the year, the balance being in respect of interest realized on investments.

The following statement shows, in detail, the particulars of the Public Debt:—

Funded Debt.

	£
Sinking Fund, £69,866—	
(i.) 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock issued in March, 1902	1,035,000
(ii.) 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock issued against authorised loan of £665,000	63,000
(iii.) 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock issued against authorised loan of £1,610,000	1,030,000
	£2,128,000

Due to Imperial Government.

	£	£
(i.) Ashanti Expenditure, 1896 ...	98,798	
(ii.) West India Regiment, 1897-1898	10,052	
(iii.) Telegraph lines to the Northern Territories, 1897-1898 ...	29,442	
(iv.) Ashanti disturbances	469,425	
	607,717	
Less repayments	221,599	
		386,118
Total Public Debt		£2,514,118

Currency.

The currency and legal tender are British sterling, with the addition of the undermentioned French, Spanish, and American gold coins, the values of which are fixed by the Demonetization Ordinance, No. 2 of 1880:—

	Nominal Value.	Legal Value. £ s. d.
French—		
Napoleon	20 francs ...	15 10
Spanish—		
Doubloon	16 dollars ...	3 4 0
Half Doubloon	8 ,, ...	1 12 0
American—		
Double Eagle	20 ,, ...	4 2 0
Eagle	10 ,, ...	2 1 0
Half Eagle	5 ,, ...	1 0 6
Quarter Eagle	2 ,, 50 c. .	10 3

British silver coins are legal tender to an unlimited amount; British bronze coins to an amount not exceeding one shilling. The United States half-dollar is current to a small extent, but is not legal tender; its current value is two shillings. The following statement shows the amount of gold, silver, and bronze coinage imported during the past two years:—

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Bronze.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1909	28,869	359,538	810	389,217
1910	43,367	62,517	481	656,366

Banks.

The Bank of British West Africa, Limited, is the only commercial bank established in the Colony and its dependencies, and has branches at Accra, Cape Coast, Seccondee, Axim, Coomassie, and Tarquah.

Municipal Bodies.

Municipalities have been established in the towns of Accra, Cape Coast, and Seccondee, under the provisions of the Town Councils Ordinance of 1894. These bodies consist of eight members, of whom four are officials nominated by the Governor, and four representatives elected by the ratepayers. The Governor has power to nominate four members to represent the ratepayers, in the absence of any election, by the failure of voters to nominate.

The following table shows revenue and expenditure of the Town Councils for the past five years:—

—	Revenue.					Expenditure.				
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Accra ...	5,075	5,589	5,740	6,893	6,227	4,819	4,647	5,966	7,211	7,702
Seccondee ...	2,848	2,911	3,283	3,464	2,830	2,742	2,592	4,680	3,367	2,907
Cape Coast...	2,060	2,284	2,381	2,411	2,206	1,207	2,627	2,586	2,236	2,175

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

Imports and Exports.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Colony has grown from £5,041,897 in 1909 to £6,128,172 in 1910—an increase of £1,086,275. The value of Specie imported and exported combined was £740,153, as against £585,759 in the preceding year. The value of commercial (*i.e.*, exclusive of specie and Government) imports and exports for 1910, amounted to £5,223,532, being an increase of £949,285 on the previous year.

The gross value of imports (exclusive of expenses on specie), exports, and the total trade for the past five years is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1906	2,058,939	1,996,412	4,055,351
1907	2,366,195	2,641,674	5,007,869
1908	2,029,447	2,525,171	4,554,618
1909	2,394,412	2,655,573	5,049,985
1910	3,439,831	2,697,706	6,137,537

The following table gives the values of imports and exports of dutiable goods, to and from the countries therein classified, during the past two years:—

Countries.	Total imports therefrom.		Total exports thereto.	
	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	1,781,002	2,503,171	1,795,303	1,837,676
British Colonies :—				
Sierra Leone	2,667	28,955	34,513	171
Southern Nigeria	44,659	78,545	207,239	114,283
Other British Colonies ...	13,359	10,115	7	—
Total	60,685	117,615	241,759	114,454
Foreign Countries :—				
Germany	245,043	324,660	403,690	460,284
Holland	158,176	240,515	117	6
France	10,459	16,900	127,170	196,331
United States of America ...	886	20,141	48,179	40,272
Other foreign countries ...	138,161	142,638	39,355	48,683
Total	552,725	744,854	618,511	745,576
United Kingdom	1,781,002	2,503,171	1,795,303	1,837,676
British Colonies	60,685	117,615	241,759	114,454
Foreign countries...	552,725	744,854	618,511	745,576
Grand total	2,394,412*	3,365,640*†	2,655,573	2,697,706

* Exclusive of specie.

† Not including £74,190 the value of post parcels imported May 1st to December 31st which are not classified as to countries.

Imports.

The total value of imports, as shown above, in the year under review was £3,439,831 (*i.e.*, exclusive of expenses on specie), as against £2,394,412 in 1909, an increase of £1,045,419.

The value of commercial imports in 1910 was £2,618,981, compared with £1,823,343 in 1909; an increase of £795,638, of which amount the following increases are shown as compared with the preceding year:—

	£
Imports paying ad valorem duty	435,143
Imports paying specific duty	137,821
Imports free of duty	148,534
The value of post parcels was	74,190

These values include freight and other charges.

The gross value of Government imports for 1910 was £164,484, compared with £181,852 in 1909—a decrease of £17,368.

The value of specie imported in 1910 was £656,365, as against £389,217 in 1910—an increase of £267,148.

The comparative quantities and values of the principal articles of imports during the last two years are shown in the appended table:—

Articles.		1909. Quantity.	1909. Value.	1910. Quantity.	1910. Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
			£		£	£	£
Ale and Porter	Galls.	70,166	10,680	98,290	14,517	3,837	—
Apparel, Wearing ...	—	—	75,815	—	105,766	29,951	—
Beads	—	—	23,461	—	27,767	4,306	—
Beef and Pork	Brls.	3,120	10,166	1,906	6,253	—	3,913
Brass and Copperware ...	—	—	5,876	—	10,051	4,175	—
Bread and Biscuits ...	Cwts.	6,891	8,607	14,607	17,989	9,382	—
Building Materials ...	—	—	48,989	—	56,306	7,317	—
Carriages and Carts ...	Nos.	379	5,577	1,060	32,599	27,022	—
Coal	Tons	15,464	28,468	21,529	44,564	16,096	—
Coopers' Stores	Pkgs.	10,792	19,124	17,730	30,853	11,729	—
Cordage	Cwts.	6,013	24,574	6,179	25,954	1,380	—
Cotton Yarn and Twist	lbs.	362,822	20,371	359,928	21,751	1,380	—
Cotton Goods (excluding Yarn and Twist).	—	—	425,190	—	655,561	230,371	—
Earthenware	—	—	9,366	—	11,080	1,714	—
Flour	Brls.	23,971	37,394	30,307	47,101	9,707	—
Furniture...	—	—	21,109	—	32,458	11,349	—
Gunpowder	lbs.	278,246	5,638	373,873	7,340	1,702	—
Guns and Pistols ...	Nos.	5,736	5,027	12,861	9,753	4,726	—
Hardware...	—	—	64,461	—	98,167	33,706	—
Lumber	Sq. ft.	2,505,353	22,674	4,717,242	38,184	15,510	—
Machinery	—	—	155,273	—	242,594	87,321	—
Oil (Kerosine)	Galls.	703,497	28,113	1,069,020	39,574	11,461	—
Perfumery	—	—	25,024	—	37,633	12,609	—
Provisions	—	—	119,154	—	152,587	33,433	—
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.	—	—	65,591	—	23,282	—	42,309
Rice	Cwts.	92,273	52,342	117,615	64,871	12,529	—
Salt	"	82,649	10,571	90,736	11,146	575	—
Silk Goods	—	—	30,278	—	35,081	4,803	—
Soap	lbs.	4,062,177	25,940	4,424,411	32,574	6,634	—
Spirits, Gin and Geneva	Galls.	406,068	57,056	498,939	69,406	12,350	—
" Rum	"	741,929	57,527	1,039,964	82,289	24,762	—
" Other	"	29,816	18,057	42,722	24,670	6,613	—
Sugar	Cwts.	27,537	26,274	36,251	38,207	11,933	—
Tobacco, Manufactured	lbs.	67,493	18,048	106,476	30,612	12,564	—
" Unmanufactured	"	1,424,127	45,837	1,300,331	40,193	—	5,644
Wines	—	42,865	14,039	61,199	18,979	4,940	—
Woollen Goods (including Yarn and Twist).	—	—	11,835	—	15,148	3,313	—
Specie	—	—	389,217	—	656,365	267,148	—
Other Articles	—	—	371,669	—	456,416	84,747	—
Post Parcels, May 1st to December 31st.	—	—	—	—	74,190	74,190	—
Total		—	2,394,412*	—	3,439,831*	1,097,285	51,866
				Decrease		51,866	—
				Net Increase		1,045,419	—

* Exclusive of expenses on specie and value of Free goods imported across inland frontier, but including value of dutiable goods imported across inland frontiers, and from East to West of Volta.

The following items show a marked increase in 1910 compared with 1909:—

	£
Specie	267,098
Cottons	230,371
Machinery	87,321
Spirits (all kinds)	43,725

	£
Hardware	33,706
Provisions	33,433
Wearing apparel	29,951
Carts and carriages	27,022
Coal	16,096
Lumber	15,510
Perfumery	12,609
Tobacco manufactured	12,564
Rice	12,529
Sugar	11,933
Coopers' stores	11,729
Kerosene oil	11,461
Furniture	11,349

The principal increases may be accounted for as follows:—

"Specie," attributable to the increased purchases of economic products. "Wearing apparel" and "cottons," partly due to an improvement in the quality of imported clothes and fabrics, and to higher prices obtaining in European markets. "Machinery," principally due to the installation of new plants by the mining companies. "Hardware, Lumber and Furniture," mainly caused by the increased activity in house-building and agricultural development. "Carriages and Carts," due to more general use of motor vehicles for transport purposes, following improvement in roads.

The total quantity of spirits of all kinds imported during the year was 1,581,625 gallons, of a declared value of £176,365, as against 1,177,813 gallons of a declared value of £132,640 in 1909; the increase of 403,812 gallons, a value of £43,725, as shown above, is attributable to the increase in local consumption, which is due to general prosperity.

The total revenue derived from spirits in 1910 amounted to £384,538, compared with £298,883 in the previous year, an increase of £85,655.

The decreases in the value of imports as compared with 1909 are:—

"Railway and Rolling Stock," £42,309; due to the completion of the Accra-Akwapim and Tarquah-Prestea Railways.

"Unmanufactured Tobacco," £5,644; attributable to over-importation in 1909.

"Beef and Pork," £3,913; results partly from the increased importation of other classes of provisions, and partly from higher prices obtaining in European and American markets.

Exports.

The gross value of exports from the Colony in 1910 amounted to £2,697,706, as against £2,655,573 in 1909, an increase of £42,133, exclusive of specie. The increase is due to the expansion of the agricultural industry and the consequent larger shipments of economic products.

The comparative return below gives the principal articles of export for the past two years:—

Articles.	1909.		1910.		Increase in Value.	Decrease in Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
		£		£	£	£
Cocoa ... ... lbs.	45,277,606	755,347	50,692,949	866,571	111,224	—
Cola Nuts ... "	4,898,208	93,850	5,156,500	77,716	—	16,134
Copra ... ... tons	809	10,451	755	13,032	2,581	—
Cotton, Raw ... lbs.	31,290	790	11,421	263	—	527
Gold and Gold Dust. ozs.	254,304	1,008,006	204,618	790,329	—	217,677
Concentrates ... lbs.	33,410	—	2,914	—	—	—
Guinea Grains ... "	57,754	862	48,645	882	20	—
Gum Copal ... "	62,042	762	53,847	647	—	115
Ivory ... ... "	2,595	617	2,387	754	137	—
Lumber (Native Timber). sup. ft.	9,838,959	82,937	14,938,749	148,122	65,185	—
Palm Kernels ... tons	11,598	112,425	14,182	185,058	72,633	—
Palm Oil ... ... galls.	2,007,296	120,978	2,044,868	161,388	40,410	—
Rubber ... ... lbs.	2,764,190	263,694	3,223,265	358,876	95,182	—
Silver ... ... ozs.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specie ... ... —	—	196,542	—	83,787	—	112,755
Other Articles ... —	—	8,312	—	10,281	1,969	—
Totals	—	2,655,573	—	2,697,706	389,341	347,208
		Decrease			347,208	—
		Net Increase			42,133	—

The chief increases compared with 1910 are shown in the following:—

	£
Cocoa	111,224
Rubber	95,182
Palm kernels	72,633
Lumber	65,185
Palm oil	40,410

The high prices obtaining in the European markets have given a stimulus to the increase in these exports.

The principal decreases in the value of exports are as follows:—

	£
Gold, gold dust, and concentrates ...	217,677
Specie	112,755
Cola nuts	16,134

The decrease under the head "Gold" is accounted for by the fact that the attention of the mining companies has been largely devoted to development with a view to more extended and regular crushing operations.

In the appended statement the value of the exports of gold and specie and the value of the principal agricultural and economic products are given separately. The comparative return below shows a decrease of £330,432 in the value of gold and specie; the marked increase shown in the value of the other exports has already been explained:—

	1909.	1910.
	£	£
Value of exports of gold ...	1,008,006	790,329
Do. Do. specie ...	196,542	83,787
Total value of other exports ...	1,451,025	1,823,590
Total value of exports ...	£2,655,573	£2,697,706

Ports.

The principal ports in the Colony are:—

Port.	Total Customs Duties.	Total Values.		Total Trade.
		Imports.	Exports.	
	£	£	£	£
1. Seccondee	167,980	1,475,100	1,156,671	2,631,771
2. Accra	124,583	922,584	619,163	1,541,747
3. Addah	84,388	245,288	251,841	497,129
4. Axim	24,717	109,466	136,386	245,852
5. Saltpond	37,483	100,615	146,713	247,328
6. Quittah	35,020	96,648	79,438	176,086
7. Winnebah	31,851	98,424	100,680	199,104
8. Cape Coast... ...	26,958	152,141	53,572	205,713

The principal port of the Colony is Seccondee, the terminus of the Seccondee-Coomassie Railway, which connects the coast both with the mining districts and with Ashanti. Accra, the second in importance, is the headquarters of the Government and the principal port for the shipment of cocoa. It is interesting to note that the total trade of Addah shows an increase of £249,195 during the past five years, while the total trade of Winnebah has grown from £84,454 in 1906 to £199,104 in 1910, an increase of £114,650. These increases are mainly due to the expansion of the cocoa industry.

Preventive Service.

The efficiency of this Service, which is a branch of the Customs Department, was well maintained during the year.

The officers and men, the duties of whom are analogous to those of the coastguard of the United Kingdom, were distributed as follows:—

Volta River Preventive Service	263
Western Frontier Preventive Service ...	150
South-Eastern Frontier Preventive Service	69

The total cost of maintenance in 1910 was £15,699.

Mining.

The value of gold produced in 1910 was £780,397, a decrease of nearly £198,677 as compared with the preceding year. The

decrease occurs in the Colony only, and, as stated above, is mainly due to the fact that production was suspended by certain mines during the year, in order to pay attention to development.

Of the total amount produced in the Colony and Ashanti, 168,511·023 ounces were yielded by mining and 15,180·356 ounces were obtained by dredging.

The appended table gives the value of gold exported by various mining companies during the past five years:—

Name of Company.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Gold Coast Colony.	£	£	£	£	£
Abontiakoon Mines, Ltd.	132,681	122,618	114,725	52,013	—
Abosso Gold Mining Company, Ltd....	142,682	117,275	113,616	165,343	163,198
Ankobra Exploration and Dredging Company, Ltd.	—	—	—	15,536	19,488
African Gold Dredging and Mining Concessions, Ltd.	12,618	9,895	12,818	—	—
Ankobra (Tarquah and Abosso) Development Syndicate, Ltd.	12,071	5,035	1,273	2,083	—
Attasi Mines (1905) and Railway Company, Ltd.	7,352	28,903	17,639	—	—
Bibiani, Ltd.	81,125	—	97,655	98,499	88,950
Broomassie Mines, Ltd.	55,412	76,386	112,358	82,971	—
Fura Dredging Company, Ltd. ...	—	—	—	3,955	4,088
Prestea Block A., Ltd.	25,321	199,101	154,819	83,255	—
Tarquah Mining and Exploration Company, Ltd.	25,758	73,309	216,899	141,404	101,668
Wassaw (Gold Coast) Mining Company, Ltd.	34,850	107,607	87,127	29,640	—
Shepperd's Estates, Ltd.	—	—	—	3,153	—
Total	—	—	—	677,852	377,392
Ashanti.					
Akrokerri (Ashanti) Mines, Ltd. ...	98,013	60,931	61,739	10,157	—
Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, Ltd.	—	—	—	227,031	356,964
Ashanti Goldfields Auxiliary Company, Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—
Ashanti Rivers and Concessions, Ltd.	—	—	21,733	22,170	13,467
Ashanti Quartzite Company, Ltd. ...	—	434	3,329	3,072	5,054
Imbatien Goldfields, Ltd.	—	96	—	—	—
Ofin River Gold Estates, Ltd. ...	11,903	23,248	20,865	38,492	27,520
Sansu Mines, Ltd.	16,912	32,502	—	—	—
Total for Gold Coast and Ashanti	—	—	—	979,074	730,397

On the Tarquah conglomerate mines, 115,794 tons were crushed and produced 62,349·905 ounces, being an extraction of 10·77 dwts. per ton of 2,000 lbs.; while from the quartz mines 188,366 tons were crushed and produced 106,161·118 ounces, being an extraction of 11·27 dwts. per ton.

The various dredging companies treated 2,902,863 yards of alluvium, with a production of 15,180·356 ounces of fine gold; an average of 2·51 grains per cubic yard treated.

The amount of footage completed during the year shows a very large increase over the work of mine development in 1909.

As a result of mining operations, the Ashanti Gold Fields Corporation paid dividends amounting to 75 per cent. during the year, and the Abosso Gold Mining Company paid dividends amounting to 15 per cent.

The average daily number of labourers employed by the mining companies throughout the year was 19,137, as compared with 15,895 employed in 1909.

The difficulty in obtaining labour did not appear to be accentuated on account of the increased demand; this may be due to the fact that a considerable number of labourers became available on the completion of the earthworks of the Tarquah-Prestea and the Accra-Mangoase Railways.

The general health and sanitation of the mining community continue to improve under the efforts of the mining companies.

Two hundred and six prospecting and sixty-three mining licences were granted during the year under review, in the Colony and Ashanti. Eleven certificates of validity were issued.

Manufactures.

There are no manufactures of any importance in the Colony or Ashanti. Many of the local requirements such as baskets, pots, fishing-nets, and canoes are supplied by native industries; there is still a considerable demand for "country cloths," which are woven in the Colony; some of these cloths are of handsome design, and as a general rule are more durable than those of European manufacture. The use of European thread in the manufacture of cloths has largely supplanted the locally manufactured threads.

Fisheries.

Although no means exist of obtaining statistics under the head of Fisheries, it is roughly estimated that over 5,000 canoes are employed in the industry. There is a considerable trade in dried fish, large quantities of which are carried far into the interior. The improvement in internal communications is reflected in this industry. In the coast towns there is a large consumption of fresh fish, many varieties of which are excellent. The custom of the natives prohibits fishing on a Tuesday, that day being sacred to the fetish of the sea.

Agriculture.

Good progress has been made in the agricultural development of the Colony, and the efforts of the Agricultural Department have resulted in greater interest being shown by the natives in cultivating and preparing agricultural and economic products.

The quantity of cocoa exported from the Colony during the year is estimated at 50,692,949 lbs. valued at £866,571, as against 42,277,606 lbs. valued at £755,347 in 1909.

The increase may be accounted for by the extended and improved cultivation of this product; it is grown chiefly in the Eastern and Central Provinces, and in Ashanti. The industry is almost entirely in the hands of native farmers, and no accurate estimate can therefore be given of the area of land under cultivation.

The total quantity of rubber exported was 3,223,265 lbs., value £358,876, as compared with 2,764,190 lbs., value £263,694, in the preceding year. The cultivation of the product continues to extend; during the year tappings were made of Para rubber trees, with satisfactory results.

An increase is shown in the export of palm oil, the export value for 1910 being £161,388, as compared with £102,978 in 1909.

The export of palm kernels shows an increased value of £72,633, while that of cola nuts shows a decrease of £16,134 on the preceding year.

During the year the distribution of plants from the Botanical Stations exceeded that of any previous year.

Experiments were made in the year under review, with satisfactory results, in the cultivation of camphor, cinnamon, allspice, and citronella grass.

LANDS.

The following paragraphs under this head from the report for 1909 are again published for general information, there having been no change or legislation in connection with land during the period under review:—

The bulk of land in the Colony belongs to the tribal "stools," and, theoretically, there is no land without an owner. The ascertainment of the exact boundaries of tribal lands is, however, often a matter of considerable difficulty, as towns and villages have sprung up with large tracts of intervening unoccupied land, sometimes dense forest, which is gradually brought under cultivation from either end. Now that the value of land is appreciated, boundary disputes frequently come before the Supreme Court, and in certain parts of the Colony, especially in the mining district of Wassaw, the limits of the lands adjoining tribal stools have been definitely prescribed.

The general principle laid down by judicial decisions is that all land within the recognised territory of a "stool" is the property of that stool. Thus, in the case of every headchief's division, where there are tribal and family stools in subordination to the headchief's stool, all lands within the recognised boundaries of the family or subordinate tribe are held to be attached to the family or tribal stool, but all other unoccupied lands are the property of the headchief's stool. An attempt was recently made in the courts to extend this principle so as to enable the headchief's stool to claim all cultivated land, the original title to which, as is not uncommon in the case of lands under native tenure, is lost in obscurity; but, though no limit of prescription is laid down by native law, the local Court of Appeal held that in the case of long occupation and when there has been cultivation of permanent crops, such as sugar-cane and cocoa, as opposed to the usual shifting cultivation of yams, plantains, and similar food products, the presumption is that the occupation was with the consent of the headchief's stool.

The Crown possesses no waste lands in the Colony, but certain lands have been acquired by the Government from time to time, mostly under the provisions of the Public Lands Ordinance, 1876, which legalises compulsory acquisition for the services of the Colony, on payment of reasonable compensation.

Of recent years deeds have come into common use, especially in land transactions between natives and Europeans. Where these deeds relate to grants of rights of mining, felling timber, and collecting rubber and other products of the soil, they are called concessions, and their validity is inquired into by the Supreme Court, under the provisions of the Concessions Ordinance, 1900. The Court inquires whether the grantors are the native owners of the land, whether the area falls within the prescribed limit of five square miles for a mining concession, and 20 square miles for other concessions, whether the prescribed term of 99 years is exceeded, whether the consideration is adequate, and whether the statutory rights reserved to the natives are included in the deed. A survey and demarcation of boundaries by the Survey Department is ordered, and when this is completed a certificate of validity, giving the lessees an indefeasible title, subject to observance of their covenants, is issued by the Court, in which are contained such modifications of the deed as the Court may impose to bring it within statutory requirements, and to render it a transaction fair and equitable to both parties. The rent from certified concessions is paid to the native grantors through the Government. Concessions granted solely for purposes of plantation of rubber and other products may be exempted from the operation of the Ordinance; whilst concessions to acquire mineral oil are held subject to the Government right of presumption of the oil under Ordinance, No. 15 of 1907.

Forestry.

The work of the Forestry Department, which was formed in 1909, was mainly confined to the inspection of forest areas, with a view to their conservation and the acquisition of reserves. Legislative and administrative proposals are now under consideration.

The quantity and value of timber exported during the past two years, are as follows:—

	Timber.	
	Quantity. lbs.	Value. £
1909	9,838,959	82,937
1910	14,938,749	148,122

Shipping.

The following statement gives the comparative number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at the ports of the Colony during the past five years:—

Sailing Vessels.

Years.	British.				Foreign.												Total.			
					United States.				Norwegian.				Italian.							
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1906	1	249	1	249	4	2,737	5	3,581	4	2,295	5	2,837	1	1,125	1	1,125	10	6,406	12	7,792
1907	1	851	1	851	3	2,283	3	2,283	2	1,543	2	1,543	—	—	—	—	6	4,677	6	4,677
1908	—	—	—	—	5	3,076	5	3,076	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3,076	5	3,076
1909	1	766	1	766	1	564	—	—	1	419	1	419	—	—	—	—	3	1,749	2	1,185
1910	—	—	—	—	1	580	2	1,244	3	2,660	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3,240	2	1,244

Steam Vessels.

Years.	British.				Foreign.																Total.			
					German.				French.				Belgian.				Norwegian.				British and Foreign.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1906	365	713,218	357	698,416	160	277,593	159	278,068	48	65,927	47	64,097	6	16,089	6	16,089	—	—	—	—	579	1,072,827	569	1,056,670
1907	390	752,862	385	741,392	180	326,480	178	322,650	54	78,562	55	79,881	4	9,096	4	9,096	2	2,034	2	2,034	630	1,169,034	624	1,155,053
1908	382	770,501	372	751,977	156	292,224	154	287,196	36	55,392	35	52,293	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	574	1,118,117	561	1,091,466
1909	411	823,475	406	810,169	179	345,238	172	329,924	57	91,704	60	94,851	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	647	1,260,417	638	1,234,944
1910	402	798,416	396	785,446	204	393,442	203	390,247	69	112,845	69	114,508	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	675	1,304,703	668	1,290,201

Mail steamers of the African Steamship Company and the British and African Steam Navigation Company, Limited, both of which are under the management of Messrs. Elder, Dempster and Company, leave Liverpool every Wednesday for Axim, Seccondee, Cape Coast, and Accra, the scheduled time of the voyage being 15 days. Homewards, the mail service leaves Accra every Friday, and is due to arrive at Plymouth in 16 days.

The same companies provide two services of cargo boats from Liverpool, viz., the Brass and Benin Service, which leaves every alternate Saturday and calls at Axim, Seccondee, Cape Coast, Accra, and Saltpond; and Half Assinie, Atuabo, Dixcove, Adjua, Pram Pram, and Quittah every alternate boat. The Opobo Service, which leaves on the other alternate Saturday, calls at Axim, Seccondee, Cape Coast, Accra, Winnebah, and Addah; and at Chama, Elmina, Anamabo, Mumford, Appam, and Berracoe every alternate boat. The cargo services take from 32 to 34 days to Accra. These boats also touch on the homeward voyage at the outward ports of call. The South Coast Service runs every month from Liverpool (on Thursdays) calling outwards and homewards at Half Assinie, Dixcove, Adjuah, Chama, Elmina, Pram Pram, and Quittah, and at Accra homewards.

These lines also provide two services from Hamburg, viz., the Lagos and Creek Service, which leaves Hamburg fortnightly, calling outwards at Seccondee; and Saltpond and Appam every alternate boat. Homewards, calling at Saltpond, Seccondee, Axim; and Pram Pram, Winnebah, and Appam, every alternate boat. The Rivers Service leaves Hamburg every three weeks, and calls at Axim, Cape Coast, Accra, and Addah; homewards at Addah, Accra, and Saltpond. One service is run every month from London (on Thursdays), and calls at Axim, Seccondee, Accra, and occasionally at Cape Coast; homewards at Danoe, Quittah, and Accra.

The present rates of fares by these lines are £28 12*s*. first class, and £20 7*s*. second class, for all ports as far as Winnebah; and £29 14*s*. and £21 9*s*. respectively, for Accra and ports to the eastward.

The Woermann Line runs a mail steamer monthly from Hamburg, which is scheduled to leave Dover on the 11th of every month with passengers and mails for Seccondee and Accra, the duration of the voyage being 15 days. The boats also call homewards at the same ports and leave Accra on the 14th of every month for Southampton. The passenger fares are the same as on the Elder-Dempster steamers. Cargo services of the Woermann Line, Hamburg America Line, and Hamburg Bremen Africa Line leave Hamburg for Gold Coast on the 4th, 14th, 16th and 28th of the month.

The Chargeurs Réunis run a monthly cargo service to the Gold Coast, sailing from Dunkirk on the 5th, Havre 8th, Bordeaux Pauillac 12th of each month. Their main ports of call on the Gold Coast are Accra and Addah. There is also comfortable accommodation for a few cabin passengers on these boats; the voyage takes 14 days from Accra to Bordeaux.

III.—LEGISLATION.

During the year under review fourteen Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast Colony, of which the most important were:—

The Gold Mining Products Protection (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 2 of 1909), which provides that a licence issued by the Commissioner of the District in which a hawker resides shall be valid throughout the Colony, instead of within a district only.

The Motor Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 4 of 1910), reduces the licence fees for motor-cars and motor-cycles.

The Native Jurisdiction (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 7 of 1910), the main objects of which are to bring all Native Tribunals throughout the Colony under the Native Jurisdiction Ordinance of 1883, so that native jurisdiction may become of a uniform character; to prevent extortion, by prescribing the fees and fines which may be charged or imposed; to provide machinery for the enforcement of decisions and execution of judgments; and generally to facilitate appeals.

The Criminal Code (Amendment) Bill (No. 8 of 1910), provides that sentence of death shall not be pronounced on, or recorded against, a juvenile offender; but that in lieu thereof the offender shall be sentenced to be detained during His Majesty's pleasure.

The Supreme Court (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 9 of 1910), was passed for the purpose of admitting and enrolling persons admitted as law agents in Scotland to practise as barristers and solicitors in the Supreme Court of the Colony.

The Concessions (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 13 of 1910), provides that all concession holders, whether liable to be charged Income Tax in the United Kingdom or otherwise, shall have their profits assessed for duty precisely as they would be assessed to Income Tax in the United Kingdom, and extends the time within which the certificate of assessment must be delivered and payment of duty on profits made to the Treasurer.

Two Ashanti Ordinances and two Northern Territories Ordinances were enacted by the Governor. The Ashanti Administration (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1910): The object and effect of this Ordinance is to apply to Ashanti the Statute Law Revision Ordinance, 1909, and certain other Gold Coast Ordinances which amend Ordinances already applied to Ashanti. The Ashanti Administration (Further Amendment) Ordinance (No. 2 of 1910), adds in its proper chronological sequence to the Ordinances of the Gold Coast Colony applied to Ashanti, the Gold Mining Products Ordinance, 1909 (No. 1 of 1909), and any Ordinance amending the same. The Northern Territories Administration (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1910), is similar to the Ashanti Administration (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1910), mentioned above.

IV.—EDUCATION.

There are, in the Colony and its dependencies, 9 schools controlled and maintained directly by Government. Under the

various Missionary Societies there are 165 schools, which are under inspection by officers of the Education Department, and which receive grants from Government, based on attendance and results. Primary education only is given.

The number of schools inspected during the past two years is shown in the following comparative table:—

Denomination.	1910.	1909.	Increase or Decrease in 1910.
African Methodist E.Z. Mission	4	3	+ 1
Basel Mission	63	65	— 2
Bremen Mission	13	12	+ 1
Church of England (S.P.G.)	3	3	—
Government Schools	9	9	—
Roman Catholic Mission	23	21	+ 2
Wesleyan Mission	48	49	— 1
Accra "Collegiate" and Grammar Schools, Elementary and Secondary.	2	2	—
Totals	165	164	+ 1

Of the 156 Mission Schools inspected, 147 succeeded in obtaining grants-in-aid.

In the year under review, the total number of children on the rolls of all schools under the Board of Education was 17,570, and the average attendance was 12,996; as compared with 1909, these figures show an improvement of 859 and 1,028 respectively. Education is not compulsory.

The total amount given by the Government as grants-in-aid of schools in 1910, was £6,561, as against £6,387 in 1909—an increase of £174.

In addition to the schools shown on the assisted list, there are 227 primary schools, controlled by various religious bodies, with a total of 5,399 pupils on the registers.

The total income of the assisted schools amounted to £12,530, a decrease of £745, as compared with the previous year. Of this amount, the Government contributed a sum of £6,561, as shown above, for grants-in-aid, or over 50 per cent. of the total income; the school fees amounted to £1,434, and the balance is made up of voluntary subscriptions and grants from the mission societies.

The total expenditure by Government on education in the Colony, Ashanti, and Northern Territories, in 1910, amounted to £17,380—an increase of £3,935 over the previous year's expenditure.

The average of the fees paid per pupil in the assisted schools was 1*s.* 9*d.*, as against 1*s.* 5*d.* in the previous year.

A satisfactory report was received on the year's work of the male students who are in residence at the Government Training Institution for Teachers at Accra; specially recommended teachers received instruction in industrial and hand and eye training, with creditable results.

The results obtained from the 156 assisted schools and the nine Government schools have, on the whole, been encouraging; the

establishment of the Government Training Institution will greatly assist the missions in their present difficulty of obtaining the services of capable teachers.

The newly-established schools in Coomassie (Ashanti) and Tamale (Northern Territories) have made good progress; the average number of pupils on the rolls was 343 and 66, respectively.

The results of the instruction given in carpentry, joinery, &c., at the Government Technical School, Accra, have been satisfactory; in addition to the work done by this institution, instruction in agriculture or some other form of industrial work is now given in nearly every school. The total grant earned by the missions under this head shows an increase of £124 on the previous year.

Twenty-nine candidates were successful in obtaining certificates at the courses of instruction in agriculture for students and teachers, held at Aburi, Coomassie, and Tarquah agricultural stations.

Admission to clerkships in the Government service is by competitive examination held by the Education Department; at the annual Civil Service Examination held during the year, 175 candidates were examined, and 77 were successful.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

The total number of cases treated in the hospitals and dispensaries in the Colony during the year was 900 Europeans and 26,291 natives, as compared with 1,019 and 28,827, respectively, in 1909. During the year new hospitals were completed at Tarquah, Akuse, and Winnebah; a special fly-proof hospital was built at Anum in the Volta District, for the treatment of sleeping sickness, and the isolation and observation of suspects.

The following table gives the hospitals in the Colony, and the number of patients treated during 1909-1910:—

Hospitals.	1909.		1910.	
	Number of in-patients.	Number of out-patients.	Number of in-patients.	Number of out-patients.
Accra	591	7,153	632	6,481
Seccondee	456	2,376	475	2,800
Cape Coast	196	4,556	258	4,982
Axim	143	4,956	92	2,458
Saltpond	—	1,423	—	1,095
Winnebah	—	2,122	12	2,366
Tarquah	—	1,105	43	984
Elmina	13	1,304	3	988
Quittah	53	1,298	55	1,541
Addah	29	1,135	25	1,096
Akuse	68	869	26	779
Totals	1,549	28,297	1,621	25,570

In Ashanti there is, at Coomassie, a European hospital with four wards; a nursing sister is attached to this institution, at which 75 patients were treated in 1910. There is also a well-equipped native hospital, containing three wards. Some 838 in-patients and 7,581 out-patients were treated during the year.

In the Northern Territories, at Tamale, a new hospital is in course of construction.

In Accra the hospital consists of three European and four native wards, containing seven and twenty-five beds respectively. A European nursing sister is attached to this hospital. At Cape Coast, the hospital contains accommodation for thirteen Europeans, in three first-class, and two second-class wards; four wards containing 19 beds are provided for native patients; there are, in addition, two wards for contagious diseases. The hospital at Seccondee contains six European wards, including two for convalescents, with a total of 16 beds. Four wards, holding 22 beds, are provided for native patients. Two nursing sisters are attached to this institution.

The total number of patients admitted to the Lunatic Asylum during the year, was 44 males and 6 females, as compared with 23 and 6 in the previous year. The number discharged was 10 males and 5 females, as against 4 and 2 in 1909. The daily average of inmates was 89, the majority of whom are classified as maniacal and dangerous. The patients were chiefly employed in gardening.

The asylum, which is situated at Accra, consists of two large airing yards, one for males and the other for females, each flanked by cells and domitories. There is also a large open shed for shelter and recreation. Hospital accommodation, quarters for the staff and other accessories are provided, and the buildings generally are well-ventilated and cool.

The Post Office Savings Bank continues to maintain its steady progress. The number of depositors' accounts opened in 1910 was 2,716, an increase of 551 over the number opened in the previous year. The value of deposits during the year, including interest credited, amounted to £20,772, and the withdrawals to £16,300, as against £17,632 and £13,600, respectively, in 1909. In the amount withdrawn from the bank is included the sum of £1,169, transferred to the United Kingdom Savings Bank at the request of depositors.

The credit of the Bank on the 31st December, 1910, was £29,187, as against £24,715 in the previous year.

The interest due to depositors during the same period amounted to £596, as against £516 in 1909.

The amount received from investments was £718, as compared with £630 in 1909.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

Police.

The total strength of the police, all ranks, on the 31st December, 1910, was 742, being 22 below the authorised strength; compared with £14,701 in 1909, a decrease of £6.

No change was made in the establishment of the force. The distribution on the 31st December was:—

General police	483
Escort police	148
Mines police	61
Railway police	50
Total	742

Two hundred and thirty-six recruits were enlisted during the year, as compared with 173 in 1909. The men who joined the general police were mostly of the illiterate peasant class; those for the escort police were recruited from the Northern Territories and Hausa tribes. Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining literate recruits. There were 50 cases of dismissal for various offences as against 82 in 1909.

The advance of trade and consequent opening up of the country has created an increased demand for the services of the police for the escort of specie and bullion (Government and commercial); in no case has a loss been reported. The amount of £409 was realised for the conveyance of specie other than that belonging to the Government, as against £279 in 1909.

More police were employed by the mines, the receipts from this source were £2,219, as compared with £1,779 earned in the previous year.

During the outbreak of yellow fever at Seccondee, the work of the police was highly satisfactory in maintaining order and in assisting to carry out the provisions of the quarantine and land cordon regulations.

Prisons.

The central prisons of the Colony, in which long-sentence prisoners are confined, are at Accra, Cape Coast, Elmina, and Seccondee. The prisoners under sentences of six months serve their time in the minor gaols, viz., Axim, Quittah, Tarquah, Akuse, Addah, Saltpond, Winnebah, and Seccondee (Fort Orange), in the Colony; in Ashanti, at Obuasi and Coomassie, in which prisoners undergo sentences up to three years. In addition, there are four smaller gaols at Dunkwa, Kintampo, Sunyani, and Krachi.

In the year under review, the total number of prisoners admitted was 4,822, showing a decrease of 89 as compared with the previous year. The daily average of prisoners in the Colony and Ashanti was 913, as against 945 in 1909, a decrease of 32.

The returns of prison industries and labour show satisfactory progress. The total earnings for the year amounted to £2,482, as against £2,758 in the preceding year, being a decrease of £276, which may be accounted for by the decrease in the daily average of prisoners. The principal prison industries are carpentry, tailoring, boot and shoe making, and mat and basket making.

The total cost of the prisons during the year was £14,695, compared with £14,701 in 1909, a decrease of £6.

With the exception of a number of cases of chicken pox in the Accra prison, the general health of the prisoners throughout was good.

Criminal Statistics.

The total number of offences dealt with by the Courts of the Colony, Ashanti, and Northern Territories, was 12,116, 2,005, and 484, respectively, as compared with 10,253, 2,486, and 540, in 1909; a total increase of 1,326. The number of convictions obtained was 10,175, 1,739, and 425, respectively, as against 7,992, 2,063, and 467, in 1909; a total increase of 1,817. The increase may be accounted for by the large number of prosecutions made by the sanitary authorities. Twenty-six cases of murder were brought before the court, as compared with sixty-one in the preceding year.

In the Colony, the offences dealt with by the Superior Courts in 1909 and 1910, were as follows:—

	1909.	1910.
Offences against the person	42	61
Offences against property (other than prædial larceny)	53	19
Other offences	3	15
Acquittals	125	84
	223	179

The comparative figures of the summary convictions for the past two years are:—

	1909.	1910.
Convictions for offences against the person	1,354	1,122
Convictions for slave-dealing	6	28
Convictions for offences against property (other than prædial larceny)	1,175	1,062
Convictions for other offences	5,359	7,868
Acquittals	2,136	1,857
	10,030	11,937
Grand total for the Colony ...	10,253	12,116

In Ashanti all offences are dealt with summarily; the results for the past two years are as follows:—

In the Superior Courts.	1909.	1910.
Convictions for offences against the person	14	22
Convictions for slave-dealing	3	—
Convictions for offences against property (other than prædial larceny)	28	13
Convictions for other offences	8	4
Acquittals	7	3
	60	42

In the Inferior Courts.	1909.	1910.
Convictions for offences against the person	187	186
Convictions for slave-dealing	4	12
Convictions for offences against Health Acts	—	830
Convictions for offences against property (other than prædial larceny)	274	203
Convictions for other offences	1,545	469
Acquittals	416	263
	2,426	1,963
Grand total for Ashanti ...	2,486	2,005

In the Northern Territories, trial is also summary; the figures for 1909 and 1910 are as follows:—

In the Superior Courts.	1909.	1910.
Convictions for offences against the person	1	—
Convictions for offences against property (other than prædial larceny)	—	7
Convictions for other offences	10	13
Acquittals	2	2
	13	22

In the Inferior Courts.	1909.	1910.
Convictions for offences against the person	76	122
Convictions for offences against property (other than prædial larceny)	104	87
Convictions for other offences	276	196
Acquittals	71	57
	527	462
Grand total for Northern Territories	540	484

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The census returns for 1901 show the population of the Colony and its Dependencies as 1,696,695, but, partly owing to reluctance on the part of the natives to be enumerated, and partly to defective organization, it was impracticable then to obtain accurate statistics. There is no compulsory registration of births and deaths, but burials are registered in the principal towns in accordance with the provisions of the Cemeteries Ordinance.

The European population is estimated at 1,830; an increase of 115 residents.

The analysis of mortality and invaliding statistics, as given below, shows an increase on the previous year of 14·36 in the death-rate per thousand, and an increase of 5·25 in the invaliding rate per thousand. The highest death-rate was amongst the mercantile community.

The invaliding and death-rate amongst the European officials were higher than in 1909; of the eight deaths, three were from malarial fevers, two from yellow fever, and three from other climatic causes.

The following table gives the statistics of mortality and invaliding of Europeans during 1909 and 1910:—

1909.	Number of Residents.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Death rate per 1,000.	Invaliding rate per 1,000.
Officials	438	5	17	11·41	38·81
Merchants	574	7	25	12·19	43·55
Mining companies ...	585	7	20	11·96	34·18
Missions	118	3	4	25·42	33·89
	1,715	22	66	12·82	38·48
1910.					
Officials	475	8	32	16·84	67·36
Merchants	422	16	7	37·91	16·58
Mining companies ...	660	18	33	27·27	50·00
Missions	135	4	2	29·62	14·81
	1,692	46	74	27·18	43·75

Station.	Number.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Invaliding rate per 1,000.
1909.					
Colony	1,328	17	54	12·80	40·66
Ashanti	312	1	9	3·20	28·84
Northern Territories	75	4	3	53·33	40·00
	1,715	22	66	12·82	38·48
1910.					
Colony	1,273	41	58	32·20	45·56
Ashanti	345	4	15	11·59	43·47
Northern Territories	74	1	1	13·51	13·51
	1,692	46	74	27·18	43·73

The causes of invaliding amongst officials were:—Malarial fever, 6; anæmia, 5; blackwater fever, 3; neurasthenia, 3;

gastritis, 2; heart disease, 2, various, 11. Among non-officials:—Malarial fever, 12; blackwater fever, 6; anæmia, 3; gastritis, 4; various, 17.

As stated in previous reports, no means exist of obtaining accurate statistics as regards the health of the natives; but from the data available it would appear that the sickness rate for the year under review was less satisfactory than that of the previous year.

In the early part of the year there were ten cases of yellow fever, nine of which were fatal, amongst Europeans in Seccondee. Three deaths were also known to have occurred amongst natives.

A sum of £9,305 was spent on preventive measures, and many of the sanitary improvements which were effected are now permanent.

During the year, 50 cases of sleeping sickness were treated in the different hospitals, and 11 deaths were recorded; the disease was more prevalent in Ashanti than in the Colony. Glossina palpalis is reported to be present in most districts, and the possibility of an outbreak of sleeping sickness in the Gold Coast is now recognised, and efforts are being made to cope with the situation.

In Ashanti there were several outbreaks of small-pox. The number of vaccinations performed throughout the Gold Coast was 25,590, of which 14,060 were successful.

During the year, 43,943 cases of diseases were treated, of which 271 proved fatal. The most prevalent maladies were: Dysentery, malarial fever, rheumatism, venereal diseases, diseases of the eye and respiratory system, abscesses, skin diseases, and parasitic diseases.

The following table shows the native mortality as registered in the hospital records, and the number of burials in the cemeteries of the principal towns:—

	Hospital Records.	Burial Permit Records.
1906	126	1,361
1907	113	1,517
1908	554	1,159
1909	232	1,611
1910	271	2,099

Sanitation.

The establishment of a sanitary branch of the Medical Department, mentioned in last year's report, and the vote of a sum of money for yellow fever precautions, resulted in a marked improvement in sanitary conditions. Reforms were effected in the methods of disposing of sewage and refuse. During the year, 8,608½ yards of masonry drains were constructed, and 6,041 yards of ditches were dug and graded.

At Seccondee and Accra, extensive drainage schemes are being undertaken. Good sanitary progress was made in exterminating larvæ, by rendering wells, tanks, and barrels mosquito-proof, filling up water-holes, and clearing undergrowth.

In 1910, 5,170 prosecutions were made by the Sanitation Branch, and 4,397 convictions were obtained in the Courts.

The most difficult problem in connection with improvement of sanitary conditions is the inadequate water supply.

Obuasi is at present the only town in the Gold Coast which has a pipe-borne supply, but water-works for Accra and Seccondee have now been inaugurated. The drinking supply in the towns is for the most part dependent either on rain storage or shallow wells; in the villages the supply is usually from adjacent streams or ponds; during a period of the dry season water is scarcely obtainable in many of the towns.

In August, a committee was appointed to consider draft rules for the laying-out and sanitation of villages in the Colony, and draft rules for mining towns and villages in Ashanti.

During the year, £19,862 was spent on sanitary improvements, including £5,898 at Seccondee, £8,831 at Accra, £1,542 at Cape Coast, and £1,025 at Winnebah. The sum of £7,950 was spent on sanitary supervision.

In addition to the above normal expenditure, the following sums were spent:—

	£
Sleeping Sickness measures (Colony) ...	999
Sleeping Sickness measures (Ashanti) ...	2,575
Yellow Fever outbreak	9,305

The appended table gives the results of the meteorological observations taken at the stations mentioned during the year:—

Station.	Temperature.						Rainfall.	
	Solar maximum.	Minimum on grass.	Shade maximum.	Shade minimum.	Range.	Mean.	Amount in inches.	Degree of humidity.
Accra	147·57	74·77	85·64	64·48	21·18	75·06	39·52	81·85
Aburi	146·14	66·31	84·47	68·18	16·29	76·52	42·67	87·36
Addah	150·21	70·54	83·84	75·69	8·14	79·77	52·32	93·84
Quittah	139·46	60·35	87·44	71·52	15·84	79·48	40·61	75·89
Cape Coast... ...	144·03	60·25	86·11	71·77	14·33	78·94	25·99	84·76
Seccondee	133·39	67·01	88·07	71·53	16·53	79·79	40·77	58·01
Axim	132·57	72·04	85·80	66·66	19·14	76·23	90·99	90·77
Tarquah	142·42	71·43	90·67	70·43	20·23	80·55	78·81	83·01
Coomassie	142·33	73·96	87·86	67·42	20·57	77·69	70·89	87·45
Kintampo	149·94	63·61	89·30	68·86	20·44	79·08	72·27	69·92
Sunyani	136·14	62·65	89·60	69·50	20·09	79·55	60·08	88·52
Gambaga	126·72	69·06	94·51	72·78	21·72	83·64	50·58	61·98
Tamale	145·63	58·33	95·46	59·66	35·80	77·56	46·21	55·28

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

The revenue of the department for the year under review amounted to £35,536, as against £32,534 in 1908. The department also collected £9,350 on behalf of the African Direct Telegraph Company and foreign administrations, on account of telegrams despatched from the various local offices; £10,019 was brought to account in respect of Customs Duty collected on parcels.

The expenditure (including telegraph construction) amounted to £27,644, as against £27,000 in 1909.

The growth of the business of the department during the year under review is indicated in the appended statement:—

	1909.	1910.
Sale of Stamps	£17,355	£18,645
Letters and post-cards received and despatched ...	4,711,544	5,175,464
Registered articles	348,646	403,044
Parcels	60,047	77,783
Money orders (value) ...	£49,159	£50,063
Postal do. do. ...	£82,647	£98,636
Do. do. (number) ...	123,282	151,720
Telegrams, public	163,168	170,950
Do. official	85,220	88,512

In the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories 50 telegraph offices are open to the public; the total length of aerial telegraph wires is 1,424 miles, as compared with 1,363 miles in 1909.

During the year the telegraph system was extended from Accra to Nswam, a distance of 27 miles, at an expenditure of £235, and from Fose to Nswam, a distance of 40 miles, the expenditure being £756.

There are telephone services at Accra, Cape Coast, Dodowa, Seccondee, and Tarquah; of the 147 connections at the five exchanges, 72 are subscribed for by the public.

IX.—ASHANTI.

The total revenue collected in Ashanti during 1910 was £37,621, as against £29,264 in the previous year, an increase of £8,357. The expenditure in 1910 was £117,398, compared with £102,211 in 1909, showing an increase of £15,187.

The general development of this Dependency has been well maintained during the year under review. The imports by railway show a gross value of £438,000, representing an increase of 3,094 tons over the previous year. All classes of imported goods share in this increase, which may be attributed to the general growth of trade, and to the successful working of the mines at Obuasi.

The principal exports of Ashanti are: Gold, rubber, cocoa, cola, corn, and maize. The total value of the output of gold was £403,006, as compared with £301,222 in 1909. The cocoa return shows an increase of 124 tons, the total for 1910 being 1,914 tons, as against 1,790 tons in the preceding year. There is a decrease of 62 tons, compared with 1909, in the quantity of rubber exported; but a large increase in value. The decrease is due to the fact that as low prices obtained towards the end of the year the farmers elected to hold over.

The Ashantis continue to take an intelligent interest in agriculture. During the year much attention was devoted to the cultivation of cocoa and rubber; practical instructions were given by officials of the Agricultural Department in cultivating these products, and in combating fungoid and insect pests. The agricultural station at Coomassie distributed 14,000 rubber seedlings and a large quantity of rubber seeds during the year.

In the year under review, good progress was made in education. The average number of children on the roll of the Government school at Coomassie increased to 344; in addition to this school, there are five assisted, and a number of unassisted, schools belonging to the various Missionary Societies. The average daily number of Europeans in Ashanti in 1909 was 268, and the general health was good. There were between 80 and 90 known cases of sleeping sickness amongst the natives; and small-pox was prevalent in some districts during the year. As in other parts of the Gold Coast, special attention was paid to sanitation.

The relations between the administrative staff and the chiefs continue to be excellent. There are evidences of increasing prosperity, and the outlook for trade is most encouraging.

The annual report* on Ashanti, by the Chief Commissioner, gives full details with regard to judicial, vital, and other statistics.

X.—NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

The total revenue collected in the Northern Territories during 1910 amounted to £1,806, as compared with £1,690 in 1909, an increase of £116. The expenditure debited against the Protectorate was £75,232, as against £67,169 in 1910—an increase of £8,063.

The principal increases of expenditure are shown under the following heads:—

Printing, £1,266, due to a proportionate amount being charged to this Administration for the first time this year.

Medical, £697.

Agriculture, £592.

Ashanti and Northern Territories Roads Department, £4,298.

No marked progress in general trade has been made; it is satisfactory, however, to note that there has been a considerable

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* Colonial Report No. 680.

increase in the cola and cattle traffic. The natural inclination of the natives is towards agriculture and cattle-breeding; they are, at present, particularly apathetic as regards outside trade. The principal exports of the Protectorate, most of which is open country, are cattle, sheep, goats, and ponies.

The progress of the Government Primary School at Tamale continues to be satisfactory, and the number of pupils increased during the years. Excellent work has been done at the Agricultural Station at Tamale, and successful experiments have been made in the cultivation of different varieties of cotton; satisfactory experiments have also been made with fibres, maize, ground-nuts, and millets.

The relations with the neighbouring foreign Protectorates continue to be most cordial, and the political officials of these Administrations are mutually anxious to co-operate in preventing frontier thieves and other fugitive offenders from seeking refuge in their respective territories. The influence of the Government has been well maintained.

The health of the European officials shows a marked improvement on that of the previous year; there has been no serious epidemic among the natives generally. Good progress has been made in sanitation, especially as regards the provision of water supplies and the introduction of incinerators at all administrative centres. There are now gardens at all stations, where excellent vegetables are grown for the use of European officials.

Further detailed information as to the Protectorate will be found in the Annual Report* of the Acting-Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories.

XI.—RAILWAYS AND ROADS.

On the 31st December, 1910, the total capital expenditure upon the Seccondee-Coomassie Railway stood at £1,857,238, which sum includes the cost of permanent improvements, additional plant, machinery, and rolling stock provided since the opening of the line.

During the current year the following amounts were charged against the capital account:—

	£
Lowering No. 1 Jetty	3,644
Additional Passenger Rolling Stock	7,288
Total	£10,932

The principal loans for construction were raised at 3 per cent.; their redemption being provided for by a Sinking Fund of 1 per cent., chargeable to the general revenue of the Colony.

The actual revenue for the year exceeded the estimated revenue by £78,329, and amounted to £253,329, as against £185,410 in 1910. The total receipts per mile open were £1,507, as compared with £1,103 in 1909, and per train mile £1 12*s.* 2*d.*, as

* Colonial Report No. 683.

against £1 8*s*. 11*d*. The net revenue earned during the year amounted to £168,529.

The total recurrent expenditure was £84,709, being £3,315 less than the original estimate, and £10,885 in excess of the actual expenditure in 1909. This increase occurs mainly with the maintenance, engineering, and locomotive departments.

The percentage of recurrent expenditure to revenue was 33·47 compared with 39·86 in 1909. Adding the extraordinary expenditure chargeable to capital, which, for the period under review was £10,932, the grand total of expenditure for the year amounted to £95,731, as against £83,304 in 1909; this being equal to 33·78 per cent. of the revenue brought to account.

The working expenditure per mile open was £504, compared with £440 in the previous year, and per train mile 10*s*. 9*d*. as against 11*s*. 6*d*. in 1909.

The general financial position of the Government railways and working results to the 31st December, 1910, are as follows:—

Total capital expenditure ...	£1,857,237 0*s*. 0*d*.
Total revenue earned 1910 ...	£253,328 0*s*. 0*d*.
Total working expenditure in 1910	£84,800 0*s*. 0*d*.
Extraordinary expenditure chargeable to capital ...	£10,932 0*s*. 0*d*.
Proportion of working expenditure to revenue	33·47 per cent.
Proportion of total expenditure (working and extraordinary) to revenue	33·78 per cent.
Net revenue earned	£168,229 0*s*. 0*d*.
Revenue per mile open (168 miles)	£1,507 0*s*. 0*d*.
Expenditure per mile open ...	£504 0*s*. 0*d*.
Total train mileage, exclusive of banking and shunting ...	157,467 miles.
Earnings per train mile ...	£1 12*s*. 2*d*.
Expenditure per train mile ...	£0 10*s*. 9*d*.
Nett earnings per mile open ...	£1,003 0*s*. 0*d*.
Nett earnings per train mile ...	£1 1*s*. 5*d*.
Total number of passengers carried	361,904
Gross tonnage of goods and minerals	83,202 tons.
Average fare per passenger carried	£0 2*s*. 3*d*.
Average earnings per goods ton mile (public and government traffic)	8·06 pence.
Average cost per goods ton mile	·05 ,,
Proportion of goods receipts to total revenue	80·64 per cent.
Proportion of coaching receipts to total revenue	17·83 ,,

Proportion of down to up traffic (goods) tonnage	28·41 per cent.
Proportion of down to up traffic (goods) receipts	17·00 ,,

The amount paid in claims, &c., for goods lost, delayed, and damaged, was £52.

The summary of accidents for the past two years is given below:—

	1909.	1910.
Engine failure	1	5
Derailments of all kinds	24	49
Fallen trees, &c.	261	112
Trolley accidents	5	4
Miscellaneous	18	36
Personal	14	15

Of the personal accidents, none occurred to passengers, of whom 361,904 were carried by the railway during the year. Four out of the 15 cases proved fatal, and the verdict in each case acquitted the railway officials of negligence.

No amendments were made to the revised goods tariff, which was introduced on the 1st August, 1909.

A number of special rates have, however, been given in the carriage of large quantities of provisions, and rebates have been allowed upon consignments of cocoa and rubber shipped from stations in Ashanti.

An amended coaching tariff with regulations was introduced on the 1st January, 1910; the first and third-class passenger fares were reduced from 4*d*. and 2*d*. per mile to 3*d*. and 1*d*. per mile, respectively. Free luggage allowances of 112 lbs. first-class, 84 lbs. second-class, and 56 lbs. third-class were also conceded.

The gross number of passengers carried during the year was nearly 68 per cent. in excess of 1909.

The branch line from Tarquah to Prestea and Broomassie, the construction of which was commenced in April, 1908, was almost completed at the end of the year and was opened for traffic in January, 1911.

The construction of the railway from Accra to Mangoase, which was commenced early in 1909, has been interrupted in consequence of flood damages, which, in places has caused it to be necessary to make important alterations in the original formation level, as well as additional openings, &c. At the end of the year the earthworks were completed, and rails set as far as 38 miles. Ballasting was finished up to the thirty-sixth mile; and, with the exception of the alterations mentioned above, bridges and culverts were completed throughout.

The working survey of the proposed extension of the Accra-Akwapim Railway from Mangoase to Komfrodua, 15 miles in length, has made good progress.

A reconnaissance survey from Komfrodua to Coomassie was completed, and reconnaissance surveys of alternative routes from Nswam to Coomassie were projected.

The first instalment of locomotives and rolling stock has been erected, and good progress has been made with the erection of machinery, shafting, &c., in the workshops.

The approved scheme of harbour extension in connection with the railway in Seccondee has made good progress during the year. The root of the structure and parapet-wall have been completed. The extension of the existing sea-wall in a north-easterly direction has been carried forward about 143 lineal feet, and rails have been laid on the reclaimed surface.

The financial year under review shows a large increase in the working results of the railway; the revenue for 1910 exceeded that of any previous year.

The general increase in the gross revenue is attributable to the marked activity in the mining industry, and to the industrial development of the Colony.

Roads.

With the exception of the trunk road from Coomassie to Tamale, the construction of which is under a special Department, the main roads are constructed and maintained by a branch of the Public Works Department. In addition to these, there are in the Colony 1,863 miles of native roads, which are kept clear of bush and made passable by the chiefs for traders and travellers. A chief receives every quarter, under the provisions of the Roads Ordinance, No. 13 of 1894, a payment proportionate to the length of road so kept in repair, calculated at a rate of 5*s*. to £1 per mile, in the discretion of the Commissioner.

The principal roads are:—

(*a*.) Accra-Dodowa Road, about 27 miles in length. This road is regularly used by motor-lorries and motor-cars.

(*b*.) Accra-Aburi Road, about 25 miles in length, of which the first 13 miles is identical with the road last-mentioned. It is used by motor-lorries as far as Ayimensa, at the foot of the Akwapim Hills. Motor-cars can ascend to Aburi.

(*c*.) Accra-Korle Gono Road, still in course of construction and now nearing completion.

(*d*.) Accra-Nswam-Kibbi Road, about 60 miles in length, was originally constructed by the Goldfields of Eastern Akim, and taken over by the Government in 1904. The traffic has greatly decreased on the Accra-Nswam portion of this road with the opening of the Accra-Nswam Railway. The road between Nswam and Kibbi is being reconstructed and provided with steel and concrete bridges.

(*e*.) Winnebah-Soadru Road, about 15 miles in length. During the year good progress has been made in the reconstruction of this road for motor-lorries and other vehicular traffic.

(*f*.) Saltpond-Insuaim Road, which is about 58 miles in length, is now under process of reconstruction for the motor traffic.

(*g.*) Cape Coast-Prashu Road, about 73 miles in length, the first 21 miles of which is now being reconstructed and provided with permanent bridges. This road was originally the trade and military route to Coomassie, but has lost much of its importance since the construction of the Seccondee-Coomassie Railway.

(*h.*) Among the less important roads in course of reconstruction in the Colony at the end of the year may be mentioned the following:

	Miles.
Adawso-Mangoase Road	5
Somanya-Akuse Road	10
Kpong-Akuse Road	6

(*i.*) Coomassie-Tamale Road, about 230 miles in length. A special Department, as mentioned above, was formed early in 1909 for the purpose of constructing this trunk road. Thirty-seven miles have been completed to formation level during the past two years. It has now been decided not to proceed at present with the construction of this road beyond Ejura, a distance of 62 miles from Coomassie.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Immigration and Emigration.

No accurate statistics are available under this head, as there is no registration of foreigners either entering or leaving the Colony. As stated in previous reports, it is estimated that some 3,500 labourers enter the Colony every year, in order to obtain employment in the Transport Department or the mines, or as general labourers for various works. The majority of these immigrants are natives from the Kru Coast (Liberia), Sierra Leone, and Lagos.

It is known that a large number of natives leave the Gold Coast every year for employment as carpenters, coopers, masons, smiths, &c., in the neighbouring Colonies.

Public Works.

The progress made with Public Works was fairly satisfactory, but the programme of work was impeded by the outbreak of yellow fever at Seccondee, and in some districts by an inadequate supply of labour, particularly for the construction of roads.

The policy of improving sanitation has been vigorously pursued throughout the Gold Coast, and good progress has been made.

In Accra and Seccondee two additional engineers and two foremen have been appointed to supervise the drainage and other works in these two important towns.

In Accra, the suburban areas of Riponsville, Adabraka, and Korle Gono were laid out in streets, and model houses for Government overseers were constructed; a system is now in force by which building materials can be obtained from Government, the cost being repaid by instalments.

The following are the more important works commenced, in progress, or completed, during the year:—

At Accra, the boys' school, workshops, store, and a double bungalow for the staff were built. The new Post Office in Seccondee was completed; the filling-in of No. 1 lagoon and the extension of the main drain were well in hand at the end of the year.

At Winnebah, the new Customs Warehouse was built.

At Akuse, the greater portion of the new headquarters buildings was completed, and offices are in course of construction.

At Coomassie, the lines for the Gold Coast Regiment were extended, and workshops for the Pioneer Company, a powder magazine, and a bungalow for the staff of the Government school were completed.

At Tamale, a further section of the headquarters was completed.

Water Supply, Accra.—The work in connection with the scheme for the Accra Water Supply was commenced, and a light railway was constructed to Weshiang (dam site), a distance of 13 miles. The late Governor, Sir John Rodger, inaugurated the work by laying the foundation stone of a drinking fountain in Accra.

Good progress was made with the survey and plans for the water-works at Seccondee.

Harbour Works.

During the year under review a length of 220 feet was set in the harbour works breakwater at Accra. Two hundred and sixty feet were built on the breakwater parapet and 255 feet of coping was set. The concrete roadway was completed for a length of 130 feet.

The north and south wing walls were almost completed, and good progress was made with the jetty.

At Seccondee, the work in connection with the rest-wall of the breakwater was completed during the year; the railway quay was extended for a length of 139 feet, and 185 feet of the west reclamation wall was built. The general progress of the work was somewhat delayed by the outbreak of yellow fever.

Survey.

The number of applications received by the Survey Department for the demarcation of mining, agricultural, and oil concessions continued to increase during the year under review; arrangements have been made for a special staff to deal with the surveys of a large number of concessions taken up on both sides of the Prah, north of the 6th parallel.

The work of the Department has been wholly cadastral. Some topographical work in connection with the map of Northern

Ashanti was carried out under the direction of the Intelligence Officer, at Coomassie.

During the year the town survey of Seccondee was completed; the detailed survey of Accra was almost completed, while good progress was made in that of Coomassie. The conduct of the surveys required in connection with the water supply and drainage schemes at Accra is also in the hands of this Department.

Nineteen concession surveys were completed in 1910; an increase of seven over the previous year. The total receipts of the Department amounted to £5,800.

Changes in Establishment.

The latter part of the year was clouded by the death, in England, of Sir John Rodger, K.C.M.G., who had been Governor of the Gold Coast for the past seven years. The measure of the devotion of the late Governor to the interests of the Colony is recorded in the marked progress made during his tenure of office. The news of his death was received everywhere in the Colony with profound grief. On the retirement of the late Sir John Rodger, Major Herbert Bryan, C.M.G., administered the Government from the 2nd September to the 21st November. Mr. James Jamieson Thorburn, C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Southern Nigeria, was appointed Governor of the Gold Coast, and arrived in the Colony on the 21st November.

Transport.

During the year under review the total number of loads handled by the Transport Department was 33,311, which number included the carriers with officers travelling; in addition, 1,275 carriers were sent out on long engagements.

The figures for the previous year were 30,515 and 1,138, respectively.

The conveyance of mails to the Ashanti outstations beyond Coomassie, and to the Northern Territories, was carried out by the Department. During the year 847 bags were transported, as compared with 569 in 1909. The regularity of the system was well maintained—ninety per cent. of the mails being carried under the contract time.

Owing to the outbreak of yellow fever at Seccondee during the year, a special transport service was organized between the port of Chama and Ashieme, a station on the Seccondee-Coomassie Railway, about 7 miles distant from Seccondee, thus enabling communication to be established between Coomassie and the Coast without passing through Seccondee.

The system of ensuring the safety of loads committed to the care of permanent carriers of the Department continues to give satisfactory results; the savings bank deposits of 458 carriers now amount to £3,975.

The following tables show the results of the work done by the Department:—

Seccondee.—Headquarters.

	Loads.
Loads despatched by railway	7,710
Loads despatched by carriers	21
Loads despatched by sea	360
Loads delivered locally	144
Loads moved belonging to officers passing through	6,201
Carriers with officers travelling	1,270
Total at Seccondee	15,706
Carriers engaged on contract for Government	814
Carriers engaged on contract for companies, &c.	275

Coomassie.

	Loads.
Loads despatched by railway	555
Loads despatched by carriers to the Northern Territories	1,982
Loads despatched by carriers to places in Ashanti	905
Loads distributed in Coomassie	7,117
Loads moved belonging to officers passing through	3,209
Bags of mails sent up-country	847
Carriers with officers to the Northern Territories	962
Carriers with officers and troops in Ashanti ...	1,828
Total at Coomassie	17,405
Carriers engaged on contract for Government	106
Carriers engaged on contract for companies	—

Suitability of Climate for Europeans and Opening for White Labour.

The climate is damp, malarious, and unhealthy, especially during the rainy season.

All Government officials and employés of mercantile firms and mining companies are engaged in the United Kingdom; it is inadvisable for a European to come to the Colony for the purpose of seeking employment.

Compared with Eastern Colonies, the wages on the Gold Coast are high. The rates for domestic servants vary from £1 to £5 per month, and cooks are paid from £2 to £5 per month. Servants of the coolie class can be obtained at a rate of wage of £1 to £1 10*s*. per month.

The Government rate for carriers is 1*s*. per diem and 3*d*. subsistence money. Contract labourers and carriers under monthly contract are paid 25*s*. a month, and also receive 3*d*. a day or rations.

Native carpenters, masons, and smiths find ready employment at rates of wages varying from 1*s*. 6*d*. to 4*s*. 2*d*. a day.

Generally, the cost of living, except in the Northern Territories, is high. Frozen meat of fair quality can be purchased from the mail-steamers at the principal ports, and there are cold storages at Seccondee and Tarquah; but in many other places Europeans are dependent, to a great extent, on tinned provisions. Goat's flesh and fowls are obtainable in most localities, and beef and mutton can be purchased in towns where there are Mohammedan communities. In the Northern Territories, meat and other foodstuffs are both abundant and inexpensive.

Native Affairs.

The outstanding feature of the native affairs for the year under review, was the passage into law of an Ordinance amending the Native Jurisdiction Ordinance of 1883, with effect from the 2nd January, 1911. By this enactment the provisions of the earlier Ordinance are applied to all the Divisions of the Colony, and it is hoped that a greater degree of system in the conduct of the native tribunals will be ensured. Several draft by-laws, in respect of sanitation, the maintenance of roads, and the suppression of diseases affecting cocoa plantations, were made by many of the chiefs, and approved by the Governor in Council under the provisions of the Native Jurisdiction Ordinance.

During the year the fetish customs known as Agbe, Dahor, and Ablewa were suppressed by an Order in Council, dated the 30th of September. Three chiefs were destooled, and a like number were elected and installed during the year.

With the exception of a few minor disputes, the year has been one of unbroken peace. The infrequency of disturbances of a political or other nature, and the increasing quantity of economic products exported, are indications that the year has been one of marked prosperity among the natives generally.

General Observations.

The year 1910 was eventful in the history of the Colony. The chief feature was the remarkable financial progress made during the period under review. The revenue, the highest yet recorded, exceeded the expenditure, which included an extraordinary payment of £134,380 to the Imperial Exchequer, by £81,771; the sea-borne trade increased in value to the extent of £1,086,275; the Public Debt was reduced by £149,380, while £13,374 was contributed to the Sinking Fund for its redemption.

The year has been one of increased prosperity among the natives, chiefly owing to progress in agriculture; the development of plantations and the expansion of the area under cultivation are indicated in the larger shipments of economic products.

The pronounced activity in the mining industry gives grounds for confidence in the future of the mines of the Gold Coast and Ashanti.

Following a period of complete freedom of epidemics since the plague in the early part of 1908, an outbreak of yellow fever

occurred at Seccondee in April and May, 1910, but owing to the active measures adopted the disease did not spread. Ten cases occurred, of which nine were fatal; three deaths were also known to have occurred amongst natives. The first death occurred on the 12th of April, and the last death on the 22nd of May.

The principal measures taken for the suppression of the outbreak were (*a*) Seccondee was declared an infected port under the Quarantine Ordinance; (*b*) the usual measures for segregation and disinfection were adopted; (*c*) special steps were taken to destroy the Stegomyia mosquito; (*d*) powers were exercised by the sanitary authorities under the Infectious Diseases Ordinance; (*e*) a transport service was organized between the port of Chama, ten miles to the east of Seccondee, and Ashieme, the nearest railway station beyond Seccondee.

Great credit is due to the Sanitary Branch of the Medical Department, under the organisation of Dr. Rice, for the energy and ability displayed in dealing with the outbreak.

Precautionary measures were taken at all the principal towns in the Colony, and for this purpose a sum of £500 was voted to each of the ports of Axim, Cape Coast, Winnebah, and Saltpond.

Sanitary reform has made rapid progress, but it cannot be doubted that, with the conservative instincts of the natives and their present dislike to measures which modern science shows to be essential to health, it will take a number of years and involve considerable expenditure effectively to improve sanitary conditions.

H. Bryan,
Colonial Secretary.

Accra, 12th July, 1911.

Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1911.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
652	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1909–1910
653	Ceylon	1909
654	Gold Coast	"
655	Nyasaland	1909–1910
656	Imperial Institute...	1909
657	Fiji	"
658	Grenada	"
659	Hong Kong	"
660	Barbados	1909–1910
661	Swaziland	"
662	Jamaica	"
663	Straits Settlements	"
664	Trinidad and Tobago	"
665	Southern Nigeria	1909
666	Mauritius	"
667	British Honduras...	"
668	St. Vincent...	1909–1910
669	East Africa Protectorate...	"
670	Uganda	"
671	British Guiana	"
672	St. Lucia	1909
673	Leeward Islands	1909–1910
674	Northern Nigeria	1909
675	St. Helena...	1910
676	Gibraltar	"
677	Basutoland	1909–1910
678	Weihaiwei	1910
679	Gambia	"
680	Ashanti	"
681	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
682	Falkland Islands	"
683	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
684	Bahamas	1910–1911
685	Colonial Survey Committee	"
686	Malta	"
687	Imperial Institute...	1910

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
69	St. Helena	Fisheries.
70	Colonies	List of Laws relating to Patents, Trade Marks, &c.
71	Imperial Institute	Foodstuffs.
72	Fiji	Hurricane, 1910.
73	Jamaica	Cayman Islands.
74	Ceylon...	Mineral Surveys, 1906–7 and 1907–8.
75	West Indies	Imperial Department of Agriculture.
76	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8.
77	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement Fund.

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1911.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 725.

GOLD COAST.

REPORT FOR 1911.

(For Report for 1910, *see* No. 688.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
August, 1912.

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No. 725.

GOLD COAST.

(For Report for 1910, *see* No. 688.)

THE ACTING GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Accra,
10th July, 1912.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith six copies of the Annual Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1911, together with a report thereon prepared by the Secretary for Native Affairs, Mr. F. G. Crowther, who was good enough to take the work in hand during my temporary absence from the Colony.

I have, &c.,

H. BRYAN,
Acting Governor.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,
&c., &., &c.

(25721—2.) Wt. 29478—571. 1125 & 90. 9/12. D. & S. A 2

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE GOLD COAST COLONY FOR THE YEAR 1911.

I.—FINANCIAL.

The revenue of the financial year 1911, which amounted to £1,111,632, an increase of £91,632 over the original estimate, surpassed that of all previous years, and exceeded the expenditure by £197,132.

The amounts collected under the several heads of revenue in the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories are shown in the following statement:—

Heads of Revenue.	Actual Revenue to 31st December, 1911.	Revenue for the same period of the preceding year.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	663,071	610,602	52,469	—
2. Light Dues	2,646	2,568	78	—
3. Licences, &c.	39,302	30,718	8,584	—
4. Fees of Court, &c. ...	45,981	50,273	—	4,292
5. Railways	294,650	248,981	45,669	—
6. Post and Telegraphs ...	6,126	6,429	—	303
7. Rents of Government Land.	1,342	1,161	181	—
8. Interest	1,131	2,292	—	1,161
9. Ashanti	50,319	37,621	12,698	—
10. Northern Territories ...	2,426	1,806	620	—
11. Miscellaneous	4,586	4,764	—	178
Total	1,111,580	997,215	120,299	5,934
12. Land Sales	52	468	—	416
Revenue Extraordinary	—	8,950	—	8,950
Grand Total ...	1,111,632	1,006,633	120,299	15,300

The following heads show the chief increases over the revenue originally estimated:—

	£
Customs	63,071
Licences	6,852
Railways	19,650
Ashanti	7,669

The increase under Customs is attributable to the general expansion of trade; under Licences, to enhanced receipts for spirit licences and ferry tolls; under Railways, to more traffic, to the opening of the branch line from Tarquah to Prestea, and to the receipts from the Accra-Akwapim Railway; and under Ashanti, to the larger contribution from the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation

towards the sanitation of the Obuassi native township, and to increased royalties.

The principal heads showing less receipts than were estimated are:—

	£
Fees of Court or office, &c.	3,379
Miscellaneous	3,204

The decrease under Fees of Court is due to fewer concessions having been registered in 1911 and to smaller receipts from Stamp Duties; that under Miscellaneous to deferred payments of royalties in 1911.

The following table shows the expenditure, in detail, as compared with the year 1911.

Head of Expenditure.	Actual expenditure to 31st December, 1911.	Expenditure for the same period of the preceding year.	Increase.	Decrease.
Establishments.	£	£	£	£
1. Governor and Legislature ...	6,288	4,707	1,581	—
2. Supreme Court	8,703	8,729	—	26
3. Law Officers	2,491	2,694	—	203
4. Secretariat	6,368	6,145	223	—
5. Printing Office	7,898	7,177	721	—
6. Native Affairs	1,860	2,009	—	149
7. Provincial and District Commissioners.	25,133	21,421	3,712	—
8. Treasury	11,481	11,431	50	—
9. Customs	30,427	27,195	3,232	—
10. Customs, Preventive Services ...	18,677	15,699	2,978	—
11. Marine	1,327	1,572	—	245
12. Railways	127,909	94,513	33,396	—
13. Post and Telegraphs	28,549	24,389	4,160	—
14. Transport Department	1,925	1,798	127	—
15. Transport and Travelling ...	—	8,581	—	8,581
16. Medical	51,469	44,981	6,488	—
17. Sanitation	18,531	7,950	10,581	—
18. Veterinary Surgeon	828	624	204	—
19. Education	19,587	17,380	2,207	—
20. Agriculture	9,895	9,892	3	—
21. Forestry	3,446	2,201	1,245	—
22. Mines	1,422	1,694	—	272
23. Gold Coast Regiment	65,096	65,429	—	333
24. Volunteers	1,416	2,357	—	941
25. Police	32,761	29,572	3,189	—
26. Prisons	15,389	14,695	694	—
27. Colonial Chaplain	145	610	—	465
28. Public Cemeteries	674	629	45	—
29. Audit Office	3,641	3,532	109	—
30. Surveys	10,024	7,213	2,811	—
31. Ashanti	34,410	30,814	3,596	—
32. Northern Territories	28,269	25,473	2,796	—
33. Northern Territories Constabulary.	11,096	10,493	603	—
34. Ashanti and Northern Territories Roads Department.	24,465	27,312	—	2,847

Head of Expenditure.	Actual expenditure to 31st December, 1911.	Expenditure for the same period of the preceding year.	Increase.	Decrease.
Establishments—*cont.*	£	£	£	£
35. Miscellaneous Services	11,989	18,810	—	6,821
36. Pensions and Gratuities ...	16,831	14,796	2,035	—
37. Public Debt Charges	80,677	81,485	—	808
38. Public Works Department ...	31,785	23,064	8,721	—
39. Public Works Annually Recurrent.	22,441	16,437	6,004	—
40. Public Works Extraordinary ...	108,268	73,628	34,640	—
41. Post and Telegraph Extraordinary.	1,232	3,257	—	2,025
42. Repayment of Loans	25,000	149,380	—	124,380
43. Railway Survey	4,677	3,094	1,583	—
Total	914,500	924,862	137,734	148,096

The estimated expenditure for the year was £989,390; the actual expenditure amounted to £914,500, being £74,890 under the estimate.

The most noticeable increases, as compared with the expenditure of previous years, occur under the head Public Works Extraordinary, £34,640, due to a larger programme of Public Works; under Railways, £33,396, due to an increased engine mileage and the consequent greater consumption of fuel and heavier station expenses; under Sanitation, £10,581, due to the provision of more labour and a more efficient service; under Public Works Department, £8,721, and Medical, £6,488, due to a larger establishment; and under Public Works Recurrent, £6,004, due to increased minor works and current repairs to Government buildings and to the maintenance of roads hitherto controlled by the town councils.

The decrease under Repayment of Loans is attributable to the special payment to the Imperial Government of £134,380 in 1910.

The following is a comparative statement of the total revenue and expenditure for the past five years.

Revenue.			Expenditure.		
Year.	Amount.	Remarks.	Year.	Amount.	Remarks.
	£			£	
1907	708,718	Includes £5,000 Imperial Grant-in-Aid of Northern Territories.	1907	617,124	Includes £5 on account of Ashanti disturbances, and £15,000 repayment of loans.

Revenue.			Expenditure.		
Year.	Amount.	Remarks.	Year.	Amount.	Remarks.
	£			£	
1908	752,142	—	1908	687,292	Includes £20,000 repayment of loans.
1909	778,552	Includes £10,211 value of public works materials and stores taken on charge.	1909	734,367	Includes £25,000 repayment of loans.
1910	1,006,633	Includes £8,950 in respect of expenditure on water works during 1907–1909.	1910	924,862	Includes £149,380 repayment of loans.
1911	1,111,632	—	1911	914,500	Includes £25,000 repayment of loans.

To agricultural development the prosperity of the Colony is in a large measure due; and the steady growth in trade is indicated by the enhanced receipts under Customs and Railways, the latter head showing the greater proportionate increase. The excess of assets over liabilities on the 1st of January, 1911, was £668,677; at the close of the year the excess amounted to £865,809, an increase of £197,132.

The following is a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the Colony on the 31st of December, 1911:—

LIABILITIES.	£	£
Inter-Colonial Accounts (due by the Gold Coast) ...	1,587	
Prisoners' Property	66	
Transport Agency	452	
Police Reward Fund	1,108	
W.A.F.F. Reward Fund	1,758	
Bank of British West Africa, Ltd.	10,000	
Official Administrator	662	
Chief Registrar	3,236	
Customs Duties	706	
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund	9,054	
Inland Money Orders	576	
Savings Bank	34,773	
Through Money Orders	358	
Paymaster, Gold Coast Regiment, W.A F.F.	94	
Rents on Concessions	2,134	
Railway Open Lines Deposit Account	1,254	
Drafts between Stations	8,470	
Sheriff	789	
Postal Orders	80	
Sundry Small Deposits	4,622	
Northern Territories Constabulary Reward Fund ...	213	
Postmaster-General	11,538	
Contractors' Guarantee Fund (Accra-Akwapim Railway)	8,281	
Wallis Company	1,089	
Imperial German Post Office	65	
		102,965
Drafts and Remittances		2,235
Surplus and Deficit Account (net Excess of Assets over Liabilities).		865,809
		971,009

ASSETS.	£	£
Investments :—		
On account of Savings Bank	29,800	
" " " Public Officers' Guarantee Fund ...	8,325	
" " " Bank of British West Africa, Ltd.	10,000	
" " " Contractors' Guarantee Fund (Accra-Akwapim Railway).	8,281	
" " " Wallis Company	1,089	
		57,495
Inter-Colonial Accounts (due to the Gold Coast) ...	8,381	
Railway Open Lines Suspense Account	499	
General Manager, Railway Open Lines	30,678	
Transport Agency	452	
General Post Office, London	2,499	
Loan Account	734,440	
Sundry Authorised Advances	3,925	
Imprests	25,586	
Public Works Unallocated Stores Suspense Account	15,932	
Crown Agents	30,000	
Wallis Company	3,639	
		856,031
General Imprest Account :—		
Made up as follows :—		
In the hands of the Crown Agents	4,685	
In the hands of the Sub-Accountants	29,007	
At the Bank of British West Africa, Ltd. ...	23,791	
		57,483
		971,009

The following particulars explain the increase of assets:—

	£	£
Excess on 31st December, 1910 ...	668,677	
The revenue of 1911 was	1,111,632	
	1,780,309	
The expenditure in 1911 amounted to	914,500	
Leaving an excess on 31st December, 1911, of	£865,809	

The surplus is accounted for as under:—

Assets.		
General Imprest Account (cash in hand)	57,483	
General Assets as shown in above table	913,526	
		971,009
Liabilities.		
Sundry items as shown in the above table	102,965	
Drafts and Remittances	2,235	
		105,200
Surplus		£865,809

PUBLIC DEBT.

On the 31st of December, 1910, the Public Debt of the Colony was £2,514,118. On the 31st of December, 1911, it was reduced to £2,489,118, the difference of £25,000 being repaid to the Imperial Government during the year.

The amount standing to the credit of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Funded Debt on the 31st of December, 1911, was £84,023, as against £69,866 at the close of the preceding year. Of the increase of £14,157, the sum of £10,980 was contributed from General Revenue during the year, the balance being in respect of interest realized on investments.

The following statement shows, in detail, the particulars of the Public Debt:—

	£	£
Sinking Fund, £69,866—		
(i.) 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock issued in March, 1902 ...	1,035,000	
(ii.) 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock issued against authorised loan of £665,000	63,000	
(iii.) 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock issued against authorised loan of £1,610,000	1,030,000	
		2,128,000

Due to Imperial Government.

	£	£
(i.) Ashanti Expenditure, 1896 ...	98,798	
(ii.) West India Regiment, 1897-1898	10,052	
(iii.) Telegraph lines to the Northern Territories, 1897-1898 ...	29,442	
(iv.) Ashanti disturbances	469,425	
	607,717	
Less repayments	246,599	
		361,118
		£2,489,118

Currency.

The currency and legal tender are British sterling, with the addition of the undermentioned French, Spanish, and American gold coins, the values of which are fixed by the Demonetization Ordinance, No. 2 of 1880:—

	Nominal Value.	Legal Value. £ s. d.
French—		
Napoleon	20 francs ...	15 10
Spanish—		
Doubloon	16 dollars ...	3 4 0
Half Doubloon	8 ,, ...	1 12 0
American—		
Double Eagle	20 ,, ...	4 2 0
Eagle	10 ,, ...	2 1 0
Half Eagle	5 ,, ...	1 0 6
Quarter Eagle	2 ,, 50 c.	10 3

British silver coins are legal tender to an unlimited amount; British bronze coins to an amount not exceeding one shilling. The United States half-dollar is current to a small extent, but is not legal tender; its current value is two shillings. The following statement shows the amount of gold, silver, and bronze coinage imported during the past two years:—

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Bronze.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1910	43,367	62,517	481	656,366
1911	80,275	800,115	702	881,092

Banks.

The Bank of British West Africa, Limited, is the only commercial bank established in the Colony and its dependencies, and has branches at Accra, Cape Coast, Seccondee, Axim, Coomassie, Tarquah, Saltpond, and Winneba.

MUNICIPAL BODIES.

Municipalities have been established in the towns of Accra, Cape Coast, and Seccondee, under the provisions of the Town Councils Ordinance of 1894. These bodies consist of eight members, of whom four are official, nominated by the Governor, and four representatives elected by the ratepayers. The Governor has power to nominate four members to represent the ratepayers if there is no election through the failure of voters to nominate.

The following statement shows revenue and expenditure of the town councils for the past five years:—

—	Revenue.					Expenditure.				
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Accra ...	5,589	5,740	6,893	6,227	7,446	4,647	5,966	7,211	7,702	7,457
Seccondee ...	2,911	3,233	3,464	2,830	4,538	2,592	4,680	3,367	2,907	3,906
Cape Coast ...	2,284	2,381	2,411	2,206	3,073	2,627	2,586	2,236	2,175	2,754

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The total value of the seaborne trade of the Colony has grown from £6,128,172 in 1910 to £7,565,630 in 1911, an increase of £1,437,458. The combined value of specie imported and exported was £1,202,237 as against £740,153 in the preceding year. The value of commercial imports and exports for 1911, excluding specie and Government materials, amounted to £6,234,204, this sum showing an increase of £1,001,307 on that for the previous year.

The gross value of imports (exclusive of expenses on specie), exports, and the total trade for the past five years is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1907	2,366,195	2,641,674	5,007,869
1908	2,029,447	2,525,171	4,554,618
1909	2,394,412	2,655,573	5,049,985
1910	3,439,831	2,697,706	6,137,537
1911	3,784,260	3,792,454	7,576,714

The following table gives the values of imports and exports of dutiable goods to and from the countries therein classified during the past two years:—

—	Total Imports therefrom.		Total Exports thereto.	
	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	2,503,171	2,842,895	1,837,676	2,453,629
British Colonies :—				
Sierra Leone	28,955	8,544	171	851
Southern Nigeria	78,545	23,989	114,283	293,738
Other British Colonies ...	10,115	23,265	—	—
Total	117,615	55,798	114,454	294,589
Foreign Countries :				
Germany	324,660	305,303	460,284	552,303
Holland	240,515	182,337	6	—
France	16,900	27,470	196,331	397,092
United States of America	20,141	174,173	40,272	42,647
Other foreign countries ...	142,638	196,284	48,683	52,194
Total	744,854	885,567	745,576	1,044,236
United Kingdom	2,503,171	2,842,895	1,837,676	2,453,629
British Colonies	117,615	55,798	114,454	294,589
Foreign Countries	744,854	885,567	745,576	1,044,236
Grand Total	3,365,640*†	3,784,260*	2,697,706	3,792,454

* Exclusive of specie.

† Not including £74,190, the value of post parcels imported 1st May to 31st December which are not classified as to countries.

Imports.

As shown above, the total value of imports for 1911 was £3,784,260, an increase of £344,429 on the figures for the preceding year.

The value of commercial imports in 1911 was £2,762,946, compared with £2,618,981, an increase of £143,914. The details of this increase are as follows:—

	£
Imports paying *ad valorem* duty ...	72,847
Imports paying specific duty	14,961
Imports free of duty	3,159
Post parcels	52,947

These values include freight and other charges.

The gross value of Government imports for 1911 was £140,222, showing a decrease on the figures for 1910 of £24,262.

The value of specie imported in 1911 was £881,092 against £656,365 in 1910, an increase of £224,727.

The comparative quantities and values of the principal articles of imports during the last two years are shown in the appended table:—

Articles.	1910. Quantity.	1910. Value.	1911. Quantity.	1911. Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
		£		£	£	£
Ale and Porter ... ...Galls.	98,290	14,517	113,536	16,829	2,312	—
Apparel, Wearing ... —	—	105,766	—	91,817	—	13,949
Beads ... ... —	—	27,767	—	37,651	9,884	—
Beef and Pork ... ... Brls.	1,906	6,253	3,304	10,567	4,314	—
Brass and Copperware ... —	—	10,051	—	14,486	4,435	—
Bread and Biscuits ... Cwts.	14,607	17,989	15,564	19,192	1,203	—
Building Materials ... —	—	56,306	—	52,926	—	3,380
Carriages and Carts ... Nos.	1,060	32,599	855	25,222	—	7,377
Coal ... ... Tons	21,529	44,564	41,153	73,998	29,434	—
Cooper's Stores ... ... Pkgs.	17,730	30,853	8,412	15,883	—	14,970
Cordage ... ... Cwts.	6,179	25,954	8,008	30,194	4,240	—
Cotton Yarn and Twist lbs.	359,928	21,751	381,009	21,323	—	428
Cotton Goods (excluding Yarn and Twist). —	—	655,561	—	656,739	1,178	—
Earthenware ... ... —	—	11,080	—	17,898	6,818	—
Flour ... ... Brls.	30,307	47,101	30,710	46,902	—	199
Furniture ... ... —	—	32,458	—	36,067	3,609	—
Gunpowder ... ... lbs.	373,873	7,340	409,214	8,205	865	—
Guns and Pistols ... Nos.	12,861	9,753	20,192	13,142	3,389	—
Hardware ... ... —	—	98,167	—	114,929	16,762	—
Lumber ... ...Sq. ft.	4,717,242	38,184	5,477,785	49,017	10,833	—
Machinery... ... ... —	—	242,594	—	218,224	—	24,370
Oil (Kerosene) ... ...Galls.	1,069,020	39,574	934,415	26,484	—	13,090
Perfumery ... ... —	—	37,633	—	39,790	2,157	—
Provisions... ... ... —	—	152,587	—	164,385	11,798	—
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock. —	—	23,282	—	7,160	—	16,122
Rice ... ... Cwts.	117,615	64,871	111,914	66,634	1,763	—
Salt ... ... ,,	90,736	11,146	76,541	9,254	—	1,892
Silk Goods ... ... —	—	35,081	—	29,470	—	5,611
Soap ... ... lbs.	4,424,411	32,574	5,163,714	40,643	8,069	—
Spirits, Gin and Geneva Galls.	498,939	69,406	556,130	79,067	9,661	—
,, Rum ... ... ,,	1,039,964	82,289	958,316	79,000	—	3,289
,, Other ... ... ,,	42,722	24,670	45,336	27,062	2,392	—
Sugar ... ... Cwts.	36,251	38,207	30,855	30,797	—	7,410
Tobacco, Manufactured lbs.	106,476	30,612	118,033	34,443	3,831	—
,, Unmanufactured ,,	1,300,331	40,193	1,468,881	46,470	6,277	—
Wines ... ... —	61,199	18,979	53,957	18,676	—	303
Woollen Goods (including Yarn and Twist). —	—	15,148	—	19,568	4,420	—
Specie ... ... —	—	656,365	—	881,092	224,727	—
Other Articles ... ... —	—	456,416	—	485,917	29,501	—
Post Parcels ... ... —	—	74,190	—	127,137	52,947	—
Total	—	3,439,831	—	3,784,260	456,819	112,390
			Decrease		112,390	—
			Net Increase... ...		344,429	—

The principal increases in the value of imports in 1911 compared with 1910 were as follows:—

	£
Coal	29,434
Hardware	16,762
Provisions	11,798
Lumber	10,833
Specie	224,727

The reasons assigned for the increase in the import of coal is the greater demand made by the mining companies, the Government railways, and water works; of hardware, to the general

expansion of trade; of provisions, to a like cause and a growing demand for imported foodstuffs; of lumber, to building improvements, dwelling houses and stores; and of specie, to commercial activity generated by the production of an abnormally large cocoa crop.

The increased value in the imports of such articles as beads, gin, soap, earthenware, and tobacco may be attributed to the improved purchasing power of the people due to agricultural prosperity.

The principal decreases in the value of imports in 1911 compared with 1910 were as follows:—

	£
Machinery	24,370
Coopers' stores	14,970
Wearing apparel	13,949
Kerosene oil	13,090
Railway plant and rolling stock ...	16,122

The decrease of the imports of machinery is attributed to the fact that the equipment of most of the mining companies is more complete than in former years; of coopers' stores, to the reduced export of palm products; of wearing apparel, to the non-classification of post parcel imports; of kerosene oil, to belated consignments; and of railway plant and rolling stock, to the completion of orders for the Accra-Akwapim railway.

Exports.

The total value of all seaborne exports from the Colony during 1911 amounted to £3,792,454, against £2,697,706 in 1910, an increase of £1,094,748 or 40·59 per cent. This was due chiefly to the larger shipments of cocoa, gold, and specie.

The appended table is a comparative statement of the principal articles of export for the years 1910 and 1911:—

Articles.	1910.		1911.		Increase in Value.	Decrease in Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
		£		£	£	£
Cocoa ... ... lbs.	50,692,949	866,571	88,987,324	1,613,468	746,897	—
Cola Nuts ... ... "	5,156,500	77,716	5,791,931	93,099	15,383	—
Copra ... ... tons	755	13,032	779	13,257	225	—
Cotton, Raw ... ... lbs.	11,421	263	9,701	238	—	25
Gold and Gold dust ... ozs.	204,618	790,329	280,060	1,057,692	267,410	—
Concentrates ... ... lbs.	2,914	—	1,064,456	13,924	13,877	—
Guinea Grains... ... "	48,645	882	99,386	2,099	1,217	—
Gum Copal ... ... "	53,847	647	80,042	1,110	463	—
Ivory ... ... "	2,387	754	1,607	385	—	369
Lumber (Native Timber) sup. ft.	14,938,749	148,122	13,973,396	138,821	—	9,301
Palm Kernels ... ... tons.	14,182	185,058	13,254	175,891	—	9,167
Palm Oil ... ... galls.	2,044,868	161,388	1,610,209	128,916	—	32,472
Rubber ... ... lbs.	3,223,265	358,876	2,668,667	219,447	—	139,429
Specie ... ... —	—	83,787	—	321,145	237,358	—
Other Articles... ... —	—	10,281	—	12,962	2,681	—
Total	—	2,697,706	—	3,792,454	1,285,511	190,763
			Decrease		190,763	—
			Net Increase		1,094,748	—

The following are the chief articles showing increased values:—

	£
Cocoa	746,897
Gold	281,287
Specie	237,358
Cola	15,383

The increase in the value of cocoa exported equals 86·19 per cent. In two years the export has been almost doubled in quantity and more than doubled in value. The increase, which equals 35·59 per cent., in gold is attributed to the resumption of milling operations after a period of development, and of cola, to the greater use of the rail and sea route to Northern Nigeria.

The abnormal export of specie, which was chiefly sent to Southern Nigeria, is principally due to the superabundance of the import.

The most notable decreases in the value of exports are as follows:—

	£
Rubber	139,429
Palm oil	32,472

The value of the exports of the former product shows a decrease of 38·85 per cent., the quantity of 17·20 per cent. The cause of the decrease is assigned to the fall in prices in the European markets.

The fall in the value of palm oil, which is equal to 20·12 per cent., is explained by the attraction held out to farmers by the more easily won profits of the cocoa industry.

In the appended statement, the values of the exports, in respect of 1910 and 1911, of gold and of specie, and of the other articles of export added together, are given separately. The last item includes little that cannot be classified as an economic or agricultural product.

	1910	1911
	£	£
Value of export of gold ...	790,329	1,057,692
Value of export of specie ...	83,787	321,145
Total value of other exports..	1,823,590	2,413,617
Total value of exports...	£2,697,706	£3,792,454

PORTS.

The principal ports in the Colony are:—

Port.	Total Customs Duties.	Total Values.		Total Trade.
		Imports.	Exports.	
	£	£	£	£
1. Seccondee	178,882	1,575,773	1.596,410	3,172,183
2. Accra	143,444	1,049,844	1,085,205	2,135,040
3. Addah	94,525	309,750	331,096	640,846

Port.	Total Customs Duties.	Total Values.		Total Trade.
		Imports.	Exports.	
	£	£	£	£
4. Axim	19,258	80,857	108,868	189,725
5. Saltpond	37,071	110,567	171,659	282,226
6. Quittah	42,819	109,129	80,724	189,853
7. Winnebah	36,467	119,004	155,410	274,414
8. Cape Coast... ...	28,759	131,686	88,475	220,161

The figures indicative of the trade during 1911 of all these ports with the exception of Axim show an increase on those for 1910. Seccondee owes its position to the fact that it is the terminus of the Seccondee-Coomassie Railway, which connects the coast both with the mining district and with Ashanti. The trade of Accra has more than doubled during the last five years, and the ports of Winnebah and Addah show a satisfactory increase.

Preventive Service.

The efficiency of the Preventive Service, which is a branch of the Customs Department and operates on the frontiers of the adjoining Administrations, was well maintained.

The distribution was as follows:—

Volta River Preventive Service	255 men
Western Frontier Preventive Service ...	108 ,,
South Eastern Frontier Preventive Service	77 ,,
North Eastern Frontier Preventive Service	42 ,,

Mining.

The value of gold produced in 1911 was £1,079,024, an increase of £298,626 on the figures for the previous year.

Of the total amount produced, 238,571·650 oz. were obtained by mining and 15,405·554 oz. by dredging.

In the Colony the increase amounted to £171,045 and in Ashanti to £127,578.

The table below gives the value of gold exported by the various mining companies during the past five years:—

Name of Company.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Gold Coast Colony.	£	£	£	£	£
Abontiakoon Mines, Ltd.	122,618	114,725	52,013	—	—
Abosso Gold Mining Company, Ltd....	117,275	113,616	165,343	163,198	133,765
Affoh Gold Mining Company, Ltd. ...	—	—	—	—	210
Ankobra Exploration and Dredging Company, Ltd.	—	—	15,536	19,488	22,656
African Gold Dredging and Mining Concessions, Ltd.	9,895	12,818	—	—	—
Ankobra (Tarquah and Abosso) Development Syndicate, Ltd.	5,035	1,273	2,083	—	—

Name of Company.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Gold Coast Colony—cont.	£	£	£	£	£
Attasi Mines (1905) and Railway Company, Ltd.	28,903	17,639	—	—	—
Bibiani	—	97,655	98,499	88,950	95,693
Broomassie Mines, Ltd.	76,386	112,358	82,971	—	80,023
Fura Dredging Company, Ltd. ...	—	—	3,955	4,088	2,893
Prestea Block A., Ltd	199,101	154,819	83,255	—	159,052
Tarquah Mining and Exploration Company, Ltd.	73,309	216,899	141,404	101,668	54,149
Wassaw (Gold Coast) Mining Company, Ltd.	107,607	87,127	29,640	—	—
Shepperd's Estates, Ltd.	—	—	3,153	—	—
Total	—	—	677,852	377,392	548,441
Ashanti.					
Akrokerri (Ashanti) Mines, Ltd. ...	60,931	61,739	10,457	—	—
Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, Ltd.	—	—	227,031	356,964	487,628
Ashanti Rivers and Concessions, Ltd.	—	21,733	22,170	13,467	16,878
Ashanti Quartzite Company, Ltd. ...	434	3,329	3,072	5,054	2,962
Imbatien Goldfields, Ltd.	96	—	—	—	—
Ofin River Gold Estate, Ltd.	23,248	20,865	38,492	27,520	23,115
Sansu Mines, Ltd.	32,502	—	—	—	—
Total for Gold Coast and Ashanti	—	—	979,074	780,397	1,079,024

On the Tarquah conglomerate mines 91,802 tons were crushed and produced 44,232·846 ounces, this being an extraction of 9·64 dwts. per ton of 2,000 lbs.; from the quartz mines 359,990 tons crushed produced 194,289·404 oz. this being an extraction of 10·79 dwts. per ton, while 49·40 oz. were obtained by sluicing.

The various dredging companies treated 2,545,173 yards of alluvium with a production of 15,405·554 oz. of fine gold, an average of 2·90 grains per cubic yard treated.

The average daily number of labourers employed by the mining companies throughout the year was 19,153 as compared with 19,138 in 1910.

There was no apparent shortage of labour, but towards the end of the year several mining companies introduced labourers from other Colonies to meet the anticipated increased requirements for the year 1912.

Two hundred and forty-eight prospecting and seventy-one mining licences were granted in Ashanti and the Colony during the year under review. Twenty-one certificates of validity were issued.

Manufactures.

Native manufacturers are insignificant. Cloths are woven in many parts of the Colony, usually of yarn spun in Europe, but in the northern districts occasionally of thread manufactured from the indigenous cotton plant.

Many of the local requirements such as canoes, baskets, pots, and fishing nets are supplied by native industries. Salt is roughly prepared from the lagoons between Accra and Quittah and sent up country to the markets of the Northern Territories.

Fisheries.

A number of canoes, estimated at 5,000, are employed in the fishing industry. The trade in cured fish is considerable and appears to be on the increase. 1,400 tons of this commodity were carried on the Seccondee-Coomassie line in 1911 as against 755 tons in the preceding year.

Agriculture.

Agriculture is the staple industry of the interior. The chief food crops are yam, cassada, maize, amankani (a species of eddo), and plantain. The most important cultivated product grown for export is cocoa. The quantity shipped in 1911 amounted to 88,987,324 lbs., valued at £1,613,468, against 50,692,949 lbs., valued at £886,571, in the previous year. The industry is almost entirely in the hands of native farmers, and no accurate estimate of the area of land under cultivation can be given.

The quantity of cola exported was 5,791,931 lbs., an amount higher than that recorded for any previous year.

The returns for palm kernels (13,254 tons) show a slight decrease on the figures for the previous year, but the quantity is higher than that exported in any year of the last five with the exception of 1910.

A decrease is shown in the export of palm oil, the quantity shipped in 1911 being 1,610,209 gals. as against 2,044,868 gals. in 1910. Rubber also shows a decline, 2,668,667 lbs. being exported in 1911, compared with 3,223,265 lbs. in the previous year.

Agricultural stations in charge of European curators are established at Aburi, Tarquah, and Assuantsi in the Colony, at Coomassie in Ashanti, and at Tamale in the Northern Territories.

European and native instructors under the control of the Director of Agriculture are constantly travelling and advising the native farmers as to the cultivation and preparation of the various products of the soil.

An Agricultural Show was held at Kibbi in December, and the Government participated in the International and Allied Trades Rubber Exhibition held in London during the year.

Forestry.

The work of the Forestry Department was mainly confined to the inspection of forest areas.

The quantity and value of timber exported during the last two years were as follows:—

		1910	1911
Quantity	...	14,938,749 ft.	13,937,396 ft.
Value	...	£148,122	£138,821

Imperial Institute.

Reports on the following subjects were furnished by the Imperial Institute to the Government of the Gold Coast during 1911 as the result of investigations conducted in the Scientific and Technical Department, supplemented when necessary by reference

to manufacturers and commercial experts. In some cases recommendations have been made as to the further action which is required in the Colony to develop the production of materials for which there would be a satisfactory commercial demand.

A sample of Nyasaland Upland cotton grown at Labolabo was of good quality, although rather uneven in strength; it was valued at 9·87*d.* per lb., with "middling" American at 8·37*d.* per lb. Recommendations were made regarding the acclimatisation of this cotton in the Gold Coast.

A sample of native cotton from the Dagomba District of the Northern Territories was of excellent colour but somewhat harsh and rather short. It would probably be readily saleable though scarcely rough enough to compete with rough Peruvian cotton; it was valued at 8·67*d.* per lb. with "middling" American at 8·37*d.* per lb.

Three samples of imperfectly prepared Hibiscus fibre were received from Tamale. These fibres would be saleable as substitutes for jute, but they are inferior to the latter fibre on account of their interlacing character. The samples were valued in London at £17 to £21 per ton, with "first native marks" Calcutta jute at £22 per ton. Botanical specimens of the plants yielding these fibres were identified at Kew as *Hibiscus sabdariffa*, Linn., *H. cannabinus*, Linn., and *H. squamosus*, Hochr.

A sample of Funtumia biscuit rubber prepared with formaldehyde contained a little more resin and proteid than is desirable, but was otherwise of good quality, and was valued at 6*s.* 10*d.* to 7*s.* per lb. in London with fine hard Para at 6*s.* 11*d.* per lb. A small consignment of Funtumia biscuit rubber prepared by the natives was also received, but it arrived in bad condition as the rubber had been packed in a very moist state. It was sold at 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb. with fine hard Para at 4*s.* 9*d.* and Gold Coast lump at 1*s.* 8*d.* to 1*s.* 11*d.* per lb.

Samples of the roots and stems of three gutta-yielding plants were examined, but only one of them contained sufficient gutta to make extraction on a commercial scale worth consideration. The roots and stem of this plant contained respectively 11·35 and 2·10 per cent. of gutta, which might perhaps find a market at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. in London.

A further sample of "Diecha" juice, which is used as a coagulating agent for Funtumia latex, was examined but was found to have lost its coagulating action during transit. It appears probable that some alteration in composition occurs on keeping, and the composition of the active juice can thus apparently only be satisfactorily investigated locally in the Colony.

At the request of the Imperial Institute botanical specimens of certain Hevea trees (supposed to be *Hevea spruceana*) growing at Aburi were forwarded for determination, as it has been stated by M. Yves Henry that experiments with *Hevea spruceana* in the Gold Coast and Southern Nigeria had shown that this species was more suitable for cultivation in West Africa than *H. brasiliensis*. The specimens were however determined at Kew as *Hevea brasiliensis*, Mull. Arg., and it therefore appears that the supposed *Hevea spruceana* trees at Aburi, like those in Southern Nigeria,

are wrongly named. M. Henry's opinion regarding the relative value of the two species in West Africa was therefore based on erroneous determinations.

In continuation of the previous experiments on the preparation of cocoa, five samples which had been prepared by different methods in accordance with recommendations made by the Imperial Institute were received for valuation. The samples were submitted to brokers and manufacturers; the London brokers' valuations varied from 50*s*. to 55*s*. per cwt. whilst Liverpool brokers valued them at from 45*s*. to 51*s*. per cwt. The manufacturers' valuations ranged from 46*s*. to 53*s*. per cwt. Both brokers and manufacturers regarded the fermented cocoa as superior to the unfermented samples. Further recommendations have been made for additional experiments in connection with this question.

Samples of cola nuts derived from *Cola acuminata*, *C. Johnsonii*, and *C. verticillata* were found to contain respectively 2·1, 0·8, and 0·8 per cent. of total alkaloid, expressed on the dried nuts. The samples were all valued at 1½*d*. to 2*d*. per lb. in Liverpool (February, 1911). This sample of the nuts of *C. acuminata* is remarkable in containing a high percentage of caffeine.

Botanical specimens of the plant yielding "Baco" or "Abaku" nuts were received during the year and were identified at Kew as *Dumoria heckeli*, A. Chev.

An examination of three samples of petroleum from Bonyere showed that the oil contains no light petroleum and very little kerosene. The oil could however be used for the production, by distillation, of burning oil, lubricating oil, and "pitch." The "pitch" obtained under certain conditions of distillation was of an asphaltic nature and could be employed in conjunction with limestone for paving purposes.

Two samples of limestone from Bokakre and Beyin were found to be suitable for the production of mortar, or of lime for agricultural purposes, and also for cement-making in admixture with a suitable clay or shale.

Lands.

The following paragraphs under this head from the Report for 1910 are again published for general information, there having been no change or legislation in connection with land during the period under review:—

The bulk of land in the Colony belongs to the tribal "stools," and theoretically there is no land without an owner. The ascertainment of the exact boundaries of tribal lands is, however, often a matter of considerable difficulty, as towns and villages have sprung up with large tracts of intervening unoccupied land, sometimes dense forest, which is gradually brought under cultivation from either end. Now that the value of land is appreciated, boundary disputes frequently come before the Supreme Court, and in certain parts of the Colony, especially in the mining district of Wassaw, the limits of the lands adjoining tribal stools have been definitely prescribed.

The general principle laid down by judicial decisions is that all land within the recognised territory of a "stool" is the property of that stool. Thus, in the case of every head chief's division, where there are tribal and family stools in subordination to the head chief's stool, all lands within the recognised boundaries of the family or subordinate tribe are held to be attached to the family or tribal stool, but all other unoccupied lands are the property of the head chief's stool. An attempt was recently made in the courts to extend this principle so as to enable the head chief's stool to claim all cultivated land the original title to which, as is not uncommon in the case of lands under native tenure, is lost in obscurity; but, though no limit of prescription is laid down by native law, the local Court of Appeal held that in the case of long occupation and when there has been cultivation of permanent crops, such as sugar-cane and cocoa, as opposed to the usual shifting cultivation of yams, plantains, and similar food products, the presumption is that the occupation was with the consent of the headchief's stool.

The Crown possesses no waste lands in the Colony, but certain lands have been acquired by the Government from time to time, mostly under the provisions of the Public Lands Ordinance, 1876, which legalises compulsory acquisition for the services of the Colony on payment of reasonable compensation.

Of recent years deeds have come into common use, especially in land transactions between natives and Europeans. Where these deeds relate to grants of rights of mining, felling timber, and collecting rubber, and other products of the soil, they are called concessions, and their validity is inquired into by the Supreme Court, under the provisions of the Concessions Ordinance, 1900. The Court inquires whether the grantors are the native owners of the land, whether the area falls within the prescribed limit of five square miles for a mining concession and 20 square miles for other concessions, whether the prescribed term of 99 years is exceeded, whether the consideration is adequate, and whether the statutory rights reserved to the natives are included in the deed. A survey and demarcation of boundaries by the Survey Department is ordered, and when it is completed a certificate of validity, giving the lessee an indefeasible title, subject to observance of his covenants, is issued by the Court, in which are contained such modifications of the deed as the Court may impose to bring it within statutory requirements, and to render it a transaction fair and equitable to both parties. The rent from certified concessions is paid to the native grantors through the Government. Concessions granted solely for purposes of plantation of rubber and other products may be exempted from the operation of the Ordinance; whilst concessions to acquire mineral oil are held subject to the Government right of presumption of the oil under Ordinance No. 15 of 1907.

SHIPPING.

The following statement gives the comparative number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at the ports of the Colony during the past five years:—

Sailing Vessels.

Years.	British.				Foreign.								Total.			
					United States.				Norwegian.							
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1907	1	851	1	851	3	2,283	3	2,283	2	1,543	2	1,543	6	4,677	6	4,677
1908	—	—	—	—	5	3,076	5	3,076	—	—	—	—	5	3,076	5	3,076
1909	1	766	1	766	1	564	—	—	1	419	1	419	3	1,749	2	1,185
1910	—	—	—	—	1	580	2	1,244	3	2,660	—	—	4	3,240	2	1,244
1911	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000

Steam Vessels.

Years.	British.				Foreign.							
					German.				French.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1907	390	752,862	385	741,392	180	326,480	178	322,650	54	78,562	55	79,801
1908	382	770,501	372	751,977	156	292,224	154	287,196	36	55,392	35	52,293
1909	411	823,475	406	810,169	179	345,238	172	329,924	57	91,704	60	94,851
1910	402	798,416	396	785,446	204	393,442	203	390,247	69	112,845	69	114,508
1911	389	784,536	378	773,150	210	446,221	209	438,561	65	117,071	63	113,755

Years.	Foreign.												Total.			
	Belgian.				Norwegian.				United States.				British and Foreign.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1907 ...	4	9,096	4	9,096	2	2,034	2	2,034	—	—	—	—	630	1,169,034	624	1,155,053
1908 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	574	1,118,117	561	1,091,466
1909 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	647	1,260,417	638	1,234,944
1910 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	675	1,304,703	668	1,290,201
1911 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	573	1	573	665	1,348,401	651	1,326,039

The mail steamers of the African Steamship Company and the British and African Steam Navigation Company, both of which are under the management of Messrs. Elder Dempster and Company, leave Liverpool every Wednesday for Seccondee, Cape Coast, and Accra, and on alternate Wednesdays for Axim, the scheduled time of the voyage being 15 days. Homewards, the mail service leaves Accra every Friday and is due to arrive at Plymouth in 16 days.

The same companies also provide three services of cargo boats from Liverpool; the Benin and Brass service, the Opobo service, and the South Coast service. The steamers of the first named service leave every alternate Saturday and call at Axim, Seccondee, Cape Coast, Saltpond, and Accra. Those of the Opobo service, which sail on the other alternate Saturday, call at Axim, Seccondee, Cape Coast, Winneba, Accra, and Addah and every alternate boat at Appam; the same ports of call are touched on the homeward voyage. Boats in the South Coast Service run every month from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling outwards and homewards at Half Assini, Dixcove, Ajua, Chama, Elmina, Pram Pram and Quittah, and at Accra homewards.

Two services from Hamburg, known as the Creeks Services No. 1 and No. 2, are provided by these lines. The ships of the No. 1 Service leave Hamburg on the 12th and of No. 2 Service on the 25th of each month; those of the former service call at Seccondee, Saltpond, and Addah outwards and at Addah, Accra, and Saltpond homewards; those of the latter at Axim, Seccondee, Cape Coast, Saltpond, Appam, Winneba, and Accra outwards, and Winneba, Appam, Saltpond, Seccondee, and Axim homewards.

A monthly service runs from London on Thursdays, calling at Axim, Seccondee, and Accra, and occasionally at Cape Coast outward; and at Danoe, Quittah, and Accra homewards.

The cargo service takes from 32 to 34 days to Accra.

The rates of fares from Liverpool by these lines are £28 12*s.* first class, and £20 7*s.* second class, for all ports as far as Winneba; and £29 14*s.* and £21 9*s.*, respectively, to Accra and eastward ports.

The Woermann Line runs two mail steamers monthly from Hamburg, calling at Dover on the 11th and 26th of each month, with passengers and mails for Seccondee and Accra. The boats also call homewards at the same ports on the 14th and 29th of each month, and disembark passengers at Southampton. The passenger fares are the same as on the Elder Dempster steamers, and the duration of the voyage is 15 days. Cargo services of the Woermann, Hamburg-Amerika, and Hamburg-Bremen-Afrika Lines leave Hamburg for the Gold Coast ports on the 12th, 16th, and 30th of each month.

The Chargeurs Réunis run a monthly service to the Gold Coast, sailing from Dunkirk on the 5th of each month. One passenger boat monthly calls at Accra on the homeward voyage.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Nineteen Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council during the year under review, of which the most important are described below.

The Census Ordinance provides for the taking of a census of the Colony, the appointment of enumerators and other officers, and the punishment of persons refusing or giving wrong information.

The Spirit Licence Ordinance applies, generally, the provision of the Spirit Licence Ordinance, 1887, which it repeals, to places within fifty, instead of within three, miles of the sea shore, in respect of the higher duties payable for licences. It provides for the issue of hotel and restaurant licences, and makes further provisions for the maintenance of good order and the observance of regulations on licensed premises.

The Town Councils Amendment Ordinance provides for the levying of rates on all lands as well as on houses and buildings in municipal areas; it removes health officers from the category of persons who may be appointed by the President of a town council (these officers now being appointed by Government) to perform allotted duties and it empowers town councils to levy increased duties on licences for the sale of spirits to be consumed on the premises.

The Mosquito Ordinance provides for the destruction of mosquitoes and their larvæ.

The Forestry Bill makes provision for the establishment of forest reserves and their conservation and management. It enables the Colonial Secretary to grant concessions, leases, or licences on behalf of the owner or owners and to regulate the taking or collection of forest produce in a forest reserve, and the sale or export of such produce.

Four Ashanti Ordinances and four Northern Territories Ordinances were enacted by the Governor. Three of the Ashanti Ordinances were amendments of the Ashanti Administration Ordinance, 1902, and the fourth an amendment of the Ashanti Concessions Ordinance. Of the Northern Territories Ordinances three were an amendment of the Northern Territories Administration Ordinance, 1902, and one an amendment of the Northern Territories Constabulary Ordinance, 1906.

IV.—EDUCATION.

The schools under the management of Missionary Bodies which are subject to inspection by officers of the Education Department and receive grants-in-aid from public funds, numbered, at the close of the year, 153. There are nine schools under direct Government control.

The following is a comparative table showing the number of schools inspected during the last two years.

Denomination.	1910.	1911.	Increase or Decrease in 1911.
African Methodist E.Z. Mission	4	4	—
Basel Mission	63	62	— 1
Bremen Mission	13	15	+ 2
Church of England (S.P.G.)	3	3	—
Government Schools	9	9	—
Roman Catholic Mission	23	22	— 1
Wesleyan Mission	48	46	— 2
Secondary Schools...	1	1	—
Total	164	162	— 2

All the Mission Schools inspected succeeded in obtaining grants-in-aid.

The total number of children enrolled on the registers of schools supported by public funds during the year 1911 was 18,680, and the average daily attendance was 13,619. Compared with 1910, these returns show an improvement of 1,110 and 623 respectively.

The grants-in-aid earned by schools on the assisted list in 1911 amounted to £7,502, which shows an increase of £836 on the figures for the previous year.

The total income of these schools in 1911 was £14,165, of which sum the grants-in-aid represent rather more than half, the balance being composed of £1,520 in school fees, and £5,395 in voluntary subscriptions and grants from the Mission Societies. The average of the fees paid by pupils in the assisted primary schools was 1*s.* 7*d.*

The total expenditure by Government on education in the Colony and its Dependencies in 1911 amounted to £19,587, a total exceeding that of the previous year by £2,207.

There are in addition to the assisted schools over 200 primary schools supported by the various religious bodies. Education is not compulsory.

A fairly satisfactory report was received on the year's work of the students at the Government Training Institution for Teachers at Accra, and the results of the instruction given in metal work and wood work at the Government Technical School, Accra, were good.

Instruction in agriculture or some other form of industrial work is now given in nearly every assisted school. The total grant earned by the Missions in 1911 under this head shows an increase of £200 on the figures for 1910.

Forty-one candidates were successful in obtaining certificates at the courses of instruction in agriculture for students and teachers held at the Aburi, Assuantsi, Tarquah, and Coomassie agricultural stations.

Admission to clerkships in the Government Service is by competitive examination held by the Education Department; at the Civil Service examinations held during the year 115 candidates passed and obtained certificates.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

During the year, 878 Europeans and 24,197 natives were treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of the Colony as compared with 900 and 26,908, respectively, in 1910.

The appended table shows the hospitals in the Colony and the number of patients treated during the years 1910 and 1911:—

Hospitals.	1910.		1911.	
	Number of in-patients.	Number of out-patients.	Number of in-patients.	Number of out-patients.
Accra	632	6,481	517	4,262
Seccondee	475	2,800	569	3,380
Cape Coast	258	4,982	198	3,996
Axim	92	2,458	103	3,666
Saltpond	—	1,095	—	867
Winnebah	12	2,366	35	1,326
Tarquah	43	984	89	1,062
Elmina	3	988	5	746
Quittah	55	1,541	48	1,902
Addah	25	1,096	38	1,128
Akuse	26	779	94	1,044
Total	1,621	25,570	1,696	23,379

The hospital at Accra consists of three European and four native wards containing seven and twenty-five beds respectively.

The hospital at Seccondee contains six European wards, including two for convalescents, with a total of sixteen beds. Four wards holding twenty beds are provided for native patients. At Cape Coast the hospital contains accommodation for thirteen Europeans, and the four wards for native patients have nineteen beds.

A new European hospital is in course of erection at Accra.

At Coomassie, in Ashanti, the European hospital contains four and the native hospital three wards. Fifty-seven European patients were treated in 1911. The number of natives treated at this station was, in-patients, 827, out-patients, 7,528.

A new hospital has been built at Tamale in the Northern Territories.

European nursing sisters are attached to the hospitals at Accra, Seccondee, and Coomassie.

There is a lunatic asylum at Accra, a laboratory at Accra, and a sleeping sickness hospital at Anum.

The total number of patients admitted to the lunatic asylum during the year was 31 males and 6 females, as compared with 44 and 6 in the previous year. The number discharged was 8 males and 2 females, as against 10 and 5 in 1910. The daily average of inmates was 85, the majority of whom are classified as maniacal and dangerous. Gardening is the chief employment of the patients.

The Post Office Savings Bank shows good progress. The number of depositors' accounts remaining open on the 31st of

December, 1911, was 3,137, an increase of 825 over the number open at the end of the previous year. The value of deposits during the year, including interest credited, amounted to £24,724 and the withdrawals to £19,130, as against £20,772 and £16,300, respectively, in 1910. In the amount withdrawn from the bank is included the sum of £2,166, transferred to the United Kingdom Savings Bank at the request of depositors.

The credit of the bank on the 31st of December, 1911, was £34,781 as against £29,187 in the previous year.

The interest due to depositors during the same period amounted to £729, as against £596 in 1910.

The amount received from investments was £845 as compared with £718 in 1910.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

Police.

On the 31st of December, 1911, the total strength of the police force of all ranks, comprising general police, escort police, mines police, and railway police was 770, being 41 below the authorized strength.

The establishment of the force was augmented by the addition of two West Indian superintendents and of three sergeants, five corporals, and ten second-class constables of the escort police. In October it became necessary further to increase this branch of the service by the addition of fifteen third-class constables.

The distribution on the 31st December was as follows:—

General Police	481
Escort Police	196
Mines Police	45
Railway Police	48
Total	770

The number of recruits enlisted was 262, as compared with 236 in the previous year.

The men who joined the general, mines, and railway police were generally illiterates and of the peasant class. The escort police, as formerly, were recruited from the Northern Territories tribes and Hausas, many being men who had previously served in the West African Frontier Force. There were 86 cases of dismissal for various offences, as against 50 in 1910.

Outbreaks of yellow fever at Accra and of small-pox in the Eastern Province of the Colony imposed upon the police the duties of assisting the medical authorities and enforcing the necessary regulations for isolation.

Prisons.

The central prisons of the Colony, in which long-sentence prisoners are confined, are at Accra, Cape Coast, Elmina, and Seccondee.

Prisoners under sentence of six months serve their time in the minor gaols at Axim, Seccondee (Fort Orange), Tarquah, Saltpond, Winnebah, Akuse, Addah, and Quittah in the Colony. At Obuasi and Coomassie, in Ashanti, prisoners undergo sentences up to three years, and there are smaller gaols at Dunkwa, Kintampo, Sunyani, and Krachi.

The total number of prisoners admitted in 1911 was 5,474, showing an increase of 592 compared with the figures for the previous year. The daily average of prisoners in the Colony and Ashanti was 978 as against 913 in 1910, an increase of 65.

The total earnings for prison industries and labour amounted to £2,278 as against £2,482 in the preceding year, a decrease of £204.

The total cost of prisons during the year was £15,389 as against £14,694 in 1910, an increase of £695.

The general health of prisoners was good.

Criminal Statistics.

The total number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the courts in the Colony and its dependencies was 12,411, a decrease of 2,194 as compared with 1910. Of these 2,034 were acquitted. The convictions obtained numbered 10,377 as against 12,339 in the previous year. The figures for Ashanti and the Northern Territories both show an increase, but this is largely due to the greater number of charges made for offences against public health.

The number of cases in the Supreme Courts of the Colony in 1910 and 1911 were as follows:—

	1910.	1911.
Convictions for offences against the person	61	71
Convictions for slave-dealing	—	2
Convictions for offences against property (other than prædial larceny)	19	26
Convictions for other offences	15	41
Acquittals	84	81
	179	221

The comparative figures in respect of the summary convictions for the past two years are appended:—

	1910.	1911.
Convictions for offences against the person	1,122	862
Convictions for slave-dealing	28	6
Convictions for offences against property (other than prædial larceny)	1,062	1,228
Convictions for other offences	7,868	5,545
Acquittals	1,857	1,417
	11,937	9,058
Grand total for the Colony ...	12,116	9,279

Summary jurisdiction only obtains in Ashanti; the figures in respect of 1910 and 1911 are as follows:—

In the Superior Courts.	1910.	1911.
Convictions for offences against the person	22	14
Convictions for slave-dealing	—	1
Convictions for offences against property (other than prædial larceny)	13	16
Convictions for other offences	4	9
Acquittals	3	16
	42	56

In the Inferior Courts.	1910.	1911.
Convictions for offences against the person	186	200
Convictions for slave-dealing	12	2
Convictions for offences against public health	830	897
Convictions for offences against property (other than prædial larceny)... ...	203	277
Convictions for other offences	469	545
Acquittals	263	355
	1,963	2,296
Grand total for Ashanti ...	2,005	2,332

In the Northern Territories trial is also summary, the figures for the past two years being as follows:—

In the Superior Courts	1910.	1911.
Convictions for offences against the person	—	7
Convictions for offences against property (other than prædial larceny)... ...	7	—
Convictions for other offences	13	—
Acquittals	2	4
	22	11

In the Inferior Courts.	1910.	1911.
Convictions for offences against the person	122	94
Convictions for offences against public health	—	183
Convictions for offences against property (other than prædial larceny)	87	109
Convictions for other offences	196	262
Acquittals	57	141
	462	789
Grand total for the Northern Territories	484	800

NATIVE TRIBUNALS.

Returns of cases heard before native tribunals are not sufficiently accurate for much reliance to be placed on the figures. Native customary law does not generally discriminate between civil and criminal actions, although in some divisions a distinction is drawn. The returns indicate that 1,445 cases were heard, of which 202 were shown as civil actions, and in these judgment was given in 41 instances for the defendant and in 161 for the plaintiff. The cases classified as criminal, which number 1,243, comprise many offences against marriage laws; assault is responsible for 366; offences against property for 130, and offences against public health for 55. Peremptory imprisonment was inflicted in 74 instances; imprisonment in lieu of fines in 15; fines in 1,148, and in 6 cases trivial punishments were imposed.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The Census returns for 1911 show the total population of the Gold Coast Colony and its Dependencies to be 1,503,386. There is no compulsory registration of births and deaths, but burials are registered in the principal towns in accordance with the provisions of the Cemeteries Ordinance.

The European population is given in the Census Report as 1,625, the number resident in the Colony during the year being 2,245.

With regard to the European population a decrease of 10·70 in the death rate per thousand and of 7·67 in the invaliding rate per thousand is shown in the appended analysis of mortality and invaliding statistics. In this it will be seen that the death rate was highest in the mercantile community.

1910.	Number of Residents.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Death rate per 1,000.	Invaliding rate per 1,000.
Officials	475	8	32	16·84	67·36
Merchants	422	16	7	37·91	16·58
Mining companies ...	660	18	33	27·27	50·00
Missions	135	4	2	29·62	14·81
	1,692	46	74	27·18	43·75
1911.					
Officials	566	4	27	7·06	47·70
Merchants	605	14	20	23·14	33·05
Mining companies ...	922	16	31	17·35	33·62
Missions	152	3	3	19·73	19·73
	2,245	37	81	16·48	36·08

1910.	Number.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Death rate per 1,000.	Invaliding rate per 1,000.
Colony	1,273	41	58	32·20	45·56
Ashanti	345	4	15	11·59	43·47
Northern Territories	74	1	1	13·51	13·51
	1,692	46	74	27·18	43·73
1911.					
Colony	1,715	34	56	19·82	32·65
Ashanti	463	3	23	6·47	49·67
Northern Territories	67	—	2	—	29·85
	2,245	37	81	16·48	36·08

Death in the case of the four European officials was due in one case to accident, in one to yellow fever, and in two to other climatic causes.

There were six cases of yellow fever amongst Europeans in Accra and Axim, all of which proved fatal.

Twenty-seven officials were invalided for the following disorders:—Malarial fever, 3; anæmia, 4; blackwater fever, 2; neurasthenia, 3; enteric fever, 1; neuritis, 2; various, 12; fifty-four non-officials for the following:—Malarial fever, 21; blackwater fever, 6; anæmia, 1; gastritis, 2; various, 24.

The number of Europeans coming under treatment was 878, as against 900 in 1910.

No means exist whereby accurate statistics relating to the health of natives can be obtained. The returns show that the number of attendances for hospital and dispensary treatment was 24,197, or 2,711 less than in the previous year. Treatment was given for 2,307 cases of malaria, 1,184 of helminthic diseases, and 369 for dysentery.

In all, 42,389 cases of disease were treated, of which 184 proved fatal—the figures for 1910 being 43,943 and 271 respectively.

There were several outbreaks of small-pox in the Eastern Province of the Colony during the year and slight outbreaks occurred in the Central and Western Provinces. An epidemic of this disease which made its appearance in 1910 in Ashanti was stamped out during the year, and only ten cases were reported in the Northern Territories.

The number of vaccinations performed was 28,460, of which 18,895 proved successful.

Seventeen deaths from sleeping sickness were reported in Ashanti, and one in the Northern Territories. In all, 83 cases were known to exist, six being in the Colony and 77 in Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

There were three cases of yellow fever among natives in Accra all of whom recovered.

The following table shows the native mortality as registered in the hospital records and the cemeteries of the principal towns:—

	Hospital records.	Burial Permit records.
1907	113	1,517
1908	554	1,159
1909	232	1,611
1910	271	2,099
1911	184	1,932

The appended table gives the results of the meteorological observations taken at the stations mentioned during the year:—

Station.	Temperature.						Rainfall.	
	Solar maximum.	Minimum on grass.	Shade maximum.	Shade minimum.	Range.	Mean.	Amount in inches.	Degree of humidity.
Accra	143·57	75·49	84·48	71·69	12·77	78·08	40·09	77·76
Aburi	145·34	66·65	84·21	67·78	16·42	75·99	39·77	87·19
Addah	134·41	81·72	82·92	75·13	7·79	79·02	29·96	86·86
Quittah	139·01	73·12	85·50	75·00	10·49	80·33	17·76	79·44
Cape Coast ...	106·65	58·95	83·64	71·31	12·32	77·47	22·36	82·30
Seccondee	141·37	66·92	86·30	70·49	15·86	78·40	35·37	58·21
Axim	130·43	68·81	82·31	65·53	16·71	73·92	88·69	92·84
Tarquah	137·63	70·32	89·00	71·81	17·60	80·40	75·50	84·56
Coomassie	127·62	66·26	86·12	76·89	13·92	77·99	69·98	86·27
Kintampo	136·91	64·86	85·36	68·05	17·31	76·70	34·31	60·60
Sunyani	136·49	56·02	88·69	68·59	20·09	78·65	42·12	84·64
Gambaga	123·08	68·51	93·43	70·76	22·24	82·09	38·17	62·98
Tamale	148·08	20·28	94·33	59·28	35·03	77·22	44·62	53·60

SANITATION.

The sanitary conditions under the sanitary branch of the Medical Department show, generally, a marked improvement, but the inadequacy of water supplies remains a cardinal difficulty. There is a pipe-borne supply at Obuasi in Ashanti, and water works at Accra and Seccondee are in course of construction.

During the year £36,000 was spent by the Public Works Department on sanitary improvements, and, in addition to other works, 5,250 lineal yards of concrete drain were laid and 2,587 lineal yards repaired or reconstructed; 21,200 lineal yards of open cut drains were made and 752,704 lineal yards cleaned; 8,232,465 square yards of vegtation were cleared; 543 pools or excavations were filled; 90,822 square yards of marsh land were filled and drained; and 6,000 drains and 7,899 pools were treated with crude petroleum.

The sum of £18,531 was expended under the head of sanitation.

In addition to the normal expenditure the following sums were spent:—

	£
Sleeping Sickness preventive measures	1,807
Yellow Fever do. do.	2,886

In 1911 6,593 prosecutions were made, and 5,965 convictions were obtained in the courts for offences against sanitary laws and regulations.

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

The revenue of the Post and Telegraph Department for the year under review amounted to £31,511, as against £36,355 in 1910. This apparent decrease is due to the fact that an accurate return made in 1911 of the stamps used for judicial purposes shows that the estimate for previous years in respect of this service falls some £5,000 short of the actual sum.

The department also collected £6,374 on behalf of the African Direct Telegraph Company and foreign Administrations on account of telegrams despatched from various local offices; £11,482 was brought to account in respect of Customs Duty collected on parcels, and £14,649 on behalf of the Judicial Department.

The expenditure, including telegraph construction, amounted to £29,781, as against £27,644 in 1910.

The appended statement shows the volume of business of the department in 1911 as compared with 1910.

	1910.	1911.
Sale of stamps	£18,645	£10,376*
Letters and postcards received and despatched ...	5,175,464	5,009,407
Registered articles	403,044	414,271
Parcels	77,783	82,958
Money orders (value) ...	£50,063	£49,491
Postal do. do. ...	£98,636	£148,418
Do. do. (number) ...	151,720	214,954
Telegrams, public	170,950	191,062
Do. official	88,512	82,360

Forty-eight telegraph offices in the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories are open to the public; the total length of aerial telegraph wire is 1,492 miles, as compared with 1,424 miles in 1910.

There are telephone services at Accra, Cape Coast, Dodowa, Seccondee, and Tarquah; the public subscribe for 78 of the 153 connections at the five exchanges.

IX.—ASHANTI.

The total revenue collected in Ashanti during 1911 was £50,319, as against £37,621 in the previous year, an increase of £12,698.

The expenditure in 1911 was £146,317, compared with £117,398 in 1910, showing an increase of £28,919.

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* Used for prepayment of postage.

The imports by railway, excluding firewood, amounted to 13,998 tons, an increase of 1,145 tons on the figures for the previous year. Cattle in great numbers are imported from the north.

The principal exports were gold, rubber, cocoa, and cola.

The amount of gold produced during the year was valued at £530,583, as against £403,006 in 1910.

The quantity of rubber exported from Ashanti is estimated at 2,390,440 lbs.; of cocoa at 9,340,800 lbs.; and of cola at 2,024,960 lbs. Rubber and cola show a decrease on last year's figures, cocoa a very marked increase.

The Ashantis are turning their attention to agricultural pursuits, and the officials of the Agricultural Department, as in the Colony, have given practical instructions on the cultivation and preparation of economic products.

Education continued to make good progress.

European hospitals are established at Coomassie and Obuasi, and native hospitals at Coomassie, Obuasi, Sunyani, and Kintampo.

The total population of Ashanti as given in the census return for 1911 was 287,814.

The relations between the administrative staff and the chiefs were good, and the expansion of the cocoa trade indicates a prosperous future.

The Annual Report on Ashanti* by the Chief Commissioner gives full details and statistics.

X.—NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

The total revenue collected in the Northern Territories during 1911 amounted to £2,426, as compared with £1,806 in 1910, an increase of £620.

The chief imports were cotton and woollen goods, silk handkerchiefs, cola nuts, salt, hardware, beads, brass rods, haberdashery, beer, tobacco, and provisions. The principal exports were live stock, shea butter, and dawa dawa.

The statistics which are kept at all administrative stations give only an approximate idea of the volume of trade, as there are a number of trade routes with respect to which it is impossible to gain accurate information. An increased activity is reported from the markets, but the caravan trade, especially in live stock, is said to have declined. This is attributed to an epidemic of cattle disease in a portion of the adjoining French Administration.

Unrest in the "Fra Fra" country necessitated minor military operations in the Tong hills early in the year. The development consequent upon the establishment of a station at Zouaragu in this neighbourhood, and the pacific conditions which ultimately prevailed, have given an impetus to trade in the North Eastern Province.

The establishment of a Preventive Service in the eastern frontier, which enables the enforcement of the duty on articles

* Colonial Report No. 719.

introduced from Togoland, has resulted in an increase in the importation of British goods.

Chiefs and people show a growing interest in the work of the agricultural station at Tamale. A large number of cotton seeds have been distributed, and small cotton farms have been started in eighteen villages. The British Cotton Growing Association have erected ginneries and presses at Tamale and Tamale-Port.

The general harvest throughout the Dependency is said to have been abundant.

Government schools have been opened at Tamale and Wa and good progress is reported.

The health of the Europeans, of whom the daily resident average was 27·75, was good. There were no deaths, and only one case of invaliding for climatic disease occurred. Very favourable reports have been received as to the cleanliness of the towns and villages, and great improvements in sanitation have been made in the last few years. Much useful work has been done upon the roads under the supervision of administrative officers.

Further detailed information as to the Protectorate will be found in the Annual Report* of the Chief Commissioner.

XI.—RAILWAYS AND ROADS.

The total capital liability in respect of the Seccondee-Coomassie Railway to the 31st December, 1911, stood at £2,044,840.

This sum includes the cost of all permanent improvements, additional plant, machinery, and rolling stock provided from time to time since the opening of the line, and also the cost of the Prestea-Broomassie branch.

During the year the following amounts were charged against the capital account:—

	£
Lowering No. 1 Jetty	102
Refrigerator cars	791
Bridge at 113 miles	524
Two additional locomotives	6,006
Twenty-five steel goods waggons...	7,831
Improved station arrangements at Abosso ...	1,010
Engine shed extension at Tarquah	1,257
Re-alignment of section of railway adjoining Seccondee	6,546
Additional gantry crane for No. 1 Jetty ...	1,195
Additional 3rd class carriage locally constructed	722
Cost of constructing the branch line from Tarquah to Prestea and Broomassie	161,709
	£187,693
Less sale of local skips and waggons credited to loan account in February, 1911	91
Total	£187,602

* Colonial Report No. 722.

The gross revenue for the year amounted to £285,917, as against £253,329 in 1910. The estimated revenue for 1911 was exceeded by £35,917, and the actual revenue for the previous year by £32,588.

The net earnings reached the sum of £183,798 in 1911, as against £168,529 in 1910. This sum is equal to 8·98 per cent. upon the total capital expenditure to the 31st of December, 1911. The earnings of the Prestea-Broomassie branch are included in the above figures and amount to £24,032.

The total receipts per mile open were £1,520 compared with £1,507 in 1910, and per train mile £1 4*s*. as against £1 12*s*. 2*d*. The increase over the figures for 1910 in the coaching traffic receipts was £16,690, and in the goods traffic £15,810.

The total recurrent expenditure was £102,490, being £1,453 over the original estimate and £17,438 in excess of the actual expenditure in 1910. This is attributed chiefly to the greater cost of the maintenance and locomotive departments contingent on the opening of the Tarquah-Prestea-Broomassie branch.

The percentage of recurrent expenditure to revenue was 35·71, against 33·47 in 1910. Adding the extraordinary expenditure chargeable to capital, which for the period under review was £25,418, the grand total expenditure for the year amounted to £127,908, against £95,732 in 1910; this being equal to 44·80 per cent. of the revenue brought to account.

The working expenditure per mile open was £543, compared with £504 in the previous year, and per train mile 8*s*. 7*d*., as against 10*s*. 9*d*. in 1910.

The general financial position of the Government Railways (Open Line) and results of working to the 31st of December, 1911, are as follows:—

Total capital expenditure ...	£2,044,840 0*s*. 0*d*.
Total revenue earned in 1911 ...	£285,753 0*s*. 0*d*.
Total working expenditure in 1911	£102,490 0*s*. 0*d*.
Extraordinary expenditure chargeable to capital ...	£25,418 0*s*. 0*d*.
Proportion of working expenditure to revenue	35·71 per cent.
Proportion of total expenditure (working and extraordinary) to revenue	44·80 per cent.
Net revenue earned	£183,798 0*s*. 0*d*.
Interest upon capital expenditure	8·98 per cent.
Revenue per mile open (188 miles)	£1,520 0*s*. 0*d*.
Expenditure per mile open ...	£543 0*s*. 0*d*.
Total train mileage, exclusive of banking and shunting ...	238,560 miles.
Earnings per train mile ...	£1 4*s*. 0*d*.
Expenditure per train mile ...	£0 8*s*. 7*d*.
Net earnings per mile open ...	£977 0*s*. 0*d*.
Net earnings per train mile ...	£0 15*s*. 5*d*.

Total number of passengers carried	536,300
Gross tonnage of goods and minerals	183,344 tons.
Average fare per passenger carried	£0 2*s.* 1*d.*
Average earnings per goods ton mile (public and Government traffic)	7·53 pence.
Proportion of goods receipts to total revenue	76·98 per cent.
Proportion of coaching receipts to total revenue	21·63 ,,
Proportion of down to up traffic (goods) tonnage	26·24 ,,
Proportion of down to up traffic (goods) receipts	26·64 ,,

The total number of passengers carried, excluding Government and construction officials, shows an increase of 173,819 compared with the figures for the previous year.

The total goods tonnage amounted to 183,344 tons as against 83,202 in 1910, an increase of 100,142. Of this, however, 81,364 tons represents the approximate tonnage of firewood and pit props hauled for the mines, not hitherto brought to account, and the figure of 18,778 tons more properly represents the increase.

The amount paid in claims, &c., for goods lost, delayed, and damaged was £191 6*s.*

The summary of accidents for the past two years is given below:—

	1910.	1911.
Engine failure	5	27
Derailments of all kinds ...	49	65
Fallen trees, &c.	112	56
Trolley accidents	4	3
Miscellaneous	36	46
Personal	15	18

Of the personal accidents none occurred to passengers, of whom 536,300 were carried by the railway during the year. Eleven out of the eighteen cases proved fatal and the verdict in each case acquitted the railway officials of negligence.

The revised goods tariff which was introduced on the 1st of August, 1908, with the amendments taking effect from January the 2nd, 1911, continued in force with practically no alteration during the year.

The amended coaching tariff and regulations introduced on the 1st of January, 1910, remained in force during 1911.

The branch line from Tarquah to Prestea and Broomassie was opened for traffic in January, 1911.

No advance was made in the construction of the Accra-Akwapim railway towards Mangoase.

An arrangement was made between the Government and the contractor under which the latter undertook the working of the line as from the 29th of August, 1911, from Accra to Pakro and credited the former with one half of the gross receipts. The amount contributed to revenue under this arrangement was £8,897. The quantity of cocoa conveyed to Accra on this line during the year was 328,617 bags or 20,648 tons.

Roads.

The main roads of the Colony are constructed and maintained by a branch of the Public Works Department. In addition to these, 1,983 miles of roads in the Colony have been placed under the Roads Ordinance (No. 13 of 1894) and are kept clear of bush and made passable by the native chiefs. A chief receives every quarter, under the provisions of this Ordinance, a payment proportionate to the length of road so kept in repair, calculated in the discretion of the District Commissioner, at a rate of 5*s*. to £1 per mile.

The principal roads under direct Government supervision are as follows:—

(*a*.) The Accra-Dodowa Road, about 27 miles in length. This road is used regularly for motor traffic.

(*b*.) The Accra-Aburi Road, about 25 miles in length of which the first 13 miles is the same as the Accra-Dodowa Road. It is used by motor lorries as far as Ayimensa at the foot of the Akwapim Hills and motor cars can ascend the hills to Aburi.

(*c*.) The Nsawam-Kibbi Road, about 36 miles in length, was originally constructed by a mining company from Accra to Kibbi, and its maintenance was taken in charge by the Government in 1904. Since the opening of the Accra-Akwapim Railway, however, traffic in the Accra-Nsawam section has declined and the northern portion only is being kept in repair. The road is being reconstructed and steel and concrete bridges are being built.

(*d*.) The Nsawam-Asamangkese Road, about 30 miles in length, is in course of construction.

(*e*.) The Winnebah-Nsaba Road, about 25 miles in length, is being constructed for the use of motor lorries and other vehicular traffic.

(*f*.) The Saltpond-Nsuaem Road, about 58 miles in length, is being re-formed for motor traffic, and steel and concrete bridges are replacing those of timber construction.

(*g*.) The Cape Coast-Prahsu Road, about 73 miles in length, the first 21 miles of which are under process of reconstruction, is being provided with bridges of permanent character.

(*h*.) Among the lesser roads maintained or in course of construction at the close of the year may be mentioned the following:—

	Miles.
The Adawso-Mangoase Road	5
The Somanya-Akuse Road	10
The Kpong-Akuse Road	6
The Danoe-Dsodje Road	16
The Cape Coast-Jukwa Road	15

(*i.*) The Coomassie-Ejura Road in Ashanti, about 62 miles in length, is being constructed by a special department.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Immigration and Emigration.

There is no registration of persons either entering or leaving the Colony and consequently no accurate statistics are available under this head. It is estimated that some 3,500 labourers, but few of whom become permanent residents, enter the Colony every year in order to obtain employment. Most of these immigrants are natives of the Kroo Coast (Liberia), Sierra Leone, and Lagos. A considerable number of natives of the artisan class leave the Gold Coast for varying periods spent in such neighbouring Administrations as offer employment for skilled labour; but owing to the growing local demand for services of this nature this number is believed to be decreasing.

Public Works.

The total expenditure on Public Works amounted to £162,494, as against £114,556 in 1910. Annually recurrent works show an increase of £6,004, works and buildings of £14,115, and roads and bridges of £20,696.

The following are the more important works commenced, in progress, or completed during the year:—

At Seccondee, a new boat shed was built. The main post office building, the infectious diseases hospital, and a bungalow for the resident engines of the harbour works were completed. A rest-house of six rooms and an extension of the post office building were commenced and were well in hand at the end of the year.

At Dixcove, the customs warehouse was finished and a market shed built. A rest-house was built at Ajua.

At Tarquah, the old court house was converted into two sets of quarters and a new bungalow was begun. Post offices were completed at Prestea and Broomassie.

The sea wall extension at Elmina was completed.

At Accra, a sea wall 80 feet long was built, and a dormitory for the technical school, quarters for two officers, and the new European hospital were begun. The post and telegraph office at Akuse was completed.

In Ashanti, works in connection with the erection of a police station and barracks at Obuasi were started, the improvements to the lines of the Gold Coast regiment at Coomassie were completed, and the structural alteration of the officers' quarters was

put in hand. A new powder magazine was built. At Kintampo, the prison was completed and the new quarters for the Provincial and District Commissioners, the native hospital and the post and telegraph office were begun.

At Tamale, in the Northern Territories, a further section of the new headquarters buildings was completed.

Considerable work was done under the head of sanitary improvements, the most important being the reclamation of the lagoon and the construction of the main drain at Seccondee. The reclamation involved the utilization of 74,241 cubic yards of filling, and the main drain, which was extended 1,400 feet, is capable of discharging 23,350 cubic feet of water per minute. Subsidiary drains of a length of 3,062 feet were constructed in this town. The lagoon in the vicinity of the Central Prison was partially reclaimed and, in connexion with this, a drainage scheme of 1,230 feet completed. The Essicados main drain was laid to a length of 1,200 feet. The levelling of roads involved the removal of 10,000 cubic yards of materials. New township sites have been surveyed and the levelling for two of these has necessitated the removal of 1,878 cubic yards. At the new Hausa zongo, a model compound and latrines were built.

Works in connection with, and in anticipation of, the proposed drainage scheme for Accra have been well advanced and 4,200 yards of concrete drain were laid during the year, the main drain being extended 432 feet. Considerable expenditure was incurred in the acquisition of land and houses for new streets.

Drainage schemes have also been put in hand at Axim, Tarquah, Elmina, Cape Coast, Saltpond, Winnebah, Nsawam, and Dodowah.

Works were also undertaken in various towns in connection with the construction and maintenance of town roads, general conservancy, and the improvement of wells and water supplies.

The expenditure by the Public Works Department on sanitary improvements in the Colony amounted to over £36,000.

Water-Works.

Satisfactory progress was made with the Accra Water-Works. The completion of the light railway between Accra and the dam site, a distance of 13 miles, was effected. The work yard has been enlarged and additional store accommodation provided; the power house, with three sets of suction gas plant and dynamo, was completed. Three steam cranes, a Tangye pump, and two pile engines were erected; two stone crushers and a concrete block-making machine have been placed in position.

The pumping and gravitation mains were started in July. The latter was laid for a distance of 942 yards in the direction of Accra and the trench for a further 1,000 yards in rocky ground was cut ahead of this. Operations in connection with the construction of the dam were also begun.

At Seccondee the work has been confined generally to the acquisition of land and surveys in connection with the railway route. A bungalow and offices were built.

Harbour Works.

No construction work was done on the Accra breakwater during the year.

A pumping plant for the removal of sand was erected and completed on the 31st of March. During the last quarter of the year an appreciable decrease in the amount of sand was observed from comparative soundings. The expenditure during the year was £19,618.

At Seccondee, a block-setting crane was erected and finished in July. Block-setting was begun in August and up to the end of the year 231 blocks were set, 630 cubic yards of mass concrete were deposited in foundations, &c., and 127 feet of the breakwater was completed up to the level of the underside of the coping.

Block-making was commenced in the work yard in May and at the close of the year 649 blocks had been made. A 15-ton stacking crane was erected. The reclamation of the low-lying land comprised in the design of the harbour works was continued and 17,752 cubic yards were deposited.

The foundations of the railway extension quay were put in for a length of 101 feet.

Considerable progress was made in the work in connection with jetty abutments, and the "stepped" retaining wall which it was decided to construct between the two railway jetties was completed and opened for traffic. The expenditure for the year was £26,858.

Survey.

In October the nucleus of a topographical branch was formed in connection with the proposed survey of the Northern Territories, and a general reconnaissance, including the erection of beacons in such parts of the Protectorate as are suitable for trigonometrical survey, was made.

The greater part of the work of the Department was cadastral. Including those in hand, both in the field and in the drafting office, 59 concessions were completed; at the end of the year 16 were in hand, the field work of 5 being completed. During the year, 11 applications were withdrawn and 3, owing to these being made in respect of land already leased, became non-existent. Of the 100 applications outstanding at the end of 1910, 89 were completed, otherwise determined, or in hand, leaving a balance of 11.

The number of applications received during 1911 was 53. The total receipts of the Department amounted to £3,348.

The special staff engaged on the boundaries of Eastern and Western Akim surveyed 24 concessions and executed certain necessary traverses in conjunction therewith.

The progress of town survey has been very satisfactory, and in the course of the year those at Tarquah, Dunkwa, Winnebah, Saltpond, and Kibbi were completed. Work of this nature was also done in Accra, Seccondee, and Coomassie.

The surveys in connection with the water supplies and drainage schemes at Accra and Seccondee were, so far as was compatible with the progress of the various works, brought to completion.

TRANSPORT.

The total number of loads handled by the Transport Department was 40,709, a number which includes the carriers accompanying officers travelling. In addition, 901 carriers were sent out on long engagements. The figures for the previous year were 33,311 and 1,275 respectively.

This Department conveyed the mails to the outstations in Ashanti beyond Coomassie and to the Northern Territories.

During the year 1,120 bags were transported as compared with 847 in 1910. Delivery has been punctual.

The system of ensuring the safety of loads committed to the care of permanent carriers continues to give satisfactory results; the savings bank deposits of 504 carriers now amount to about £4,000.

The following tables show the results of the work done by the Department:—

Seccondee—Headquarters.

	Loads.
Loads despatched by railway...	14,358
,, ,, by carriers...	30
,, ,, by sea	762
,, ,, locally	85
Loads moved belonging to officers passing through	8,321
Carriers with officers travelling	1,006
Total at Seccondee	24,562
Carriers engaged on contract for Government ...	815
,, ,, on contract for companies, &c....	86

Coomassie.

	Loads.
Loads despatched by railway...	502
,, ,, by carriers to the Northern Territories	2,643
,, ,, by carriers to places in Ashanti...	1,290
Loads distributed in Coomassie	3,645
Loads moved belonging to officers passing through	4,280
Bags of mails sent up-country	1,120
Carriers with officers to the Northern Territories...	1,140
,, with officers and troops in Ashanti ...	1,527
Total at Coomassie	16,147

SUITABILITY OF CLIMATE FOR EUROPEANS AND OPENING FOR WHITE LABOUR.

The climate is damp, malarious, and unhealthy, especially during the rainy season.

All Government officials and employees of mercantile firms and mining companies are engaged in the United Kingdom; it is inadvisable for a European to come to the Colony for the purpose of seeking employment.

Compared with Eastern Colonies, the wages on the Gold Coast are high. The rates for domestic servants vary from £1 to £5 per month, £1 10*s*. to £2 being the average, and cooks are paid from £2 to £5 per month.

The Government rate for carriers is 1*s*. per diem and 3*d*. subsistence money. Contract labourers and carriers under monthly contract are usually paid 25*s*. a month and also receive 3*d*. a day or rations.

Native carpenters, masons, and smiths find ready employment at rates of wages varying from 1*s*. 6*d*. to 4*s*. 2*d*. a day.

Generally, the cost of living, except in the Northern Territories, is high. Frozen meat of fair quality can be purchased from the mail-steamers at the principal ports, and a cold storage plant is being erected at Tarquah; but in many other places Europeans are dependent, to a great extent, on tinned provisions. Goats' flesh and fowls are obtainable in most localities, and beef and mutton can be purchased in towns where there are Mohammedan communities. In the Northern Territories, meat and other foodstuffs are both abundant and inexpensive.

Native Affairs.

No events of any importance disturbed the progress of the year. The prosperity of the people in those districts where agricultural efforts have been successful is reflected in the improved type of dwelling house that is being erected in the villages. The relations between chiefs and natives generally and the administrative staff are of the best; but in certain coast towns, especially at Accra and Cape Coast, the energetic measures taken by the sanitary authorities have, unfortunately, resulted in some dislocation of the amicable relations which have hitherto existed between the executive and native communities.

Census.

A Census Ordinance was passed at the beginning of the year. The usual administrative divisions with sub-divisions according to tribes or natural boundaries were adopted for the purpose of enumeration. In the Colony, each Commissioner was appointed census officer for his district and was assisted by a local committee and a staff of enumerators. In Ashanti, 82 clerks were detailed for this duty, and in the Northern Territories an extra clerk was allocated to each province.

The number of towns and villages in the Colony of which a census was taken was 2,645. Of these towns one is shown as having a population of over 15,000, three between 10,000 and 15,000, ten between 5,000 and 10,000, and 140 between 1,000 and 5,000.

The grand total of the population of the Colony and its dependencies was found by enumeration to be 1,503,386—the number in the Colony being 853,766, in Ashanti 287,814, and in the Northern Territories 361,806. The average number of persons to the square mile was 18·7. It is considered, however, that the number of persons counted falls somewhat short of the actual population.

There was little or no opposition to the census and only one prosecution under the Ordinance was reported.

The total cost of the census was £518.

The Coronation.

The Coronation of Their Majesties King George V. and Queen Mary was celebrated at all administrative stations, in many of the smaller towns of the Colony, and at the provincial and district headquarters in Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

Special services were conducted in the churches of the various religious denominations, and reviews were held at all stations at which troops are quartered. Sports suitable to the various localities were organized, and in most towns there was a display of fireworks at night.

The celebrations were well attended by native chiefs and people, who displayed great loyalty and enthusiasm.

Changes in Establishment.

Major Herbert Bryan, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, administered the Government during the absence on leave of the Governor, Mr. James Jamieson Thorburn, C.M.G., from the 3rd of February to the 16th of June. Sir Philip Crampton Smyly, Chief Justice of Sierra Leone, was appointed Chief Justice of the Gold Coast on the retirement of Sir William Brandford Griffith. Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. M. Reeve was restored to the establishment of his British Regiment on the 13th of August, and was succeeded in the command of the Gold Coast Regiment, West African Frontier Force, by Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Panter-Downes.

General Observations.

The returns for the year 1911 are indicative of progress and development in every direction.

The revenue and the values of both exports and imports were greater than in any previous year. Revenue exceeded that of 1910 by £91,632 and showed a surplus of £197,132 over expenditure. The value of sea-borne trade of the Colony (excluding specie and Government materials) shows an increase of £1,001,307 on the returns for the previous year, and the value of the commercial exports alone reached a figure higher by £857,390 than that recorded for 1910.

The Tarquah-Prestea branch of the Seccondee-Coomassie Railway and the Accra-Akwapim Railway were both opened for regular traffic during the year. To the enhanced facilities for transport afforded by the latter line the great increase in the export of cocoa is largely due, and over one-fourth of the total revenue of the Colony was yielded by railway receipts.

The harbour works under course of construction at Accra and Seccondee will, when completed, facilitate commercial operations at those ports, and the waterworks schemes now in progress for the same towns should favourably affect sanitary conditions.

The material prosperity of the natives is reflected in the large shipments of economic products from the Colony and the increased imports of improved building materials. The criminal statistics show a decrease despite the great number of prosecutions for offences against sanitation. The absence of inter-tribal disputes or of internal political unrest in the various native divisions and the readiness with which such matters are brought to the Government for decision are a proof of trust in the Administration. When to this proof is added the visible progress of agriculture, the acceptance of the facilities offered by educational bodies, and the success with which outbreaks of disease have been eradicated, there can be little doubt that for the native and the mercantile community the year under review gives encouragement to effort and strengthens confidence in the future.

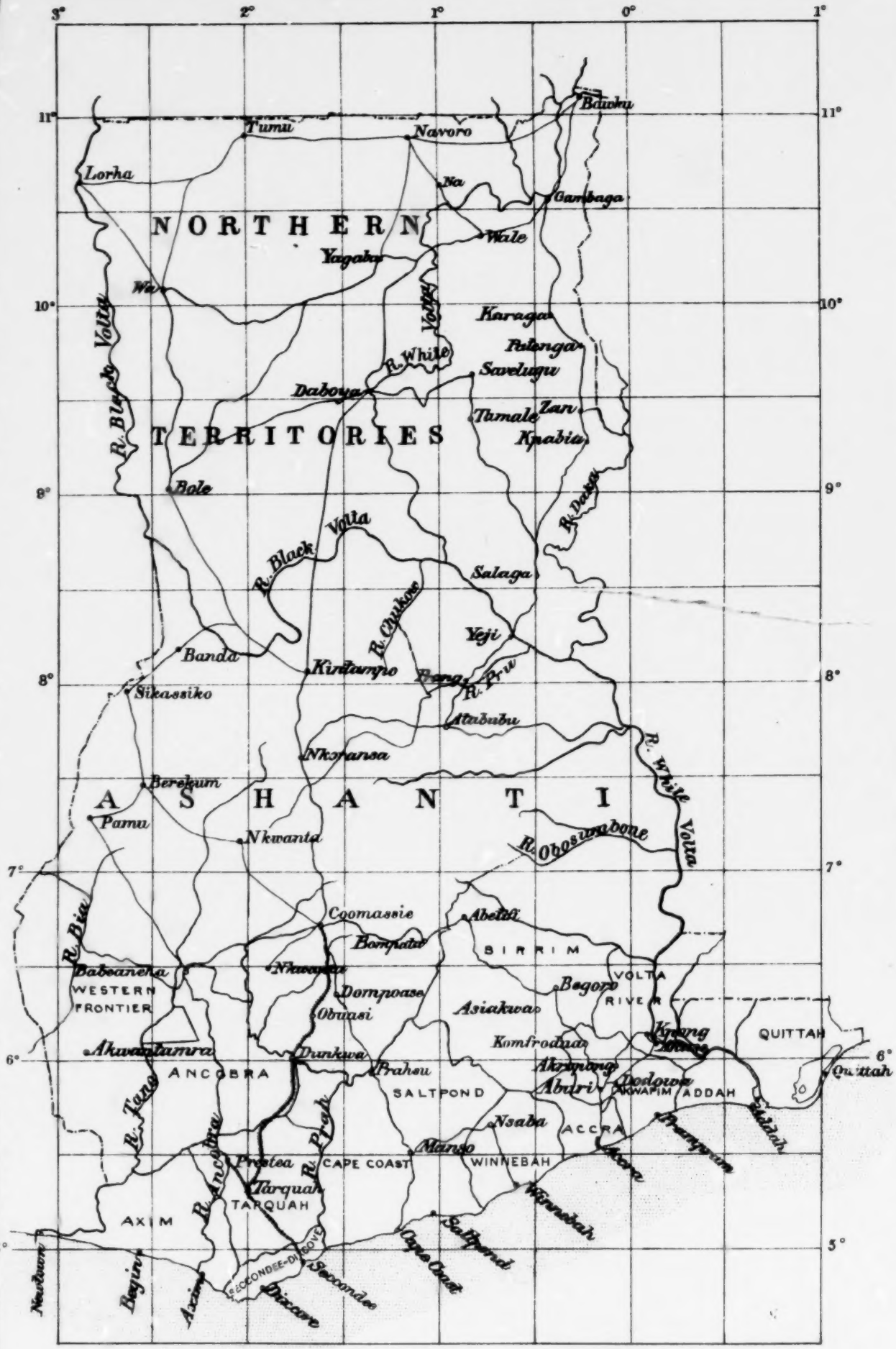
FRANCIS CROWTHER,
Secretary for Native Affairs.

Accra, 4th July, 1912.

APPENDIX.

Statement showing the importation of spirits into the Gold Coast during the six years ended 31st December, 1911.

Year.	Total Quantity in Gallons Imported.	Total Quantity in Gallons entered for Home Consumption.	Gallonage at 100° converted from liquid gallons varying in strength.	Declared Value.	Revenue derived from Duties.	Duty chargeable.	Explanation.
				£	£		
1906	1,150,109	1,231,068	544,460	123,167	264,293	West of Volta, per gal. Imp. 4*s.* 6*d.* East of Volta, per gal. Imp. 2*s.* 11*d.*	—
1907	1,208,243	1,089,475	571,347	133,500	254,348	West of Volta, Jan. to 3rd Aug. 4*s.* 6*d.*, 4th Aug. to 31st Dec. 5*s.* per gal. Imp. East of Volta, Jan. to May 2*s.* 11*d.*, June to Dec. 3*s.* 7½*d.* per gal. Imp.	—
1908	1,254,120	1,322,218	595,787	138,571	332,043	West of Volta, Jan. to 3rd Aug. 5*s.*, 4th Aug. to 31st Dec. 5*s.* 6*d.* per gal. Imp. East of Volta, 3*s.* 7½*d.* per gal. Imp.	—
1909	1,177,711	1,144,644	558,519	132,619	298,883	West of Volta, 5*s.* 6*d.* per gal. Imp. East of Volta, 3*s.* 7½*d.* per gal. Imp.	—
1910	1,581,624	1,459,350	751,969	176,359	884,538	West of Volta, 5*s.* 6*d.* per gal. Imp. East of Volta, 3*s.* 7½*d.* per gal. Imp.	—
1911	1,559,782	1,611,725	738,714	185,129	421,970	West of Volta, 5 6*d.* per gal. Imp. East of Volta, 3*s.* 7½*d.* per gal. Imp.	—



Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1912.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
698	Barbados	1910–1911
699	Trinidad and Tobago	"
700	Mauritius	1910
701	Grenada	"
702	British Guiana	1910–1911
703	Jamaica	"
704	Northern Nigeria	"
705	East Africa Protectorate	"
706	British Honduras	1910
707	Tongan Islands Protectorate	"
708	Uganda	1910–1911
709	Straits Settlements	1910
710	Basutoland	1910–1911
711	Leeward Islands	"
712	St. Vincent	"
713	St. Lucia	1910
714	St. Helena	1911
715	Weihaiwei	"
716	Ceylon	1910–1911
717	Gibraltar	1911
718	Gambia	"
719	Ashanti	"
720	Falkland Islands	"
721	Seychelles	"
722	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
723	Hong Kong	"
724	Sierra Leone	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
71	Imperial Institute	Foodstuffs.
72	Fiji	Hurricane, 1910.
73	Jamaica	Cayman Islands.
74	Ceylon	Mineral Survey 1906–7 and 1907–8.
75	West Indies	Imperial Department of Agriculture.
76	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8.
77	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement Fund.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.

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No. 770.

GOLD COAST.

REPORT FOR 1912.

(For Report for 1911, *see* No. 725.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
October, 1913.

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No. 770.

GOLD COAST.

(For Report for 1911, *see* No. 725.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Accra,
21st August, 1913.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith six copies of the Annual Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1912, together with a report thereon which has been prepared by Mr. W. C. F. Robertson, Acting Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,

HUGH CLIFFORD,
Governor.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.

(31672—2.) Wt 35104—688. 1125 & 90. 10/13. D & S. A 2

I.—FINANCIAL.

The financial year ending 31st December, 1912, recorded the largest revenue in the history of the Colony, despite the fact that there were no new sources of revenue nor additional taxation. It amounted to £1,230,851, an increase of £60,851 over the original estimate, and exceeded the expenditure by £73,759.

The following table shows the amounts collected under the several heads of revenue in the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories:—

Heads of Revenue.	Actual Revenue to 31st December, 1912.	Revenue for the same period of the preceding year.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	735,470	663,071	172,399	—
2. Light Dues	2,737	2,646	91	—
3. Licences, &c.	45,725	39,302	6,423	—
4. Fees of Court, &c. ...	47,530	45,981	1,549	—
5. Railways	329,399	294,650	34,749	—
6. Post and Telegraphs ...	5,994	6,126	—	132
7. Rents of Government Land.	1,211	1,342	—	131
8. Interest	3,109	1,131	1,978	—
9. Ashanti	50,265	50,319	—	54
10. Northern Territories ...	2,994	2,426	568	—
11. Miscellaneous	5,494	4,586	908	—
Total	1,229,928	1,111,580	118,665	317
12. Land Sales	923	52	871	—
Revenue Extraordinary	—	—	—	—
Grand Total ...	1,230,851	1,111,632	119,523	317

The chief increases over the revenue originally estimated are under:—

	£
Customs	75,470
Licences	7,225
Interest	2,358
Ashanti	3,617

The increase under Customs may be attributed to the rapid development of the Colony and the general expansion of trade; under Licences, to augmented receipts for spirit licences and fines; under Interest, to investment of surplus funds; and under Ashanti, to the larger receipts from mining royalties. It is not improbable that the increase under Customs was, to some extent, abnormal. Strikes in Europe delayed importation towards the end of 1911, and a certain proportion of the imports in 1912 would, under ordinary conditions, have been credited to 1911.

The two principal heads which show a decrease are:—

	£
Fees of Court or office, &c....	2,870
Railways	25,600

The decrease under Fees of Court is due to smaller receipts from Stamp Duties; while the large decrease under Railways is

explained by the reduction of tariff charges on goods from the 1st July.

The following comparative table gives the expenditure, in detail, for 1911 and 1912:—

Head of Expenditure.	Actual expenditure to 31st December, 1912.	Expenditure for the same period of the preceding year.	Increase.	Decrease.
Establishments.	£	£	£	£
1. Governor and Legislature ...	7,607	6,288	1,319	—
2. Supreme Court	9,048	8,703	345	—
3. Law Officers	2,281	2,491	—	210
4. Secretariat	7,064	6,368	696	—
5. Printing Office	9,203	7,898	1,305	—
6. Native Affairs	1,956	1,860	96	—
7. Provincial and District Commissioners.	27,392	25,133	2,259	—
8. Treasury	11,750	11,481	269	—
9. Customs	33,790	30,427	3,363	—
10. Customs, Preventive Services ...	17,402	18,677	—	1,275
11. Marine	1,649	1,327	322	—
12. Railways	146,314	127,909	18,405	—
13. Post and Telegraphs	32,596	28,549	4,047	—
14. Transport Department	1,903	1,925	—	22
15. Medical	51,996	51,469	527	—
16. Sanitation	32,922	18,531	14,391	—
17. Veterinary Surgeon	729	828	—	99
18. Education	20,585	19,587	998	—
19. Agriculture	11,295	9,895	1,400	—
20. Forestry	5,208	3,446	1,762	—
21. Mines	1,966	1,422	544	—
22. Gold Coast Regiment	69,580	65,096	4,484	—
23. Volunteers	1,531	1,416	115	—
24. Police	36,652	32,761	3,891	—
25. Prisons	16,931	15,389	1,542	—
26. Colonial Chaplain	—	145	—	145
27. Public Cemeteries	1,253	674	579	—
28. Audit Office	4,251	3,641	610	—
29. Surveys	14,508	10,024	4,484	—
30. Ashanti	29,711	34,410	—	4,699
31. Northern Territories	30,400	28,269	2,131	—
32. Northern Territories Constabulary.	11,283	11,096	187	—
33. Ashanti and Northern Territories Roads Department.	23,502	24,465	—	963
34. Miscellaneous Services	14,360	11,989	2,371	—
35. Pensions and Gratuities ...	19,146	16,831	2,315	—
36. Public Debt Charges	84,955	80,677	4,278	—
37. Public Works Department ...	43,921	31,785	12,136	—
38. Public Works Annually Recurrent.	27,052	22,441	4,611	—
39. Public Works Extraordinary ...	152,226	108,268	43,958	—
40. Post and Telegraph Extraordinary.	2,784	1,232	1,552	—
41. Repayment of Loans	20,000	25,000	—	5,000
42. Railway Survey	1,817	4,677	—	2,860
43. Expenditure on Loan Works ...	116,573	—	116,573	—
Total	1,157,092	914,500	257,865	15,273

The estimated expenditure for the year was £1,120,416; the actual expenditure was £1,157,092, or £36,676 over the estimate.

The most noticeable increase was an item of £116,573, defrayed from Revenue during the year, to meet the expenditure on loan works, the full amount of the loan authorised by Ordinance not yet having been issued. Increases also appear under Miscellaneous, £7,540, due to the Government's contribution to the King Edward Memorial Fund and the expenses connected with Mr. Belfield's enquiry; under Customs, £4,239, due to rebates on goods conveyed across the Volta, the result of increased trade; and under Pensions and Gratuities, £3,545.

Decreases occur under Public Works Extraordinary and Railways, with noteworthy savings under Medical, Sanitation and Education.

A comparative statement of the total revenue and expenditure for the past five years is appended:—

Revenue.			Expenditure.		
Year.	Amount.	Remarks.	Year.	Amount.	Remarks.
	£			£	
1908	752,142	—	1908	687,292	Includes £20,000 repayment of loans.
1909	778,552	Includes £10,211 value of public works, materials and stores taken on charge.	1909	734,367	Includes £25,000 repayment of loans.
1910	1,006,633	Includes £8,950 in respect of expenditure on water works during 1907–1909.	1910	924,862	Includes £149,380 repayment of loans.
1911	1,111,632	—	1911	914,500	Includes £25,000 repayment of loans.
1912	1,230,850	—	1912	1,157,091	Includes £116,573 payments on account of loan works in excess of amounts provided in loan Ordinances and £20,000 repayment of loans

The development of agriculture and the expansion of trade continued to make steady progress.

The excess of assets over liabilities on the 1st of January, 1912, was £865,809; at the close of the year the excess amounted to £939,568, an increase of £73,759.

The increase of assets is explained as follows:—

	£
Excess on 31st December, 1911	865,809
The revenue of 1912 was	1,230,850
	2,096,659
The expenditure in 1912 amounted to	1,157,091
Leaving an excess on 31st December, 1912, of	£939,568

PUBLIC DEBT.

On the 31st of December, 1911, the Public Debt of the Colony stood at £2,489,118. On the 31st December, 1912, it was reduced to £2,469,118, the difference of £20,000 being repaid to the Imperial Government during the year.

The amount standing to the credit of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Funded Debt on the 31st December, 1911, was £102,699, as against £84,023 at the close of the preceding year. Of the increase of £18,676, the sum of £15,570 was contributed from General Revenue during the year, the balance being in respect of interest realised on investments.

The following statement shows in detail the particulars of the Public Debt:—

Sinking Fund, £102,699—

	£	£
(i.) 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock issued in March, 1902 ...	1,035,000	
(ii.) 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock issued against authorised loan of £665,000	63,000	
(iii.) 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock issued against authorised loan of £1,610,000	1,030,000	
		2,128,000

Due to Imperial Government.

	£	£
(i.) Ashanti Expenditure, 1896 ...	98,798	
(ii.) West India Regiment, 1897-1898	10,052	
(iii.) Telegraph lines to the Northern Territories, 1897-1898 ...	29,442	
(iv.) Ashanti disturbances	469,425	
	607,717	
Less repayments	266,599	
		341,118
		£2,469,118

CURRENCY.

The currency and legal tender are British sterling, with the addition of the undermentioned French, Spanish, and American gold coins, the value of which are fixed by the Demonetization Ordinance, No. 2 of 1880:—

	Nominal Value.	Legal Value. £ s. d.
French—		
Napoleon	20 francs ...	0 15 10
Spanish—		
Doubloon	16 dollars ...	3 4 0
Half Doubloon	8 ,, ...	1 12 0
American—		
Double Eagle	20 ,, ...	4 2 0
Eagle	10 ,, ...	2 1 0
Half Eagle	5 ,, ...	1 0 6
Quarter Eagle	2 ,, 50c...	0 10 3

British silver coins are legal tender to an unlimited amount; British bronze coins to an amount not exceeding one shilling. On the 1st of July a new subsidiary nickel currency was introduced into the West African Colonies, in coins of three denominations, viz., one penny, one half-penny, and one-tenth of a penny. These coins were well received by the native and are coming rapidly into general circulation. The United States half-dollar is current to a small extent, but is not legal tender; its current value is two shillings.

The following statement shows the amount of gold, silver and bronze coinage imported during the last two years:—

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Bronze.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1911	80,275	800,115	702	881,092
1912	121,200	599,078	700	720,978

Banks.

The Bank of British West Africa, Limited, is the only commercial bank established in the Colony and its dependencies, and has branches at Accra, Cape Coast, Seccondee, Axim, Coomassie, Tarquah, Saltpond, and Winnebah.

Municipal Bodies.

Municipalities have been established in the towns of Accra, Cape Coast, and Seccondee, under the provisions of the Town Councils Ordinance of 1894. These bodies consist of eight members, of whom four are official, nominated by the Governor, and four representatives elected by the ratepayers. The Governor has power to nominate four members to represent the ratepayers if there is no election through the failure of voters to nominate.

The following statement shows revenue and expenditure of the town councils for the past five years:—

—	Revenue.					Expenditure.				
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Accra ...	5,740	6,893	6,227	7,446	8,630	5,966	7,211	7,702	7,457	8,022
Seccondee ...	3,283	3,464	2,830	4,538	4,511	4,680	3,367	2,907	3,906	4,769
Cape Coast ...	2,381	2,411	2,296	3,073	3,495	2,586	2,236	2,175	2,754	3,349

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

Imports and Exports.

The gross value of the sea-borne trade of the Colony has grown from £7,565,630 in 1911 to £8,314,208 in 1912, an increase of £748,578. The combined value of specie imported and exported was £1,024,484, as against £1,202,237 in the preceding year. The value of commercial imports and exports for 1912, exclusive of specie and Government materials, amounted to £7,145,080, an increase of £910,876 over the figures for the previous year. The total value of imports (exclusive of specie) and exports, and the trade for the past five years is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1908	2,029,447	2,525,171	4,554,618
1909	2,394,412	2,655,573	5,049,985
1910	3,439,831	2,697,706	6,137,537
1911	3,784,260	3,792,454	7,576,714
1912	4,023,322	4,307,802	8,331,124

The following table gives the values of imports and exports of dutiable goods during the past two years to and from the countries classified:—

—	Total Imports therefrom.	Total Exports. thereto.	Total Imports therefrom.	Total Exports thereto.
	1911.	1911.	1912.	1912.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	2,842,895	2,453,629	2,622.932	2,680,973
British Colonies :—				
Sierra Leone	8,544	851	11,978	3,001
Southern Nigeria	23,989	293,738	261,714	376,409
Other British Colonies ...	23,265	—	16,994	26
Total	55,798	294,589	290,686	379,436
Foreign Countries :—				
Germany	305,303	552,303	379,028	731,124
Holland	182,337	—	182,965	20
France...	27,470	397,092	42,605	384,218
United States of America ...	174,173	42,647	229,604	72,136
Other foreign countries ...	196,284	52,194	275,502	59,895
Total	885,567	1,044,236	1,109,704	1,247,393
United Kingdom	2,842,895	2,453,629	2,622,932	2,680,973
British Colonies...	55,798	294,589	290,686	379,436
Foreign Countries	885,567	1,044,236	1,109,704	1,247,393
Grand Total	3,784,260*	3,792,454	4,023,322*	4,307,802

* Exclusive of specie.

IMPORTS.

The total value of imports for 1912, as may be seen from the above table, was £4,023,322, this being an increase of £239,062 over the figures for 1911.

Commercial imports in 1912 amounted to £3,140,786, as compared with £2,762,946 in 1911, an increase of £377,840. The constituents of this increase are as follows:—

	£
Imports paying *ad valorem* duty ...	150,902
Imports paying specific duty... ...	144,851
Imports free of duty	84,691

which, with a decrease in Post Parcels of £2,604, make up the requisite total.

The gross value of Government imports for 1912 was £161,557, an increase on the 1911 figures of £21,335.

The value of specie imported during the year was £720,978, or a decrease of £160,114 on the figures for 1911; this decrease may be attributed to reserves held over from the preceding year.

A comparative table of the quantities and values of the principal articles of import during the last two years is appended:—

Articles.	1911.		1912.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
		£		£	£	£
Ale and Porter ... ...Galls.	113,536	16,829	122,087	20,742	3,913	—
Apparel, Wearing ... —	—	91,817	—	103,914	12,097	—
Beads ... ... —	—	37,651	—	44,649	6,998	—
Beef and Pork ... ... Brls.	3,304	10,567	3,455	10,956	389	—
Brass and Copperware ... —	—	14,486	—	20,815	6,329	—
Bread and Biscuits ...Cwts.	15,564	19,192	32,067	41,688	22,496	—
Building Materials ... —	—	52,926	—	75,999	23,073	—
Carriages and Carts ... Nos.	855	25,222	636	31,497	6,275	—
Coal ... ... Tons	41,153	73,998	43,013	67,516	—	6,482
Cooper's Stores ... ...Pkgs.	8,412	15,883	9,447	18,007	2,124	—
Cordage ... ...Cwts.	8,008	30,194	11,287	36,552	6,358	—
Cotton Yarn and Twist ... lbs.	381,009	21,323	485,278	28,477	7,154	—
Cotton Goods (excluding Yarn and Twist). —	—	656,739	—	689,146	32,407	—
Earthenware ... ... —	—	17,898	—	16,281	—	1,617
Flour ... ... Brls.	30,710	46,902	43,648	67,348	20,446	—
Furniture ... ... —	—	36,067	—	39,183	3,116	—
Gunpowder ... ... lbs.	409,214	8,205	464,315	9,110	905	—
Guns and Pistols ... ... Nos.	20,192	13,142	11,776	9,412	—	3,730
Hardware ... ... —	—	114,929	—	109,760	—	5,169
Lumber ... ...Sq. ft.	5,477,785	49,017	4,058,383	40,423	—	8,594
Machinery ... ... —	—	218,224	—	245,881	27,657	—
Oil (Kerosene) ... ...Galls.	934,415	26,484	1,257,560	36,466	9,982	—
Perfumery ... ... —	—	39,790	—	44,336	4,546	—
Provisions ... ... —	—	164,385	—	196,926	32,541	—
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock. —	—	7,160	—	2,386	—	4,774
Rice ... ...Cwts.	111,914	66,634	146,618	106,888	40,254	—
Salt ... ... "	76,541	9,254	103,982	13,751	4,497	—
Silk Goods ... ... —	—	29,470	—	29,375	—	95
Soap ... ... lbs.	5,163,714	40,643	5,295,826	43,564	2,921	—
Spirits, Gin and Geneva...Galls.	556,130	79,067	578,675	84,852	5,785	—
" Rum .. ... "	958,316	79,000	1,224,475	105,537	26,537	—
" Other ... ... "	45,336	27,062	50,028	29,878	2,816	—
Sugar ... ...Cwts.	30,855	30,797	38,227	45,460	14,663	—

Articles.		1911.		1912.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
			£		£	£	£
Tobacco, Manufactured ...	lbs.	118,033	34,443	147,452	42,423	7,980	—
" Unmanufactured	"	1,468,881	46,470	1,528,611	48,106	1,636	—
Wines	—	53,957	18,676	88,090	24,492	5,816	—
Woollen Goods (including Yarn and Twist).	—	—	19,568	—	24,430	4,862	—
Specie	—	—	881,092	—	720,978	—	160,114
Other Articles	—	—	485,917	—	571,584	85,667	—
Post Parcels	—	—	127,137	—	124,534	—	2,603
Total		—	3,784,260	—	4,023,322	432,240	193,178
				Decrease		193,178	—
				Net Increase		239,062	—

The most noticeable increases in the value of imports in 1912 were as follows:—

	£
Rice	40,254
Provisions	32,541
Cotton goods (excluding Yarn and Twist)...	32,407
Machinery	27,657
Rum	26,537
Building Materials	23,073
Bread and Biscuits	22,496
Flour	20,446
Sugar	14,663
Wearing Apparel	12,097

The increases in rice and provisions generally may be attributed to the growing wealth of the native and his desire for imported delicacies; while the famine that occurred in the eastern districts of the Colony during the middle of the year was undoubtedly also a contributing factor.

The increase under Building Materials was due partly to the late arrival of 1911 consignments, but principally to the desire of the people for better housing accommodation.

Increases in the value of imports such as furniture, soap, perfumery and woollen goods may be attributed to the general expansion of trade and improvement in the conditions of native life consequent on increased wealth.

The outstanding decrease in the value of imports for 1912 was in specie, which shows a fall of £160,114 on the figures for 1911. This is due partly to reserves held over from 1911, and partly to the fact that the amount required was not put at so high a figure as in the previous year, and consequently less had to be re-shipped.

Decreases were also recorded in lumber, coal and hardware, which were due to overstocking in 1911.

EXPORTS.

The total value of all seaborne exports from the Colony during 1912 was £4,307,802, as against £3,792,454 in 1911, an increase of £515,348, or 11 per cent.

A comparative statement of the principal articles exported during the last two years is appended:—

Article.	1911.		1912.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
		£		£	£	£
Cocoa ... ... lbs.	88,987,324	1,613,468	86,568,481	1,642,733	29,265	—
Kola Nuts ... ... "	5,791,931	93,099	7,133,165	134,231	41,132	—
Copra ... ... tons.	779	13,257	620	11,841	—	1,416
Cotton, Raw ... ... lbs.	9,701	238	20,395	506	268	—
Gold and Gold Dust ... ozs.	280,060	1,057,692	377,659	1,439,268	381,576	—
Auriferous By-products lbs.	1,064,456	13,924	160,024	31,392	17,468	—
Guinea Grains ... ... "	99,386	2,099	158,488	3,304	1,205	—
Gum Copal ... ... "	80,042	1,110	67,183	1,077	—	33
Ivory ... ... "	1,607	385	2,068	643	258	—
Lumber (Native Timber). sup. ft.	13,973,396	138,821	23,573,651	228,745	89,924	—
Palm Kernels ... .. tons.	13,254	175,891	14,628	205,365	29,474	—
Palm Oil ... .. galls.	1,610,209	128,916	1,444,432	112,885	—	16,031
Rubber ... ... lbs.	2,668,667	219,447	1,990,699	168,729	—	50,718
Specie ... ... —	—	321,145	—	303,506	—	17,639
Other Articles ... ... —	—	12,962	—	23,577	10,615	—
Total	—	3,792,454	—	4,307,302	601,185	85,837
		Decrease			85,837	—
		Net Increase			515,348	—

The most notable increases were:—

	£
Gold (including auriferous by-products)...	399,044
Timber	89,924
Kola Nuts	41,132
Palm Kernels	29,474
Cocoa	29,265

The value of gold exported surpassed that of all previous years, and shows that, in spite of the temporary closing down of six of the mines, the development of this industry is proceeding with satisfactory results.

The values of timber, kola nuts and palm kernels also show record figures for the Colony, while the gratifying advance in the average value of cocoa is evidence of the greater care exercised by the cultivators of the crop.

The principal decreases were:—

	£
Rubber	50,718
Specie	17,639
Palm Oil	10,031

The decrease in the rubber exported is due to the low prices ruling in the European markets, which have practically ceased to deal in the lowest grade native rubber, and the diversion of labour to more profitable occupations.

The decrease under Specie may be attributed to a more correct estimate of the requirements for the cocoa season, and has no bearing on the trade of the Colony; while that under Palm Oil is due to the dryness of the season, which had a deteriorating effect on the yield of oil from the nuts.

PORTS.

The principal ports in the Colony are:—

Port.	Total Customs Dues.	Total Value.		Total Trade.
		Imports.	Exports.	
	£	£	£	£
1. Seccondee	184,890	1,441,643	2,034,189	3,475,832
2. Accra	174,654	1,238,502	1,081,592	2,320,094
3. Addah	115,221	359,617	343,968	703,585
4, Axim	20,950	95,736	190,531	286,267
5. Saltpond	39,555	147,293	197,905	345,198
6. Quittah	43,328	127,902	84,522	212,424
7. Winnebah	39,715	163,656	159,325	322,981
8. Cape Coast... ...	27,039	120,117	50,987	171,104

With the exception of Cape Coast, the total trade of all these ports shows an advance on the corresponding figures for 1911. The decline at Cape Coast is due to the fact that specie is now imported direct to Saltpond and Winnebah.

Axim, by increased activity in the timber trade, has nearly recovered from the diversion of trade from this port consequent on the opening of the Prestea branch of the Seccondee railway.

The above figures give evidence of a year of great prosperity, and it is satisfactory to note that, while material prosperity is indicated by the high values reached in the principal articles of export, signs are not lacking that increasing wealth is being followed by improved conditions of living.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE.

The efficiency of the Preventive Service, which is a branch of the Customs' Department and operates on the frontiers of the adjoining Administrations, was well maintained.

The distribution of men was as follows:—

Volta River Preventive Service ... ... 255 men
Western Frontier Preventive Service ... 108 ,,
South-Eastern Frontier Preventive Service 77 ,,
North-Eastern Frontier Preventive Service 42 ,,

MINING.

The value of gold produced in 1912 was £1,499,469, an increase of £420,445 on the figures for 1911, and surpassed that of all previous years.

Of the total amount produced, 340,479·34 ounces were obtained by mining and 12,478·14 ounces by dredging.

The increase in the Colony amounted to £433,135; Ashanti, however, shows a decrease of £12,690.

The value of gold produced by the various mining companies during the past five years is shown in the following table:—

Name of Company.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912
Gold Coast Colony.	£	£	£	£	£
Abontiakoon Mines, Ltd.	114,725	52,013	—	—	78,775
Abosso Gold Mining Co., Ltd. ...	113,616	165,343	163,198	133,765	188,156
Affoh Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	—	—	—	210	—
Ankobra Exploration and Dredging Co., Ltd.	—	15,536	19,488	22,656	16,055
African Gold Dredging and Mining Concessions, Ltd.	12,818	—	—	—	—
Ankobra (Tarquah and Abosso) Development Syndicate, Ltd.	1,273	2,083	—	—	—
Akoko Gold Mines and Estates, Ltd.	—	—	—	—	3,773
Attasi Mines (1905) and Railway Co., Ltd.	17,639	—	—	—	—
Bibiani	97,655	98,499	88,950	95,693	83,949
Broomassie Mines, Ltd.	112,358	82,971	—	80,023	131,400
Fura Dredging Co., Ltd.	—	3,955	4,088	2,893	5,270
Prestea Block A., Ltd.	154,819	83,255	—	159,052	297,128
Tarquah Mining and Exploration Co., Ltd.	216,899	141,404	101,668	54,149	168,769
Wassaw (Gold Coast) Mining Co., Ltd.	87,127	29,640	—	—	—
Shepperd's Estates, Ltd.	—	3,153	—	—	—
Tarkwa Banket Mining Syndicate, Ltd.	—	—	—	—	1,294
Tarkwa Banket West, Ltd.	—	—	—	—	2,102
West African Trust, Ltd. (Sefwhi) ...	—	—	—	—	4,905
Total	—	677,852	377,392	548,441	931,576
Ashanti.					
Akrokerri (Ashanti) Mines, Ltd. ...	61,739	10,457	—	—	—
Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, Ltd.	—	227,031	356,934	487,628	486,211
Ashanti Rivers and Concessions, Ltd.	21,733	22,170	13,467	16,878	9,618
Ashanti Quartzite Co., Ltd.	3,329	3,072	5,054	2,962	—
Imbatien Goldfields, Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—
Ofin River Gold Estate, Ltd.	20,865	38,492	27,520	23,115	22,064
Sansu Mines, Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—
Total for Gold Coast and Ashanti	—	979,074	780,397	1,079,024	1,499,469

On the Tarquah conglomerate mines 218,362 tons were crushed and produced 103,364·52 ounces, this being an extraction of 9·47 dwts. per ton of 2,000 lbs.; from the quartz mines the crushing of 458,186 tons produced 237,114·82 ounces, being an extraction of 10·35 dwts. per ton.

The various dredging companies treated 2,204,501 yards of alluvium, with a production of 12,478·14 ounces of fine gold, an average of 2·71 grains per cubic yard treated.

The average number of labourers employed daily by the mining and dredging companies throughout the year was 17,633, as against 19,153 in 1911. The decrease may be attributed to the closing of a certain number of mines and to the fact that less labour was employed on the surface works.

Seven prospecting and four mining licences were granted in Ashanti and the Colony during the year; and forty-nine certificates of validity for Mining Concessions were issued.

Nineteen persons were prosecuted for contravention of the Mining Rules, the fines inflicted by the Court amounting to £85 10*s*.

Manufactures.

Native manufactures are insignificant. Cloths are woven in many parts of the Colony, usually of yarn spun in Europe, but in the northern districts occasionally of thread manufactured from the indigenous cotton plant.

Many of the local requirements, such as canoes, baskets, pots, and fishing nets, are supplied by native industries.

Salt is roughly prepared from the lagoons between Accra and Quittah and sent up country to the markets of the Northern Territories.

Fisheries.

A number of canoes, estimated at 5,000, are employed in the fishing industry. The trade in cured fish is considerable and appears to be on the increase.

Agriculture.

Agriculture is the most prominent native industry throughout the Colony, the principal food crops being yam, maize, cassada, plantain, and amankani. The energy of the farmers is turned mainly to the cultivation of cocoa, of which 86,568,481 lbs., valued at £1,642,733, were exported in 1912, as against 88,987,324 lbs., valued at £1,613,468 in the previous year. This decrease may be attributed to the late ripening of the crop, and an increase is anticipated in this year's production. From the higher ratio of value in proportion to production it may be inferred that the instruction given by travelling officials of the Agricultural Department is beginning to have a good influence in the direction of scientific cultivation.

The quantity of kola nuts exported was the largest on record, amounting to 7,133,165 lbs., with a value of £134,231.

Palm kernels show an increase on the figures for 1911, 14,628 tons being exported, as against 13,254.

A decline in the export of palm oil is shown, 1,444,432 gallons being shipped, as against 1,610,209 in 1911: this is due to the increasing attention that is being given to cocoa, which yields a more immediate profit. Rubber also shows a decline, 1,990,699 lbs. being exported in 1912, compared with 2,668,667 lbs. in the previous year.

Agricultural stations in charge of European curators are established at Aburi, Tarquah, and Assuantsi in the Colony, at Coomassie in Ashanti, and at Tamale in the Northern Territories. In addition to these a small sub-station was opened at Kibbi in February and a large nursery established.

The European and native travelling instructors confined most of their attention to the cocoa crops, but instruction was also given in connection with the cultivation of other products of economic importance.

Following on the successful Agricultural Show held in 1911 a Volta River District Show was held at Odumase in November and was attended by a large number of chiefs.

Forestry.

The work of the Forestry Department was mainly confined to inspection and report on the forest areas. It is satisfactory to note that improved development of the timber industry is confidently expected.

The quantity and value of timber exported during the last two years is as follows:—

	1911.	1912.
Quantity	13,973,396 ft.	23,573,651 ft.
Value	£138,821	£228,745

Imperial Institute.

The following reports were furnished by the Imperial Institute to the Government of the Gold Coast during 1912 as the result of investigations conducted in the Scientific and Technical Department, supplemented when necessary by reference to manufacturers and commercial experts. In some cases recommendations were made in the reports with a view to developing a trade in products for which there would be a commercial demand.

The characters and quality of 13 samples of cotton grown at Labolabo, Assuantsi, Peki, and Tamale were determined, and valuations ranging from 5*d.* to 7*d.* per lb., with "middling" American at 5*d.* per lb., were obtained.

Three samples of Amelonado cocoa were forwarded for examination in continuation of the previous work on Gold Coast cocoa. One of the samples had been well fermented and was valued at 57*s.* to 58*s.* per cwt., *ex* quay, Liverpool. The other two samples were unfermented and these were valued at 53*s.* to 54*s.* per cwt. in Liverpool. A fourth sample, described as the produce of trees differing from the ordinary variety grown in the Gold Coast, and more nearly resembling the Cundeamor type of Ceylon, was valued at about 60*s.* per cwt. in Liverpool on the same date as the preceding samples, and was stated by brokers and manufacturers to represent a particularly promising variety which should repay extended cultivation.

A sample of arrowroot consisting of genuine Maranta starch was of good colour, and was valued at about 3*d.* per lb. in London, with St. Vincent arrowroot at 3½*d.* to 3¾*d.* per lb.

A sample of Cassava starch, of exceptionally good appearance and purity, was valued at £14 to £15 per ton, *ex* wharf, Liverpool. Commercial experts considered that it should be possible to sell a large quantity of this starch in the United Kingdom if it could compete with tapioca flour selling at £12 to £15 per ton. Further information was requested as to whether similar starch could be supplied in commercial quantities, and, if so, the price at which it could be offered. It was suggested that a trial consignment should be forwarded for sale.

The sample of guinea grain consisted of rather small grains, which were, however, satisfactorily pungent and aromatic. The market for this product is very limited, and there does not seem to be much likelihood of an increased demand.

A sample of capsicum fruits, probably derived from *Capsicum minimum*, contained a rather large proportion of green unripe fruits. The mixed fruits were valued by one firm of brokers at from 18*s*. to 20*s*. per cwt. in London (March, 1912), and by a second firm at not over 15*s*. per cwt. (May, 1912). The latter firm stated that if the unripe fruits had been absent the value would have been 25*s*. per cwt.

A sample of black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) was described by brokers in London and Liverpool as of fair quality and worth about 5*d*. to 5½*d*. per lb. (March, 1912).

Samples of palm fruits and fibre, stated to represent the fruits used and the residue obtained in experiments conducted with the Gwira palm-pulping machine, were examined. The result did not indicate that the machine is as efficient in extracting palm oil as the usual native method.

An investigation of samples of palm oil obtained (1) from fresh fruits, (2) from fruits fermented eight days, and (3) from fruits fermented six weeks showed conclusively that the effect of allowing palm fruits to ferment for a considerable period is to produce a "hard" oil of much lower commercial value than the "soft" oil prepared from the fresh fruits.

The kernels of "Kaku" seeds (*Lophira procera*) were found to yield 55·3 per cent. of a cream-coloured, solid fat, which was considered by commercial experts to be suitable for soap-making. The kernels were valued at about £12 per ton, delivered in Liverpool (January, 1912).

A sample of shea kernels yielding 51·2 per cent. of fat was valued at £10 10*s*. per ton (March, 1912). A sample of shea butter was submitted to commercial experts, who reported that it would sell readily at current rates, viz., £28 5*s*. per ton (March, 1912).

Lands.

The following paragraphs under this head from the Report for 1910 are again published for general information, there having been no change or legislation in connection with land during the period under review:—

The bulk of land in the Colony belongs to the tribal "stools" and theoretically there is no land without an owner. The ascertainment of the exact boundaries of tribal land is, however, often a matter of considerable difficulty, as towns and villages have sprung up with large tracts of intervening unoccupied land, sometimes dense forest, which is gradually brought under cultivation from either end. Now that the value of land is appreciated, boundary disputes frequently come before the Supreme Court, and in certain parts of the Colony, especially in the mining district of Wassaw, the limits of the lands adjoining tribal stools have been definitely prescribed.

The general principle laid down by judicial decisions is that all land within the recognised territory of a "stool" is the property of that stool. Thus, in the case of every head chief's division, where there are tribal and family stools in subordination to the head chief's stool, all lands within the recognised boundaries of the family or subordinate tribe are held to be attached to the family or tribal stool, but all other unoccupied lands are the property of the head chief's stool. An attempt was recently made in the courts to extend this principle so as to enable the head chief's stool to claim all cultivated land the original title to which, as is not uncommon in the case of lands under native tenure, is lost in obscurity; but, though no limit of prescription is laid down by native law, the local Court of Appeal held that in the case of long occupation and when there has been cultivation of permanent crops, such as sugar-cane and cocoa, as opposed to the usual shifting cultivation of yams, plantains, and similar food products, the presumption is that the occupation was with the consent of the head chief's stool.

The Crown possesses no waste lands in the Colony, but certain lands have been acquired by the Government from time to time, mostly under the provisions of the Public Lands Ordinance, 1876, which legalises compulsory acquisition for the services of the Colony on payment of reasonable compensation.

Of recent years deeds have come into common use, especially in land transactions between natives and Europeans. Where these deeds relate to grants of rights of mining, felling timber, and collecting rubber, and other products of the soil, they are called concessions, and their validity is inquired into by the Supreme Court, under the provisions of the Concessions Ordinance, 1900. The court inquires whether the grantors are the native owners of the land, whether the area falls within the prescribed limit of five square miles for a mining concession and 20 square miles for other concessions, whether the prescribed term of 99 years is exceeded, whether the consideration is adequate, and whether the statutory rights reserved to the natives are included in the deed. A survey and demarcation of boundaries by the Survey Department is ordered, and when it is completed a certificate of validity, giving the lessee an indefeasible title, subject to observance of his covenants, is issued by the court, in which are contained such modifications of the deed as the court may impose to bring it within statutory requirements, and to render it a transaction fair and equitable to both parties. The rent from certified concessions is paid to the native grantors through the Government. Concessions granted solely for purposes of plantation of rubber and other products may be exempted from the operation of the Ordinance; whilst concessions to acquire mineral oil are held subject to the Government right of pre-emption of the oil under Ordinance No. 15 of 1907.

Shipping.

The following statement gives the comparative number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at the ports of the Colony during the past five years:—

Steam Vessels.

Years.	British				Foreign.							
					German.				French.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1908	382	770,501	372	751,997	156	292,224	154	287,196	36	55,392	35	52,293
1909	411	823,475	406	810,169	179	345,238	172	329,924	57	91,704	60	94,851
1910	402	798,416	396	785,446	204	393,442	203	390,247	69	112,845	69	114,508
1911	389	784,536	378	773,150	210	446,221	209	438,561	65	117,071	63	113,755
1912	398	827,390	383	798,414	223	500,998	216	486,292	64	118,951	59	112,953

Years.	Foreign.												Total.			
	Belgian.				Norwegian.				United States of America.				British and Foreign.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1908 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	574	1,118,117	561	1,091,466
1909 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	647	1,260,417	638	1,234,944
1910 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	675	1,304,703	668	1,290,201
1911 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	573	1	573	665	1,348,401	651	1,326,039
1912 ...	1	1,167	1	1,167	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	686	1,448,506	659	1,398,826

Sailing Vessels.

Years.	British.				Foreign.								Total.			
					United States.				Norwegian.							
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1908	—	—	—	—	5	3,076	5	3,076	—	—	—	—	5	3,076	5	3,076
1909	1	766	1	766	1	564	—	—	1	419	1	419	3	1,749	2	1,185
1910	—	—	—	—	1	580	2	1,244	3	2,660	—	—	4	3,240	2	1,244
1911	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000
1912	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	958	1	958	1	958	1	958

The mail steamers of the African Steamship Company and the British and African Steam Navigation Company, both of which are under the management of Messrs. Elder, Dempster and Company, leave Liverpool every Wednesday for Seccondee, Cape Coast and Accra, and on alternate Wednesdays for Axim, the scheduled time of the voyage being 15 days. Homewards, the mail service leaves Accra every Friday and is due to arrive at Plymouth in 16 days. The same companies also provide three services of cargo boats from Liverpool—the Benin and Brass Service, the Opobo Service, and the South Coast Service.

The steamers of the first-named service leave every alternate Saturday and call at Axim, Seccondee, Cape Coast, Saltpond, and Accra. Those of the Opobo Service, which sail on the other alternate Saturday, call at Axim, Seccondee, Cape Coast, Winnebah, Accra, and Addah, and every alternate boat at Appam; the same ports of call are touched on the homeward voyage, with the exception of Accra, which is only touched in the cocoa season. Boats in the South Coast Service run every month from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling outwards and homewards at Half Assinie, Dixcove, Ajua, Chama, Elmina, Pram Pram, and Quittah, and at Accra homewards.

Two services from Hamburg, known as the Creeks Services No. 1 and No. 2, are provided by these lines. The ships of both services call at Axim, Seccondee, Cape Coast, Saltpond, Appam, Winnebah, Accra, and Addah both outward and homeward. A monthly service runs from London on Thursdays, calling at Axim, Seccondee, and Accra, and occasionally at Cape Coast outward, and at Danoe, Quittah, and Accra homewards.

The cargo service takes from 32 to 34 days to Accra.

The rates of fares from Liverpool by these lines are £28 12*s*. first class, and £20 7*s*. second class, for all ports as far as Winnebah; and £29 14*s*. and £21 9*s*., respectively, to Accra and eastward ports.

The Woermann Line runs two mail steamers monthly from Hamburg, calling at Dover on the 11th and 26th of each month, with passengers and mails for Seccondee and Accra. The boats also call homewards at the same ports on the 14th and 29th of each month and disembark passengers at Southampton. The

passenger fares are the same as on the Elder Dempster steamers, and the duration of the voyage is 15 days. Cargo services of the Woermann, Hamburg-Amerika, and Hamburg-Bremen-Afrika Lines leave Hamburg for the Gold Coast ports on the 12th, 16th and 30th of each month.

The Chargeurs Réunis run a monthly service to the Gold Coast, sailing from Dunkirk on the 5th of each month. One passenger boat monthly calls at Accra on the homeward voyage.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Twenty-two Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council during the year under review, of which the following are the most important:—

No. 1 of 1912.—The Master and Servant (Amendment) Ordinance, providing new forms of contract (*a*) for servants engaged other than on mines or works, and (*b*) for servants engaged on mines or works, and giving power to make rules for the recruiting of servants, their registration, identification, and inspection, their examination by medical officers, the inspection of their houses and food, and generally for the care and treatment of themselves and their families.

No. 2 of 1912.—To prevent the introduction into the Colony of pests and insects destructive to trees, plants and crops.

No. 3 of 1912.—Making provision for the registration of births, deaths and burials.

No. 4 of 1912.—The Illiterates Protection Ordinance, providing for the licensing of letter writers and the fees to be paid to them.

No. 7 of 1912.—Providing for the registration of medical practitioners and dentists.

No. 15 of 1912.—Amending the Quittah Customs Tariff in so far as the duties on spirits are concerned.

No. 16 of 1912.—Imposing further conditions in connection with the obtaining of certificates of validity for concessions.

Six Ashanti and two Northern Territories Ordinances were enacted by the Governor. Of the Ashanti Ordinances, two were amendments of the Administration Ordinance, one an amendment of the Commissioners Ordinance, two amendments of the Concessions Ordinance, and one an amendment of the Firearms Ordinance. Of the Northern Territories Ordinances one was an amendment of the Administration Ordinance and one an amendment of the Constabulary Ordinance.

IV.—EDUCATION.

The schools under the management of Missionary Bodies which are subject to inspection by officers of the Education Department and receive grants-in-aid from public funds numbered, at the close of the year, 148. There are 11 schools under direct Government control.

The following is a comparative table showing the number of schools inspected during the last two years:—

Denomination.	1911.	1912.	Increase or Decrease in 1912.
African Methodist E.Z. Mission	4	5	+ 1
Basel Mission	62	69	+ 7
Bremen Mission	15	16	+ 1
Church of England	3	3	—
Government Schools	9	11	+ 2
Roman Catholic Mission	22	22	—
Wesleyan Mission	46	32	− 14
Secondary Schools	1	1	—
Total	162	159	− 3

One hundred and forty-two of the Mission Schools inspected obtained grants-in-aid.

The number of children enrolled on the registers of Government and assisted schools during 1912 was 18,524, a decrease of 156 as compared with that of the previous year. This is partly due to the withdrawal of the large number of Wesleyan Mission Schools from the assisted list. It is satisfactory to note, however, that the average daily attendance was 14,113, an increase of 494 as compared with 1911.

The grants-in-aid in 1912 amounted to nearly £8,853, an increase of £1,351 on the figures for 1911.

The total income of the assisted schools for the year was £15,874, of which sum the grants-in-aid represent rather more than half, the balance consisting of amounts collected in school fees, voluntary subscriptions and grants from the Mission Societies. The average of the fees paid by pupils in the assisted primary schools was 1*s*. 9*d*.

The total sum expended by Government on education in the Colony and its dependencies in 1912 amounted to £20,585, a total exceeding that of the previous year by £998.

In addition to the assisted schools there are 176 primary schools supported by the various religious bodies, with an enrolment of 4,895 children; education is not compulsory.

There is a Government Training Institution for teachers at Accra, and two Basel Mission Seminaries, situate at Akropong and Abetife, which receive grants from Government in aid of the secular work which they perform.

The increase in the staff of the Training Institution was of decided advantage to the work of the students: this was indicated by the successes gained in the examination of teachers and students for certificates. Physical drill was added to the curriculum. Satisfactory results were also obtained from the instruction in woodwork at the Government Technical School, Accra.

A feature of the year was the introduction of hand and eye work into the majority of the schools, and this innovation was attended by satisfactory results.

Increased attention was paid throughout the Colony to instruction in agricultural and industrial work, including carpentry, printing, weaving and book-binding.

Thirty-three candidates succeeded in obtaining certificates at the courses of instruction in agriculture for students and teachers held at the Aburi, Assuantsi, Tarquah and Coomassie stations.

At the competitive Civil Service examinations for 1912, which control admission to clerkships in the Government service, 52 candidates obtained passes.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

In the course of the year 1,004 Europeans and 25,964 natives were treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of the Colony, as compared with 878 and 24,197, respectively, in the previous year.

The appended table gives the total number of patients treated in the various hospitals during the years 1911 and 1912:—

Hospital.	1911.		1912.	
	Number of in-patients.	Number of out-patients.	Number of in-patients.	Number of out-patients.
Accra	517	4,262	603	5,095
Seccondee	569	3,380	762	4,010
Cape Coast	198	3,996	250	3,354
Axim	103	3,666	133	2,702
Saltpond	—	867	—	996
Winnebah	35	1,326	70	1,118
Tarquah	89	1,062	98	1,470
Elmina	5	746	5	510
Quittah	48	1,902	85	2,253
Addah	38	1,128	56	1,855
Akuse	94	1,044	154	1,384
Total	1,696	23,379	2,216	24,747

The new European hospital at Accra has not yet been completed, but the existing one, which comprises 3 European and 4 native wards, containing 7 and 25 beds, respectively, was made mosquito proof.

The hospital at Seccondee consists of 6 European wards, including 2 for convalescents, with a total of 16 beds, while, for native patients, 4 wards with 20 beds are provided. At Cape Coast there is accommodation for 13 Europeans, while there are 4 wards containing 19 beds for native patients.

At Coomassie there is a European hospital with 4 wards, and a native hospital with 3 wards.

The returns of patients treated at this station during the year are as follows:—

Europeans	52
Natives in-patients	1,028
Out-patients	6,869

European nursing sisters are attached to the Accra, Seccondee and Coomassie Hospitals.

There are a lunatic asylum and a laboratory at Accra, and a special sleeping sickness hospital at Anum. The number of patients admitted to the lunatic asylum amounted to 36 males and 7 females, as against 31 and 6 in the previous year; the number discharged as cured was 4 males and 1 female, as against 8 and 2 in 1911. The daily average of inmates was 95, of whom the majority were classified as dangerous maniacs. Those who are fit to do any work are employed in the asylum garden.

The Post Office Savings Bank continued to show good progress. The number of depositors' accounts remaining open at the end of the year was 3,857, as compared with 3,137 on the 31st December, 1911.

The value of deposits during the year amounted to £25,447, an increase of £1,453 over the figures for 1911; and withdrawals were returned at £22,476, as against £19,130 for the previous year.

The credit of the bank on the 31st December, 1912, was £38,576, or an increase of £3,795.

The interest paid to depositors during the year amounted to £824, as compared with £729 in 1911; and the interest received from investments was £1,034, as against £845 in the preceding year.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

Police.

The total strength of the police force of all ranks on the 31st December, 1912, was 838, being one below the authorised strength, and was distributed as follows:—

General police	520
Escort police	206
Mines police	53
Railway police...	59
Total	838

The establishment of the force was augmented during the year by the following additions:—

General.

1 staff instructor.
2 senior superintendents.
2 superintendents.
7 police clerks and interpreters.
1 sergeant.
2 second-class constables.
3 third-class constables.

Escort.

1 sergeant.
2 corporals.
4 second-class constables.
8 third-class constables.

The number of recruits enlisted was 334, as compared with 262 in 1911.

The general level of physique and intelligence among those who were recruited to the general police was on a par with that of the previous year.

Excellent work was done by the escort police during the year, no losses occurring of consignments of specie entrusted to their charge; good reports were also returned with regard to the railway police.

There were 90 cases of dismissal for various offences, as against 86 in 1911.

The detection and prevention of crime compared very favourably with preceding years. A noticeable feature was the prevalence of the crime locally designated "money doubling," a method of extracting large sums from a credulous public by the assumption of magical powers of increasing any money deposited with the principals. It is satisfactory to note that by the strenuous efforts of the police this evil was considerably abated by the end of the year.

The health of the force was good throughout 1912, and the police gave active assistance to the medical authorities in dealing with outbreaks of yellow fever in Accra and small-pox in various parts of the Colony.

Prisons.

The four central prisons of the Colony, in which long-sentence prisoners are confined, are situate at Accra, Cape Coast, Elmina and Seccondee.

Prisoners whose sentences are less than six months serve their time in the minor gaols at Axim, Seccondee (Fort Orange), Tarquah, Saltpond, Winnebah, Akuse, Addah and Quittah. At Obuasi and Coomassie, in Ashanti, prisoners undergo sentences up to three years; minor gaols are at Dunkwa, Kintampo, Sunyani and Krachi.

No new prisons were declared during the year.

The number of prisoners admitted in 1912 was 6,064, an increase of 590 over the figures for the previous year. The daily average of prisoners in the Colony and Ashanti was 1,046, as compared with 978 in 1911, an increase of 68.

The reports on the various prisons show that the discipline maintained was generally satisfactory, and for the latter part of the year was good, though the first six months were characterised by outbreaks of insubordination.

The total earnings for prison industries and labour amounted to £2,528, as against £2,278 in the preceding year, an increase of £250.

The health of the prisoners generally was good.

Criminal Statistics.

The total number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the Courts in the Colony and its dependencies was 13,595, an increase of 1,184, as compared with 1911. Of these, 2,131 were acquitted. The convictions obtained numbered 11,460, as against 10,377 in the previous year.

The number of cases in the Supreme Courts of the Colony in 1911 and 1912 were as follows:—

	1911.	1912.
Convictions for offences against the person	71	46
Convictions for slave-dealing	2	—
Convictions for offences against property (other than prædial larceny) ...	26	16
Convictions for other offences	41	24
Acquittals	81	108
	221	194

The comparative figures in respect of the summary convictions for the past two years are appended:—

	1911.	1912.
Convictions for offences against the person	862	1,041
Convictions for slave dealing	6	7
Convictions for offences against property (other than prædial larceny)...	1,228	1,430
Convictions for other offences	5,545	6,011
Acquittals	1,417	1,494
	9,058	9,983
Grand total for the Colony ...	9,279	10,177

Summary jurisdiction alone obtains in Ashanti; the figures in respect of 1911 and 1912 are as follows:—

In the Superior Courts.	1911.	1912.
Convictions for offences against the person	14	25
Convictions for slave dealing	1	—
Convictions for offences against property (other than prædial larceny) ...	16	10
Convictions for other offences	9	11
Acquittals	16	18
	56	64

In the Inferior Courts.	1911.	1912.
Convictions for offences against the person	200	354
Convictions for slave dealing	2	3
Convictions for offences against public health	897	1,001
Convictions for offences against property (other than prædial larceny) ...	277	261
Convictions for other offences	545	680
Acquittals	355	409
	2,296	2,708
Grand total for Ashanti ...	2,332	2,772

In the Northern Territories trial is also summary, the figures for the past two years being as follows:—

In the Superior Courts.	1911.	1912.
Convictions for offences against the person	7	1
Convictions for offences against property (other than prædial larceny) ...	—	—
Convictions for other offences	—	6
Acquittals	4	7
	11	14

In the Inferior Courts.	1911.	1912.
Convictions for other offences against the person	94	108
Convictions for offences against public health	183	186
Convictions for offences against property (other than prædial larceny) ...	109	106
Convictions for other offences	262	137
Acquittals	141	95
	789	632
Grand total for the Northern Territories	800	646

Native Tribunals.

Returns of cases heard before native tribunals are not sufficiently accurate for much reliance to be placed on the figures. Native customary law does not generally discriminate between civil and criminal actions, although in some divisions a distinction is drawn. The returns indicate that 2,148 cases were heard, of which 108 were shown as civil actions; on these judgment was given in 27 instances for the defendant and in 81 for the plaintiff. The cases classified as criminal comprise offences connected with marriage laws, fetish practices and breach of oath; assault was responsible for 381; offences against property for 307; and offences against public health, 32. Peremptory imprisonment was inflicted in 123 instances; imprisonment in lieu of fine in 38; and fines in 1,875; while in 4 cases trivial punishments were imposed.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The total population of the Gold Coast Colony and its dependencies according to the most recent census—that of 1911—is 1,503,386.

No census was returned for 1912, but provision was made for the greater accuracy of future returns by the passing of Ordinances in connection with the compulsory registration of births and deaths, and of the arrivals and departures of Europeans and Asiatics. These Ordinances did not come into practical operation until the latter quarter of the year, and it is early to judge of their utility.

The number of Europeans resident in the Colony during the year is given as 2,367, as compared with 2,245 during 1911.

Decreases of 4·46 in the death rate and 4·4 in the invaliding rate per thousand are recorded, the mortality being highest among the officials. An analysis of the death and invaliding statistics is appended:—

1911.	Number of Residents.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Death rate per 1,000.	Invaliding rate per 1,000.
Officials	566	4	27	7·06	47·70
Merchants	605	14	20	23·14	33·05
Mining companies ...	922	16	31	17·35	33·62
Missions	152	3	3	19·73	19·73
	2,245	37	81	16·48	36·08
1912.					
Officials	586	8	13	13·65	22·18
Merchants	668	7	24	10·47	35·92
Mining companies ...	953	11	35	11·54	36·72
Missions	160	2	3	12·50	18·75
	2,367	28	75	11·82	31·68

1911.	Number.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Death rate per 1,000.	Invaliding rate per 1,000.
Colony	1,715	34	56	19·82	32·65
Ashanti	463	3	23	6·47	49·67
Northern Territories	67	—	2	—	29·85
	2,245	37	81	16·48	36·08
1912.					
Colony	1,811	24	61	13·25	33·68
Ashanti	470	3	13	6·38	27·70
Northern Territories	86	1	1	11·62	11·62
	2,367	28	75	12·25	31·68

Death in the case of the eight European officials was due in two cases to yellow fever, in two to blackwater fever, and in two to malaria, the remaining two being due to non-climatic causes.

There were four cases of yellow fever amongst Europeans, all of which proved fatal. Of officials, 13 were invalided owing to:—malaria, 3; blackwater fever, 2; neurasthenia, 2; adenitis, 1; neuritis, 1; various, 4; and of non-officials 62, due to:—malaria, 22; blackwater, 6; dysentery, 6; anæmia, 3; gastritis, 2; various, 23.

The number of Europeans coming under treatment was 1,004, as against 878 in 1911.

No means exist whereby accurate statistics relating to the health of natives can be obtained. The returns show that the number of attendances for hospital and dispensary treatment was 25,964, or 1,767 more than in the previous year. Treatment was given for 2,282 cases of malaria, 1,931 of helminthic diseases, and 549 for dysentery.

In all, 46,234 cases of disease were treated, of which 257 proved fatal—the figures for 1911 being 42,389 and 184, respectively.

There were several outbreaks of smallpox in the Eastern Province of the Colony during the year, and slight outbreaks occurred in the Central and Western Provinces. In Ashanti one case was recorded during the year, and no cases were reported in the Northern Territories.

The number of successful vaccinations performed was 23,232.

There were 104 cases of sleeping sickness reported during the year, and there were three deaths. The cases were distributed as follows: 4 in the Colony, 3 in the Northern Territories, the rest in Ashanti, chiefly in the Western Province.

There were three cases of yellow fever among natives in Accra, all of whom recovered.

The following table shows the native mortality as registered in the hospital records and the cemeteries of the principal towns:—

	Hospital records.	Burial Permit records.
1907	113	1,517
1908	554	1,159
1909	232	1,611
1910	271	2,099
1911	184	1,932
1912	—	2,166

The appended table gives the results of the meteorological observations taken at the stations mentioned during the year:—

Station.	Temperature.						Rainfall.	
	Solar maximum.	Minimum on grass.	Shade maximum.	Shade minimum.	Range.	Mean.	Amount in inches.	Degree of humidity.
Accra	143·71	74·15	85·59	72·60	12·98	79·09	20·53	79·08
Aburi	143·86	67·38	84·45	66·57	17·87	75·92	32·40	84·57
Addah	148·15	73·40	84·05	76·06	7·82	80·08	27·16	82·47
Quittah	138·55	66·18	87·16	74·43	12·75	80·79	17·49	76·72
Cape Coast ...	128·40	63·43	86·13	72·49	13·63	79·26	20·10	82·59
Seccondee	130·04	68·79	87·39	71·34	16·44	79·35	33·32	58·22
Axim	131·34	59·09	84·68	72·41	12·04	75·77	63·59	90·48
Tarquah	151·97	70·49	91·73	71·79	19·43	81·75	52·06	78·73
Coomassie	137·10	61·87	86·69	70·65	15·97	78·66	50·54	84·48
Kintampo	145·47	—	90·16	69·56	20·61	77·02	—	74·09
Sunyani	128·36	56·28	83·00	53·68	27·17	64·62	36·90	82·95
Gambaga	—	70·28	93·40	72·33	21·55	82·30	39·37	59·29
Tamale	151·10	52·98	95·78	66·89	28·80	77·95	27·20	57·24

Sanitation.

The sanitary conditions under the sanitary branch of the Medical Department show, generally, a marked improvement, but the inadequacy of water supplies remains a cardinal difficulty. There is a pipe-borne supply at Obuasi, in Ashanti, and waterworks at Accra and Seccondee are in course of construction.

During the year £42,053 was spent by the Public Works Department on sanitary improvements, and, in addition to other works, 17,612 lineal yards of concrete drain were laid and 3,141 lineal yards repaired or reconstructed; 22,190 lineal yards of open cut drains were made and 467,066 lineal yards cleaned; 15,458,005 square yards of vegetation were cleared; 594 pools or excavations were filled; 82,425 square yards of marsh land were filled and drained; and 6,352 drains and 3,693 pools were treated with crude petroleum.

The sum of £32,922 was expended under the head of sanitation.

In addition to the normal expenditure the following sums were spent:—

	£
Sleeping sickness preventive measures	1,807
Yellow fever do. do.	960

In 1912 5,677 prosecutions were made, and 5,590 convictions were obtained in the Courts for offences against sanitary laws and regulations.

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

The revenue of the post and telegraph department for 1912 amounted to £35,672, an increase of £4,161 over the figures for the previous year.

The department also collected £7,533 on behalf of the African Direct Telegraph Company and foreign administrations on account of telegrams forwarded; £14,018 on behalf of the Judicial Department, and £11,839 in respect of Customs duties levied on parcels; all of these sums showing increases over the corresponding figures for 1911.

The expenditure for the year amounted to £35,714, as against £29,781 in the preceding year.

The business dealt with by the department for the last two years is shown in the appended statement:—

	1911.	1912.
Sale of stamps for postal purposes	£10,376	£12,569
Letters and postcards received and despatched ...	5,009,407	5,061,059
Registered articles	414,271	473,758
Parcels	82,958	75,896
Money orders (value)	£49,491	£47,953
Postal do. do.	£148,418	£164,923
Do. do. (numbers) ...	214,954	232,934
Telegrams, public	191,062	190,235
Do. official	82,360	80,055

Two telegraph offices were closed during the year, the total number open to the public in the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories being forty-six, with a length of wire amounting to 1,492 miles.

A wireless telegraph station was erected at Accra.

Telephone exchanges are established at Accra, Seccondee, Tarquah and Dodowa, that at Cape Coast having been closed. The public subscribe for 76 of the 151 connections at the four exchanges.

IX.—ASHANTI.

The total revenue collected in Ashanti during 1912 was £50,265, as compared with £50,319 in the previous year, a decrease of £54.

The expenditure in 1912 was £148,685, as against £146,317 in 1911, showing an increase of £2,368.

The imports by railway amounted to 16,469 tons, as against 13,998 in the previous year, an increase of 2,471 tons. There was a marked increase in the number of cattle imported, the great majority coming in from the north.

The chief exports were rubber, cocoa, kola, cattle, sheep, and hides.

The quantity of rubber exported by rail is estimated at 952 tons, a decrease of 254 on the figures for 1911. This is due to the systematic over-tapping of the wild trees by the natives, a practice which some of the chiefs have had the foresight to check. Cocoa shows an increase of 26 per cent. on the previous year's figures, 6,337 tons being exported; and the demand for kola was steadily maintained, 3,000 tons being exported.

The amount of gold produced during the year was valued at £517,893, as against £530,583 in 1911.

The chief interests of the natives now lie in the direction of agriculture, with especial reference to the cultivation of cocoa, and travelling inspectors were constantly employed in giving instructions as to the proper care of plantations.

Education continued to make steady progress, the natives displaying great eagerness to obtain the advantages of secular education for their children.

European hospitals are established at Coomassie and Obuasi, and native hospitals at Coomassie, Obuasi, Sunyani, and Kintampo.

Satisfactory reports are returned with regard to the discipline and efficiency of the Police and Prisons Departments.

No census has been taken since 1911, when the total population was returned as 287,814.

A marked improvement in the general health of the community is recorded for 1912, and the sanitation was well maintained.

Relations between the administration and the natives continued to be excellent, and the prospects of Ashanti for the future, in the direction both of political amity and trading prosperity, are very promising.

Full details and statistics may be found in the Annual Report on Ashanti by the Chief Commissioner.

X.—NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

The total revenue collected in the Northern Territories during 1912 amounted to £2,994, as compared with £2,426 in 1911, an increase of £568.

The expenditure showed a net increase of £13,809.

A general increase is reported in the value of imports during the year, the principal articles being cotton and woollen goods, silk handkerchiefs, hardware, haberdashery, beads, brass rods, tobacco, tinned provisions, and kola nuts. There was a steady export of cattle, while shea-butter and dawa-dawa found a ready market in Ashanti and the Colony. The trade statistics which are kept at all administrative stations do not represent the volume of trade with any accuracy, as the registration of live stock and goods is voluntary and several of the trade routes do not pass through provincial or district stations.

In spite of an unusually small rainfall harvests were abundant throughout the dependency; and cassava, ginger, sweet potatoes, and rice were distributed by the agricultural station at Tamale to the local chiefs for planting on their farms.

The British Cotton Growing Association, which has established presses at Tamale and Tamale-Port, was successful in inducing the natives to take an increased interest in cotton growing.

The Government School at Tamale was very well attended during the year, the daily average being 74, as against 56 in 1911. A school was opened in April at Gambaga, and requests have been preferred for the establishment of new schools at Wa and Bole.

The general health of both Europeans and natives was good, although the return for European officials is slightly more unfavourable than that for the preceding year.

No epidemic occurred during the year, and the chiefs and people appear to have begun to realise the importance of maintaining their houses and villages in a sanitary condition.

A few minor disturbances alone interrupted the peaceful administration of the Northern Territories during the year; and it is satisfactory to record that the chiefs have assisted the Government officers in the suppression of crime and the detection of malefactors, with the result that there was a general decrease in crime throughout the dependency and more sympathetic relations between the chiefs and the administrative officers.

Detailed information as to the Protectorate will be found in the Annual Report of the Chief Commissioner.

XI.—RAILWAYS AND ROADS.

The total capital liability in respect of the Seccondee-Coomassie Railway to the 31st December, 1912, stood at £2,414,961.

This sum includes the cost of all permanent improvements, additional plant, machinery, and rolling stock provided from time to time since the opening of the line, and also the cost of the Prestea-Broomassie branch.

During the year the following amounts were charged against the capital account:—

	£
Lowering No. 1 jetty	80
Improved station arrangements at Abosso ...	204
Engine shed extension at Tarquah	1,286
One inspection car, 3 third-class and brake composite carriages	2,912
Additional iron shed and locomotive workshop fittings	2,066
Twenty-five steel low-sided waggons	9,080
Two additional locomotives of 151 class ...	6,212
Two additional barrack quarters for 2nd class officers	1,750
Additional expenditure in connection with the Tarquah-Prestea branch...	128
Construction of the Accra-Pakro branch up to 31st December, 1912	346,403

The gross revenue for the year amounted to £315,373, and exceeded that for 1911 by £29,456. The estimated revenue exceeded the actual revenue by £39,627. The reason for this difference is attributable to the reduction in the goods tariff introduced on July 1st, 1912, and to the fact that the Accra-Akwapim railway was worked for six instead of for nine months as anticipated, the line not having been handed over until July 10th.

The net revenue for the year was £194,405, or £10,607 more than in 1911, and represents 8·05 per cent. of the total capital expenditure at the 31st of December, 1912.

The appended table shows the sources from which these earnings were derived:—

—	Coaching.	Goods.	Sundry Earnings.	Total.
Tarquah-Prestea	10,696	12,939	122	23,757
Broomassie	481	316	1	798
Accra-Akwapim...	9,845	27,640	114	37,599
Seccondee-Coomassie Main Line	52,880	196,339	4,001	253,219
Total	73,902	237,234	4,238	315,373

These figures do not include the sum of £18,155 which was paid by the contractors to Government during the provisional working of the line from December, 1911, to June, 1912.

The average receipts per mile of open line amounted to £1,420, as against £1,520 in 1911. The decrease is accounted for by the reduction in tariff and the fact that receipts for six months only on the Accra-Akwapim line are taken into account.

The receipts per train mile are £1 1*s.* 9*d.*, as compared with £1 4*s.* in 1911. The increase over the figures for 1911 in the coaching traffic receipts was £12,031, and in the goods traffic £17,120.

The revenue from coaching and goods traffic was, respectively, £73,902 and £237,233, as compared with £61,871 and £220,113 in 1911.

The total tonnage hauled amounted to 197,421 tons. Of this total 2,167 tons represent Government stores and 380 tons construction materials. The increase for 1912 is 14,077 tons. There was also an increase of 102,065 in the number of passengers carried.

The percentage of the current expenditure to revenue was 38·35, as compared with 35·71 in 1911. The percentage of the total capital and recurrent expenditure to revenue amounts to 45·83; in 1911 the percentage was 44·8.

The expenditure of the combined railways for the year, exclusive of a sum of £23,590, which was charged against capital account (improvements), amounted to £120,967, being £18,848 in excess of the actual expenditure in 1911, and £3,475 over the original estimate.

The amount paid in claims, &c., for goods lost, delayed and damaged was £411 11*s.* 10*d.*

The general financial position of the Government railways (open line) and results of working to the 31st of December, 1912, are as follows:—

Total capital expenditure ...	£2,414,961 0*s.* 0*d.*
Total revenue earned	£315,373 0*s.* 0*d.*
Total working expenditure ...	£120,967 0*s.* 0*d.*
Extraordinary expenditure chargeable to capital ...	£23,590 0*s.* 0*d.*
Proportion of working expenditure to revenue	38·35 per cent.
Proportion of total expenditure (working and extraordinary) to revenue	45·83 per cent.
Net revenue earned	£194,405 0*s.* 0*d.*
Interest upon capital expenditure	8·05 per cent.
Revenue per mile open (222 miles)	£1,420 0*s.* 0*d.*
Expenditure per mile open ...	£544 0*s.* 0*d.*
Total train mileage, exclusive of banking and shunting ...	288,914 miles.
Earnings per train mile ...	£1 1*s.* 9*d.*
Expenditure per train mile ...	£0 8*s.* 4*d.*
Net earnings per mile open ...	£875 0*s.* 0*d.*
Net earnings per train mile ...	£0 13*s.* 5*d.*
Total number of passengers carried	638,365
Gross tonnage of goods and minerals	197,421 tons.
Average fare per passenger carried	£0 2*s.* 3*d.*

Average earnings per goods ton mile (public and Government traffic) Seccondee line ...	6·32 pence.
Average earnings per goods ton mile (public and Government traffic) Accra line	9·49 pence.
Proportion of goods receipts to total revenue	75·22 per cent.
Proportion of coaching receipts to total revenue	23·43 ,,
Proportion of down to up traffic (goods) tonnage	55·11 ,,
Proportion of down to up traffic (goods) receipts	39·2 ,,

Increases in the commodities carried appear under cotton goods, fish, native produce, flour and timber (exported); and decreases under building materials, coal, mining machinery, firewood and timber (imported).

A summary of the accidents which have occurred on the Seccondee-Coomassie line for the past two years is appended:—

	1911.	1912.
Engine failure	27	16
Derailments	65	61
Fallen trees, &c.	56	62
Trolley accidents	3	6
Washouts of line and slips ...	—	4
Personal, fatal	11	6
,, non-fatal	7	16
Miscellaneous	46	20
Total	215	191

On the Accra line the following accidents occurred:—

Engine failure	4
Derailments	17
Personal, fatal	1
,, non-fatal	1
Miscellaneous	4
Total	27

No blame attached to the railway in any of the cases which proved fatal.

On the Seccondee line 244 persons were charged with offences under the Railway Ordinance, 212 convictions being obtained.

On the Accra line 22 prosecutions resulted in 14 convictions being obtained.

The Accra-Akwapim railway was taken over from the contractors on July 1st and worked under the railway administration with satisfactory results. The line was opened as far as Mangoase, and a survey of the proposed extension to Komfrodua was carried out; construction work is now in hand.

The quantity of cocoa carried on this line was 14,159 tons, while 6,593 tons were conveyed on the Seccondee-Coomassie line.

An inspection of the Government railways was carried out by Major Waghorn, R.E., and a report was presented by him early in the year.

Roads.

The main roads of the Colony are constructed and maintained by a branch of the Public Works Department. In addition to these 2,096 miles of roads in the Colony have been placed under the Roads Ordinance (No. 13 of 1894) and are kept clear of bush and made passable by the native chiefs. A chief receives every quarter, under the provisions of this Ordinance, a payment proportionate to the length of road so kept in repair, calculated, in the discretion of the District Commissioner, at a rate of 5*s*. to £1 per mile.

The principal roads under direct Government supervision are as follows:—

(*a*) The Accra-Dodowa Road, about 27 miles in length. This road is used regularly for motor traffic.

(*b*) The Accra-Aburi Road, about 25 miles in length, of which the first 13 miles are the same as the Accra-Dodowa Road. It is used by motor lorries as far as Ayimensa, at the foot of the Akwapim Hills, and motor cars can ascend the hills to Aburi.

(*c*) The Nsawam-Kibbi Road, about 36 miles in length, was originally constructed by a mining company from Accra to Kibbi, and its maintenance was taken in charge by the Government in 1904. Since the opening of the Accra-Akwapim railway, however, traffic in the Accra-Nsawam section has declined and the northern portion only is being kept in repair. This portion of the road is being reconstructed and steel and concrete bridges are being built.

(*d*) The Nsawam-Asamangkese Road, about 30 miles in length, is in course of construction.

(*e*) The Winnebah-Nsaba Road, about 25 miles in length, has been constructed for the use of motor lorries and other vehicular traffic to Nsaba, and is being continued to Asantemang.

(*f*) The Saltpond-Nsuaem Road, about 58 miles in length, is being re-formed for motor traffic, and steel and concrete bridges are replacing those of timber construction.

(*g*) The Cape Coast-Prahsu Road, about 73 miles in length, the first 31 miles of which are under process of reconstruction, is being provided with bridges of permanent character.

(*h*) Among the lesser roads maintained or in course of construction at the close of the year may be mentioned the following:—

	Miles.
Prestea Railway Station Road	½
Axim-Ancobra Road	2¾
Akuse-Amedica Road	1½
Cape Coast-Elmina Road	8
Asebu-Abakrampa Road	3
Broomassie-Insu Road	20
Adawso-Mangoase Road	7¼
Somanya-Akuse Road	10
Kpong-Akuse Road	6
Danoe-Dsodje Road	16
Cape Coast-Jukwa Road	14¼

(*i*) The Coomassie-Ejura Road in Ashanti, about 62 miles in length, has been constructed by a special department.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Immigration and Emigration.

No accurate statistics can be compiled under this head as there is no general system of registration of persons either entering or leaving the Colony. It is estimated that some 3,500 labourers, few of whom become permanent residents, enter the Colony every year in search of employment. Most of these immigrants are natives of the Kroo coast (Liberia), Sierra Leone, and Lagos. A certain number of natives of the artisan class leave the Gold Coast for varying periods spent in such neighbouring administrations as offer employment for skilled labour; but during the year the local demand for services of this nature led to a considerable decline in the number of this class of emigrants. Under the provisions of the European and Asiatic Passengers Ordinance, which came into force on the 1st of July, masters of ships are now required to furnish returns of all European or Asiatic passengers arriving at or departing from any place in the Colony.

Public Works.

The total expenditure on Public Works amounted to £223,152, as compared with £162,494 in 1911. Annually recurrent works show an increase of £4,611, works and buildings of £42,054, and roads and bridges of £3,424.

The following are the more important works commenced, in progress, or completed during the year:—

At Accra, the quarters for the Municipal Inspector, the extension to the printing office, the mess room for native clerks, and the erection of the wireless station were completed. An addition was made to Government House and dormitories were built for the Technical Schools. The outer wall of the Boys' School, the Training Institution, and Technical School, a double bungalow, and two barrack quarters were completed; while repairs were carried out in connection with the sea wall, High Court, and Colonial

Hospital, the latter being enclosed with mosquito-proof gauze. Considerable progress was made with the erection of the new European hospital, the rest-house, harbour and water works, while sanitary improvements on an extensive scale were carried out.

At Seccondee a rest-house was built, and the Treasury and Town Council offices, second-class quarters, Public Works Department stores, and two types of bungalow were nearing completion by the end of the year.

At Dunkwa a post office and court house were built, while the construction of the police station and barracks was well advanced.

At Tarquah bungalows for the Sanitary Officer and Public Works Department officials were completed, together with an infectious diseases hospital.

Post offices were built at Nsawam, Adawso, Somanya, Akuse and Aburi.

At Nsawam the police station and barracks and the rest-house were completed. At Aburi the construction of a four-roomed bungalow and entomological laboratory was in progress.

In Ashanti bungalows for the nursing sisters, Conservator of Forests, and Veterinary Officer were built at Coomassie; and considerable progress was made with the erection of veterinary offices, dispensers' quarters, forestry offices, transport stores and new rest-house.

At Kintampo a native hospital and post office were built, and the new bungalows for the Provincial and District Commissioner were nearing completion. The new bungalows for the District Commissioner and Inspector of Mines, and the police station and barracks at Obuasi were well advanced.

At Tamale, in the Northern Territories, the Public Works Department stores, offices, and sheds, and the Treasury vault were in hand.

Extensive sanitary improvements were carried out at 'Axim, Dixcove, Dunkwa, Tarquah, and Chama in the Western Province; Nsawam, Aburi, Adawso, Akuse, and Addah in the Eastern Province; and Cape Coast in the Central Province. The sanitation of Coomassie and Kintampo also received attention.

At Accra progress was made with surface water drainage, and several swamps were reclaimed.

To provide suitable houses for persons dispossessed, owing to the necessity of clearing unsanitary and congested areas, model houses were erected by the Public Works Department and sold, the payments being spread over a period of years. Building was also encouraged by a system of advancing materials from store, repayment being arranged by easy instalments in each case.

Altogether 4,834 lineal yards of new roads were cleared, levelled, and kept in repair.

Acquisition and demolition of insanitary dwellings was carried out on a large scale, 60 properties in all being acquired.

The most important sanitary works at Seccondee were the construction of 5,428 lineal yards of concrete drains and the reclamation of the Sweet Water Lagoon.

The new Hausa Zongo was completed and extended and various new townships laid out; the road surface constructed amounted to 45,207 yards super.

The total sum expended on sanitation by the Public Works Department was £42,053.

Water Works.

The Accra water works made good progress during the year, in spite of the difficulty experienced in obtaining satisfactory labour.

The light railway between Accra and the dam was maintained in good order and sidings were added in two places.

Additions were also made to the work yard, including a cement testing room and a bridge to afford better access to the explosives magazine. One stone crusher was erected and put into operation, a water tank was erected near the site of the filters, and work on the foundation for the permanent filters was approaching completion at the end of the year.

Excellent progress was made with the 12-inch gravitation main, the work being within a mile of the transhipment station in December, in spite of a break of four months owing to the incidence of leave. In view of engineering difficulties and the expense involved, the scheme for the construction of a dam in the valley of the River Densu was abandoned in favour of a scheme of storage reservoirs, work on which was commenced.

A four-roomed bungalow was erected at Weshiang for the use of the staff, and the native village was completed, providing a total of 48 huts for the use of the labourers on the works.

An experiment as to the possibility of making bricks proved that this industry could be pursued to advantage if a properly equipped yard were provided.

At Seccondee no construction work was done, but the railway to the works was commenced, formation being completed by the end of the year. Preliminary investigation was carried out as to the depth of the rock at the proposed sites of the dam and overflow.

The village of Osofocrum, which was considered to be in too close proximity to the works, was removed to a new site laid out for the purpose; compensation was paid to the inhabitants.

Accra Harbour Works.

No constructional work was done on the breakwater, but its extension was under consideration.

A ramp was built at the shoreward end to facilitate the landing of cargo, and proved of great assistance.

Operations during the year were mainly confined to the removal of silt from the harbour. Nearly 180,000 tons of sand were

removed by the sand pump. A tunnel some 60 feet in length was constructed to protect the delivery pipes from the heavy surfs.

An examination of the sea bed in the harbour was made by means of probing, &c., with a view to finding suitable foundations for a new wharf.

Over 50,000 tons of cargo were dealt with in the sheltered area of the harbour, as much as 4,000 tons having been shipped or landed in one week.

The expenditure during the year was £12,583.

Seccondee.

Good progress was made with the construction of the breakwater in spite of the heavy surf, and a length of 227½ feet was completed, making a total length of 355 feet.

A sheltering concrete parapet 209 feet in length was built on the seaward side.

The two abutments were finished, in readiness for the erection of iron jetties, and the construction of the concrete slope was commenced.

The railway quay was extended by 99 feet for the purpose of affording more accommodation for the shipping of mahogany logs.

The expenditure during the year amounted to £24,537.

Survey.

The additional temporary staff provided in 1911 proved successful in bringing the work of this department up to date. During 1912 the staff was gradually reduced to more normal limits, while the department was in a position to cope with the applications which were received.

The greater part of the work was cadastral. Including those in hand, both in the field and in the drafting office, 36 concessions were completed; three being in hand at the end of the year.

The number of applications received during 1912 was 14. The total receipts of the department amounted to £3,708, as against £3,348 in 1911.

The topographical branch of the department was brought up to full strength in September with the object of compiling an accurate map of the Northern Territories and completing the map of Northern Ashanti.

The surveys in connection with the water supply schemes at Accra and Seccondee were brought to a satisfactory completion in October.

The special surveys undertaken for the Wallis Company were completed early in the year. Further progress was made with the survey of towns, those at Cape Coast and Akuse being completed in the course of the year, while work of this nature was also done at Accra.

TRANSPORT.

The total number of loads dealt with by the Transport Department in 1912 was 48,000, as compared with 40,709 in the previous year. In addition, 922 carriers were employed on long engagements, as against 901 in 1911.

The delivery of mails to the outstations beyond Coomassie, in Ashanti, and to the Northern Territories was carried out by this department: 1,156 bags were transported as against 1,126, being 36 more than in 1911.

Some difficulty was experienced in maintaining the supply of permanent carriers during the year, as labour was generally scarce, and opportunities of temporary employment on favourable terms by private firms were not infrequent. Arrangements were made for the introduction of a higher rate of pay and of a distinct uniform for the carriers in permanent employment, and seem to have been successful in restoring the popularity of this service.

The safety of the loads in charge of carriers is ensured by the system in force of savings bank deposits. These deposits amount to about £4,000 for 543 carriers.

The results of the work dealt with by the department during the year are tabulated below:—

Seccondee—Headquarters.

	Loads.
Loads despatched by railway...	16,000
,, ,, by carriers...	30
,, ,, by sea	800
,, ,, locally	200
Loads moved belonging to officers passing through	10,000
Carriers with officers travelling	1,000
Total at Seccondee	28,030
Carriers engaged on contract for Government ...	895
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, companies, &c...	27

Coomassie.

	Loads.
Loads despatched by railway...	500
,, ,, by carriers to the Northern Territories	2,705
,, ,, by carriers to stations in Ashanti	1,630
,, distributed in Coomassie	4,729
,, moved belonging to officers passing through	5,000
Bags of mails sent up-country	1,156
Carriers with officers to the Northern Territories ...	1,410
,, ,, ,, and troops in Ashanti ...	1,600
Total at Coomassie	18,730

Suitability of Climate for Europeans and Opening for White Labour.

The climate, though hot and damp, is cooler than that of most tropical countries situated in similar latitudes. It is not in itself unhealthy, but an evil reputation has been earned for it in the past by the prevalence of mosquito-borne diseases, against which all possible precautions have constantly to be taken. The rainy season is marked by a considerable fall in the temperature, which is found to be refreshing to many Europeans, but proves trying to some.

All Government officials and employees of mercantile firms and mining companies are engaged in the United Kingdom; it is inadvisable for a European to come to the Colony for the purpose of seeking employment.

Compared with Eastern colonies, the wages on the Gold Coast are high. The rates for domestic servants vary from £1 to £6 per month, £1 10*s*. to £2 being the average, and cooks are paid from £2 to £6 per month.

The Government rate for carriers is 1*s*. per diem and 3*d*. subsistence money. Contract labourers and carriers under contract for a period of months are now also paid 1*s*. a day and 3*d*. subsistence instead of 25*s*. a month and 3*d*. a day subsistence as formerly.

Native carpenters, masons, and smiths find ready employment at rates of wages varying from 1*s*. 6*d*. to 4*s*. 2*d*. a day.

Generally, the cost of living, except in the Northern Territories, is high. Frozen meat of fair quality can be purchased from the mail steamers at the principal ports, and there is a cold-storage plant at Tarquah; but in many other places Europeans are dependent, to a great extent, on tinned provisions. Goats' flesh and fowls are obtainable in most localities, and beef and mutton can be purchased in towns where there are Mohammedan communities. In the Northern Territories meat and other foodstuffs are both abundant and inexpensive.

Native Affairs.

Commissions of Inquiry determined the relative political positions of the chiefs in the Seccondee-Dixcove, the Quittah, Addah, and portions of the Axim and Volta River districts. Relations between the chiefs and people and the administration continued to be excellent. A scarcity of corn was felt on the eastern frontier as the result of a drought about the middle of the year, but this led to nothing more serious than the inconvenience of enhanced prices. The general prosperity in the agricultural districts of the Eastern and Central Provinces, though not always accompanied by moral benefits, tends to improve the standard of living and to awaken interest in education.

The Native Jurisdiction Ordinance, on the whole, has worked well, and, though experience shows that its details will require amendment in the future, it provides an easily accessible justice generally suited to the needs of the people.

Changes in Establishment.

The Governor, Mr. James Jamieson Thorburn, C.M.G., proceeded on leave on the 29th of June and retired on the 15th of September on the ground of ill-health. Major Herbert Bryan, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, administered the Government from June 29th to December 25th.

Sir Hugh Clifford, K.C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, was appointed Governor on the 11th of November and arrived to assume the administration on the 26th of December.

Mr. W. R. Townsend, Circuit Judge of the Protectorate of Sierra Leone, was appointed Attorney-General on the 8th of December, 1912, on the retirement on pension of Mr. A. Hudson. He arrived and assumed duty in the Colony on the 13th of December.

Mr. P. L. H. Archer, Postmaster-General, Southern Nigeria, was appointed Comptroller of Customs on the retirement on pension of Mr. S. J. Hood.

Mr. A. E. Cruickshank, Traffic Manager, Uganda Railway, was appointed General Manager of the Government Railways on the 12th of June, on the retirement on pension of Mr. W. E. Smith.

General Observations.

The year 1912 has been one of remarkable progress and prosperity. The returns of revenue and value of imports and exports show a large excess on the records of any previous year. The exports of gold reached the high figure of £1,439,268, and indicate that the mining industry is placed on a satisfactory basis. The value of cocoa exported amounted to £1,642,733, and the Gold Coast must now be placed foremost among the cocoa-producing countries of the world. An important feature of this industry is that it has been developed by, and is entirely in the hands of, the native population of the country. The methods of cultivation employed are, to a great extent, primitive, and though the ignorance of the farmer is now counteracted by the natural richness of the soil, it is clear that much has to be done, both by example and instruction in better methods, if the industry is to be maintained or extended. The Agricultural Department is giving earnest attention to this problem. Every district is regularly visited by travelling instructors, while experimental plantations are being established at the centres of several of the principal divisions.

The question of transport presents great difficulty, and in some districts where the population is sparse and labour hard to obtain the farmer has resorted to the expedient of selling his crop as it stands to itinerant middlemen, to be picked, cured, and transported to the nearest port—a system which must result in injury to the trees and an indifferently prepared product.

Railway extensions and improved facilities of access to the railway are essential to the permanent establishment of this industry, and this policy is recognised and is being pursued.

In some of the districts where cocoa has been most successful there has been a general and even alarming rise in the price of food stuffs, due mainly to the abandonment of cultivation of such crops in favour of the more remunerative product.

This feature is, perhaps, incidental to the rapid growth of the cocoa trade, and conditions may be expected to become more normal as time goes on.

The general conditions of land tenure in the Colony and the operation of the Concessions Ordinance formed the subject of investigation by a special Commissioner, Mr. H. Conway Belfield, C.M.G., whose report was issued in June. Following on this report, a Committee was appointed by the Secretary of State to consider questions relating to land generally in West Africa. This Committee had not concluded its enquiry at the end of the year.

Reorganisation of the Post and Telegraph Department resulted in considerable improvement in that service. A wireless station was established at Accra, and experiments were made with a portable installation, communication being successfully effected with the Accra station from both Seccondee and Coomassie.

There have been no disturbances during the year to interrupt the peaceful administration of the country. Various questions affecting tribal organisation have formed the subject of careful investigation by the Secretary for Native Affairs, and the decision in each case has been accepted without demur. This result is satisfactory both as being a departure from the system of tedious and expensive litigation, which has been only too prevalent in the past, and also as illustrating the increasing confidence in Government administration.

The reform of the native tribunals effected by the amendment of the Native Jurisdiction Ordinance has been followed by improvement in tribal administration. In the majority of the divisions, bylaws dealing with sanitation and the cultivation of cocoa, palm trees, and other economic products have been issued and enforced. The interest of the people in the system of government by the native rulers is indicated by the fact that several chiefs have been deposed for misgovernment, incapacity, or drunkenness.

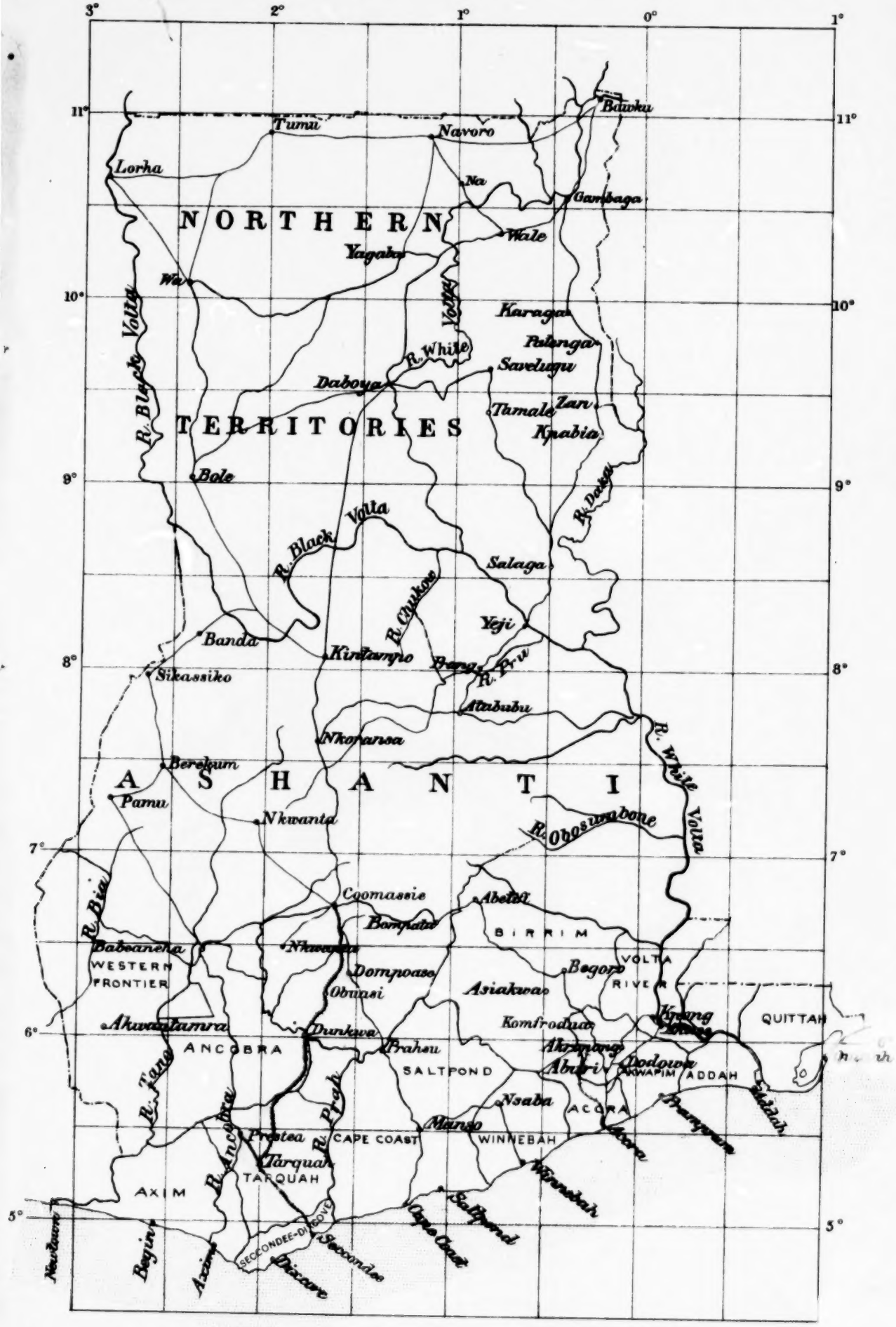
Signs are not wanting that the general increase of wealth is being followed, not merely by better living and better houses, but also by an increased intelligence and enlightenment as well as by an access of industry and thrift.

If this be so, there is no reason to doubt the permanence of the prosperity recorded in the year now passed.

W. C. F. Robertson,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

12th August, 1913.



Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1913.

APPENDIX.

Statement showing the importation of spirits into the Gold Coast during the six years ended 31st December, 1912:—

Year.	Total Quantity in Gallons Imported.	Total Quantity in Gallons entered for Home Consumption.	Gallonage at 100° converted from liquid gallons varying in strength.	Declared Value.	Revenue derived from Duties.	Duty Chargeable.	Explanation.
				£	£		
1907	1,208,243	1,089,475	571,347	133,500	254,348	West of Volta, Jan. to 3rd Aug. 4*s.* 6*d.*, 4th Aug. to 31st Dec. 5*s.* per gal. imp. East of Volta, Jan. to May 2*s.* 11*d.*, June to Dec. 3*s.* 7½*d.* per gal. imp.	—
1908	1,254,120	1,322,218	595,787	138,571	332,043	West of Volta, Jan. to 3rd Aug. 5*s.*, 4th Aug. to 31st Dec. 5*s.* 6*d.* per gal. imp. East of Volta, 3*s.* 7½*d.* per gal. imp.	—
1909	1,177,711	1,144,644	558,519	132,619	298,883	West of Volta, 5*s.* 6*d.* per gal. imp. East of Volta, 3*s.* 7½*d.* per gal. imp.	—
1910	1,581,624	1,459,350	751,969	176,359	384,538	West of Volta, 5*s* 6*d.* per gal. imp. East of Volta, 3*s.* 7½*d.* per gal. imp.	—
1911	1,559,782	1,611,725	738,714	185,129	421,970	West of Volta, 5*s.* 6*d.* per gal. imp. East or Volta, 3*s.* 7½*d.* per gal. imp.	—
1912	1,835,204	1,655,842	904,526	220,267	470,143	West of Volta, 5*s.* 6*d.* per gal. imp. East of Volta, 3*s.* 7½*d.* per gal. imp.	—

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
736	Somaliland	1911–1912
737	Imperial Institute	1911
738	Northern Nigeria	"
739	Jamaica	1911–1912
740	Swaziland	"
741	Bahamas	"
742	Grenada	1911
743	Uganda	1911–1912
744	Mauritius	1911
745	Trinidad and Tobago	1911–1912
746	British Guiana	"
747	St. Vincent	"
748	Barbados	"
749	Leeward Islands	"
750	Straits Settlements	1911
751	East Africa Protectorate	1911–1912
752	St. Lucia	"
753	Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate	1911
754	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)...	1911–1912
755	Gibraltar	1912
756	St. Helena	"
757	Weihaiwei	"
758	Ceylon	1911–1912
759	Sierra Leone	1912
760	Seychelles	"
761	Somaliland	1912–1913
762	Hong Kong	1912
763	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
764	Falkland Islands	"
765	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
766	Bahamas	"
767	Gambia	"
768	Fiji	"
769	Basutoland	1912–1913

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
74	Ceylon	Mineral Survey, 1906–7 and 1907–8.
75	West Indies	Imperial Department of Agriculture.
76	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8.
77	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement Fund.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.

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1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 806.

GOLD COAST.

REPORT FOR 1913.

(For Report for 1912, see No. 770.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
August, 1914.

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No. 806.

GOLD COAST.

(For Report for 1912, see No. 770.)

THE ACTING GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Accra,
20th July, 1914.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith six copies of the Annual Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1913, together with a report thereon which has been prepared by Mr. C. H. Harper, Acting Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,

W. C. F. ROBERTSON,
Acting Governor.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.

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I.—FINANCIAL.

The revenue for the year amounted to £1,301,566, being £70,716 more than the revenue in 1912. The actual revenue exceeded the estimated revenue by £1,566.

The following table is a comparative statement of the revenue for the years 1912 and 1913.

Heads of Revenue ..	Actual Revenue to 31st Dec., 1913.	Revenue for the same period of the preceding year.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	779,593	735,470	44,123	—
2. Light Dues ..	2,956	2,737	219	—
3. Licences, &c. ..	43,354	45,725	—	2,371
4. Fees of Court, &c...	49,903	47,530	2,373	—
5. Railways	357,329	329,399	27,930	—
6. Posts and Telegraphs	6,596	5,994	602	—
7. Rents of Government Land	1,201	1,211	—	10
8. Interest	3,416	3,108	308	—
9. Ashanti	49,882	50,265	—	383
10. Northern Territories	3,708	2,994	714	—
11. Miscellaneous ..	3,548	5,494	—	1,946
Total	1,301,486	1,229,927	76,269	4,710
12. Land Sales, Revenue Extraordinary	80	923	—	843
Grand Total £	1,301,566	1,230,850	76,269	5,553

About £12,500 of the increase under the head "Customs" (£44,123) was derived from the imposition of an additional duty of 9*d.* a gallon on spirits, which took effect on the 30th August, 1913, and the bulk of the remainder from increased clearances of spirits from bond.

Owing to the fact that there was a surplus of spirits in stock at the end of 1912, and a shortage at the end of 1913, the difference between the receipts on account of duty on spirits for the two years is not so great as it would have been under normal conditions.

The increase under the head "Railways" would have been higher if the goods tariff which was in force in the first half of 1912 had remained unaltered; but it was found desirable to lower the tariff, with the result that, although there was a considerable increase of traffic on the Sekondi-Kumasi Railway, the earnings amounted to £271,969, as compared with £278,410 received in 1912.

The loss on the Sekondi-Kumasi Line was more than compensated for by the results obtained from the first completed year's working by the Government of the Accra-Akwapim Railway.

The decrease under "Ashanti" was due to smaller receipts under mining royalties, owing to a decrease in the gold output.

The revenue for the years 1909–1913 was as follows :—

Year.	Value.
	£
1909	778,552
1910	1,006,633
1911	1,111,632
1912	1,230,850
1913	1,301,566

Expenditure.

The expenditure for the year amounted to £1,353,291, being £196,200 over that for 1912; £90,041 in excess of the estimate; and £51,725 drawn from surplus balances in excess of the revenue.

The following table is a comparison in detail between the expenditure of 1912 and of 1913 :—

Heads of Expenditure.	Actual expenditure to 31st Dec., 1913	Expenditure for the same period of the preceding year	Increase	Decrease
Establishments.	£	£	£	£
1. Governor and Legislature..	10,199	7,607	2,592	—
2. Supreme Court	9,969	9,048	921	—
3. Law Officers	2,567	2,281	286	—
4. Secretariat	8,048	7,064	984	—
5. Printing Office	10,006	9,203	803	—
6. Native Affairs	2,482	1,956	526	—
7. Provincial and District Commissioners	30,466	27,392	3,074	—
8. Treasury	12,337	11,750	587	—
9. Customs	38,752	33,790	4,962	—
10. Customs—Preventive Services ..	16,975	17,402	—	427
11. Marine	1,405	1,649	—	244
12. Railways	237,599	146,314	91,285	—
12A. Railway Surveys	13,254	1,817	11,437	—
13. Posts and Telegraphs ..	37,751	32,595	5,156	—
14. Transport Department ..	2,140	1,903	237	—
15. Medical Department ..	56,706	51,996	4,710	—
16. Sanitation	36,854	32,922	3,932	—
17. Veterinary	936	729	207	—
18. Education	25,374	20,585	4,789	—
19. Agriculture..	13,784	11,295	2,489	—
20. Forestry	5,421	5,208	213	—
21. Mines	2,254	1,966	288	—
22. Geological Survey	736	—	736	—
23. Gold Coast Regiment, W.A.F.F.	65,252	69,580	—	4,328
24. Volunteers	1,252	1,531	—	279
25. Police	40,320	36,652	3,668	—
26. Prisons	17,580	16,931	649	—
27. Public Cemeteries	1,627	1,253	374	—
28. Audit Office	4,063	4,251	—	188
29. Surveys	13,590	14,508	—	918
30. Ashanti	32,478	29,711	2,767	—
31. Northern Territories ..	35,065	30,400	4,665	—
32. Northern Territories Constabulary	11,197	11,283	—	86

Heads of Expenditure.	Actual expenditure to 31st Dec. 1913.	Expenditure for the same period of the preceding year	Increase	Decrease
33. Miscellaneous Services ..	10,275	14,360	—	4,085
34. Pensions and Gratuities ..	19,409	19,146	263	—
35. Public Debt Charges ..	91,536	84,955	6,581	—
36. Public Works Department	57,169	43,921	13,248	—
37. Public Works Annually Recurrent	36,934	27,052	9,882	—
38. Public Works Extraordinary	196,892	152,226	44,666	—
39. Kumasi-Ejura Road Department	15,988	23,502	—	7,514
40. Posts and Telegraphs Extraordinary..	10,897	2,784	8,113	—
41. Repayments of Loans ..	20,000	20,000	—	—
42. Expenditure on Loan Works	95,752	116,573	—	20,821
Total .. £	1,353,291	1,157,091	235,090	38,890

Generally, the rise in expenditure is attributable to the rapid growth of business in the various Departments and to new administrative necessities which the prosperity and development of the Colony and its dependencies has called into existence. More particularly increases are due, under Governor and Legislature, to the increase in the rate of salary, and to the transport charges in connection with the extensive tours of inspection undertaken by the Governor; under Customs, to the need for additional staff, and to the refunds of duty arising from the expansion of the trade across the Volta River, the dividing line between the two tariff systems in existence within the Colony; under Railways, to provision for capital expenditure on the new workshops, rolling stock, and quarters, to addition to the staff. fuel, and stores; under Posts and Telegraphs, and Posts and Telegraphs Extraordinary, to the reorganization of the staff, to new construction, and to renewal of existing telegraph lines; under Public Debt Charges, mainly to contribution to the Sinking Fund, 1 per cent. on £1,030,000, in respect of which the half yearly contributions only became payable during the latter half of 1912.

The decreases are due, under Gold Coast Regiment, to the fact that two companies were on service for a part of the year in Sierra Leone and their expenses were defrayed by that Government, under Kumasi Ejura Road Department, to reduction in the establishment on the approaching completion of the work.

The expenditure for the five years 1909 to 1913 was as follows :—

	£
1909	734,367
1910	924,862
1911	914,500
1912	1,157,091
1913	1,353,291

Loan Expenditure.

The expenditure up to the 31st December, 1913, which has been charged to Loan account, is as follows :—

	£
Sekondi-Kumasi Railway	1,813,222
Tarquah-Prestea-Broomassie Railway ..	135,000
Accra-Akwapim Railway	300,000
Accra Harbour Works	158,000
Sekondi Harbour Works	135,210
Accra Water Works..	200,000
Sekondi Water Works	62,328
	£2,803,760

The expenditure for the year 1913 includes charges in respect of loan works which are being completed from current revenue and surplus balances as follows :—

	£
Accra Harbour Works	20,650
Accra Water Works..	18,819
Accra-Akwapim Railway	16,211
Komfrodua Railway Extension	40,072

Assets and Liabilities.

The excess of assets over liabilities on the 1st January, 1913, was £939,568. At the close of the year this excess had been reduced to £887,843, the difference, £51,725, representing the excess of the expenditure over the revenue for the year.

The value of the railway stores at the close of the year was £45,070. The value of the Public Works unallocated stores was £13,524 and the Posts and Telegraph unallocated stores £3,993.

Public Debt.

On the 1st January, 1913, the Public Debt of the Colony amounted to £2,469,118. At the end of the year it had been reduced to £2,449,118, the difference (£20,000) being repayments to the Imperial Government during the year.

The amount on the 31st December, 1913, standing to the credit of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the funded portion of the Public Debt was £128,211, as against £102,699, at the end of 1912, £21,280 having been contributed from general revenue during the year, and £4,232 being the interest on investments

Currency.

British gold and silver coins, and British West African silver coins (which were introduced into West Africa in June, 1913), are legal tender to any amount, and British bronze coins and British West African nickel coins up to one shilling throughout the Colony and its Dependencies. There are, however, practically no gold coins in circulation, those that are introduced being hoarded and buried by the natives.

Certain French, Spanish and American gold coins are also legal tender; their value is fixed by the Demonetization Ordinance, No. 2 of 1880.

No form of bank note is in circulation. Cowries are current, but are gradually becoming extinct, owing to the introduction of the British West African tenth-of-a-penny nickel coins.

Municipal Bodies.

Town Councils have been established in the towns of Accra, Cape Coast, and Sekondi under the provisions of the Town Councils Ordinance of 1894.

The Council consists of eight members, of whom four are officials, nominated by the Governor, and four are elected by the ratepayers. The Governor has power to appoint four members to represent the ratepayers if there is no election through the failure of voters to nominate.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Town Councils for the past five years :—

Revenue.

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Accra	6,893	6,227	7,446	8,630	9,537
Sekondi	3,464	2,830	4,538	4,511	4,734
Cape Coast ..	2,411	2,206	3,073	3,495	3,890

Expenditure.

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Accra	7,211	7,702	7,457	8,022	10,637
Sekondi	3,367	2,907	3,906	4,769	5,172
Cape Coast ..	2,236	2,175	2,754	3,349	3,547

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

Imports and Exports.

The value of imports during 1913 (exclusive of the value of free goods imported across the inland frontiers) amounted to £4,952,494—an increase of £929,172 or 23 per cent. over that for 1912. Of this total the value of specie amounted to £1,442,092—an increase of £721,114 or 100 per cent. over that for 1912; and the value of Government stores amounted to £259,729—an increase of £98,172 or 61 per cent. over that for 1912. The total value, therefore, of commercial imports (exclusive of specie and free goods imported across the inland frontiers) amounted to £3,250,673—an increase of £109,887 or 3 per cent. over that for 1912.

Of commercial imports the value of those on which specific duty was paid amounted to £784,068—an increase of £56,015 or about 8 per cent. as compared with that for 1912; the value of commercial imports on which *ad valorem* duties were paid amounted to £1,744,859—an increase of £30,272 or about 2 per cent. as compared with that for 1912; and the value of commercial goods imported free of duty amounted to £579,975—an increase of £6,363 or about 1 per cent. as compared with that for 1912.

The following is a comparative table of the quantities and values of the principal articles of import for the years 1912 and 1913 :—

Articles.		1912		1913		Increase.	Decrease.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
			£		£	£	£
Ale and Porter	Galls.	122,087	20,742	148,553	21,991	1,249	—
Apparel, Wearing	..	—	103,914	—	91,555	—	12,359
Beads	..	—	44,649	—	47,383	2,734	—
Beef and Pork	Brls.	3,455	10,956	4,816	13,893	2,937	—
Brass and Copperware	..	—	20,815	—	19,367	—	1,448
Bread and Biscuits	Cwts.	32,067	41,688	35,013	46,386	4,698	—
Building Materials	..	—	75,999	—	95,795	19,796	—
Carriages and Carts, Including Motor Vehicles	Numbers	636	31,497	1,169	53,033	21,536	—
Coal	Tons.	43,013	67,516	51,666	84,475	16,959	—
Cotton Yarn and Twist	Lbs.	485,278	28,477	419,423	21,324	—	7,153
Cotton Goods (Excluding Yarn and Twist)		—	689,146	—	704,206	15,060	—
Flour	Brls.	43,648	67,348	53,824	79,575	12,227	—
Furniture	..	—	39,183	—	47,841	8,658	—
Hardware	..	—	109,760	—	121,064	11,304	—
Lumber	Sqr. ft.	4,058,383	40,423	6,304,397	54,826	14,403	—
Machinery	..	—	245,881	—	190,557	—	55,324
Oil (Kerosene)	Galls.	1,257,560	36,466	1,189,659	38,145	1,679	—
Perfumery	..	—	44,336	—	43,346	—	990
Provisions	..	—	196,926	—	239,624	42,698	—
Rice	Cwts.	146,618	106,888	159,636	111,233	4,345	—
Silk Goods	..	—	29,375	—	22,229	—	7,146
Soap	Lbs.	5,295,826	43,564	6,174,651	50,206	6,642	—
Spirits, Gin and Geneva	Galls.	578,675	84,852	558,868	84,367	—	485
Spirits, Rum	Galls.	1,224,475	105,537	1,153,456	100,093	—	5,444
Spirits, Other	Galls.	50,028	29,878	50,854	29,742	—	136
Sugar	Cwts.	38,227	45,460	58,987	56,614	11,154	—
Tobacco, Manufactured	Lbs.	147,452	42,423	170,810	49,134	6,711	—
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	Lbs.	1,528,611	48,106	1,369,119	45,205	—	2,901
Wines	Galls.	88,090	24,492	70,911	21,485	—	3,007
Woollen Goods (Including Yarn and Twist)		—	24,430	—	33,511	9,081	—

The increases are principally due, under beef and pork, flour, rice and provisions, to the higher standard of living and to the abandonment in certain districts of the cultivation of foodstuffs in favour of the cultivation of cocoa; under building materials, furniture, hardware and lumber, to increased importation for Government public works; under carriages and carts, which terms include motor vehicles, to the success of mechanical transport; under manufactured tobacco, to the growing popularity of cigarettes; under woollen and cotton goods, to the adoption of European dress and the higher purchasing power of the people.

The decreases are attributed, under wearing apparel, to importation by parcel posts, and to importation of piece goods which are made up locally; under silk goods, to importation by parcel post; under rum, to imports in 1912 remaining in bond over the end of the year.

The total value of the imports for the five years from 1909 to 1913 was as follows:—

	£
1909	2,394,412
1910	3,439,831
1911	3,784,260
1912	4,023,322
1913	4,952,494

General Features of Import Trade.

The United Kingdom contributed 70 per cent. of the total increase in imports (exclusive of specie). She contributed the whole, or practically the whole, of the increases in ale and porter, building materials, beef and pork, coal, furniture, hardware, provisions, soap, cigarettes and woollen goods; and a considerable share of the increases in carriages and carts, cotton goods, lumber, railway plant, sugar, and rice. Her position seems to have improved at the expense of her rivals in brassware and copperware, bread and biscuits, coopers' stores, gunpowder and guns and pistols. Her gain, however, is not so great as would appear from the statistics, for a considerable proportion of these imports are to be credited ultimately to American or other foreign origin. On the whole, however, it would appear that, if the position of the British manufacturer has not greatly improved, it has not seriously suffered.

Germany contributed over 3 per cent. of the total increase in imports during the year. Her most notable increases were in bread and biscuits, carriages and carts, cotton, hardware, provisions, rice and sugar, her decreases were in wearing apparel, beads, building materials, gunpowder, machinery, woollen goods and wines.

The United States of America contributed eleven per cent. of the total increase in imports. Her principal increases were in carriages and carts, flour, furniture, and unmanufactured tobacco, while her decreases were under rum, and kerosene oil. The position of the United States in the markets of the Colony is, however, much stronger than the statistics indicate. Not only does she contribute practically all the flour, rum, kerosene oil, and unmanufactured tobacco imported into the Colony, but also a considerable proportion of the motor lorries, hardware and lumber shown as imported from the United Kingdom and other countries.

Holland contributed 3 per cent. of the increases in imports. Her principal increases were in gin, machinery, railway plant, and cotton; her decreases were in hardware, brassware, copperware, and rice.

Exports.

The value of exports by sea during 1913 amounted to £5,427,106—an increase of £1,119,304, or 26 per cent., as compared with 1912. Deducting total value of specie (£403,458) and Government exports (£2), the value of commercial exports amounted to £5,023,646—an increase of £1,019,362, or 25 per cent., over the figures for 1912.

The following is a comparative table of the quantities and value of the principal articles of export for the years 1912 and 1913:—

Article.	1912.		1913.		Increase	Decrease.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
		£		£	£	£
Cocoa .. .. lbs.	86,568,481	1,642,733	113,239,980	2,489,218	846,488	—
Kola Nuts	7,133,165	134,231	7,024,868	144,705	10,474	—
Copra .. ..tons	620	11,841	629	14,292	2,451	—
Gold and Gold Dust .. ..ozs.	377,659	1,439,268	422,602	1,626,003	186,735	—
Auriferous By-Products	160,024	31,392	148,935	30,107	—	1,285
Lumber sup. ft. (Native Timber)	23,573,651	228,745	37,391,848	366,094	137,349	—
Palm Kernels..tons	14,628	205,365	9,744	159,128	—	46,237
Palm Oil.. galls.	1,444,432	112,885	860,165	65,652	—	47,235
Rubber .. .. lbs.	1,990,699	168,729	1,317,369	87,915	—	80,814

The increase in cocoa was due to the fact that a greater number of farms had come into bearing, principally in Ashanti and in the Central Province of the Colony, and also to the fact that the season 1912-1913 being late, a large proportion of the crop was shipped in 1913.

There was a decrease in the quantity of kola, but an increase in the value. The decrease in considered to be without special significance. The higher value is accounted for by the imposition of an import duty in Nigeria towards the end of 1912.

The exports of gold and lumber are the highest yet recorded. With regard to the former, though fewer mines were working more stamps were running. The lumber industry was assisted by the heavy floods during July and August in the Ancobra and Tano Rivers.

The fall in the exports of rubber, palm oil, and kernels is due to the fact that at the present moment cocoa farming is far more profitable and far less laborious than the oil or rubber industries.

The total value of the exports for the five years, 1909–1913, is as follows:—

	£
1909	2,655,573
1910	2,697,706
1911	3,792,454
1912	4,307,802
1913	5,427,106

General Features of Export Trade.

The total value of all shipments (exclusive of specie) to the United Kingdom in 1913 amounted to £3,416,637—an increase of £739,062, or 27 per cent., as compared with 1912.

The value of goods shipped to Germany during the year amounted to £899,468—an increase of £168,346, or 23 per cent., over that for 1912. The principal increases were in cocoa and timber, and the decreases were in palm products.

The shipments to France were valued at £455,583—an increase of £71,364, or 18 per cent., over those for 1912. These shipments show increases in cocoa, copra, and palm kernels, and a decrease in palm oil.

The only important commodity shown as having been shipped to the United States is timber (mahogany). Most of the timber, however, and a large proportion of the cocoa finds its way eventually to the American markets.

Nigeria, as usual, took practically the whole of the kola nuts exported from this Colony.

Total Trade.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Colony in 1913 (including expenses on specie) was £10,370,103—an increase of £2,055,895, or 25 per cent., as compared with that for 1912. Adding the value of dutiable goods imported across the eastern frontier, the total trade of the Colony is increased to £10,392,219, or £2,054,977 in excess of the corresponding figure for 1912.

Deducting the value of the exports and imports of specie (£1,858,169) and of Government stores (£259,729) the value of the mercantile trade of the Colony was £8,252,206—an increase of £1,047,126, or 14 per cent., over that for 1912. In addition to this, a considerable trade in free goods, principally cattle, sheep, goats, dried fish and native foodstuffs, is carried on across the inland frontiers.

The principal ports in the Colony are :—

	1913.	
	Value of Imports.	*Value of Exports.*
	£	£
Sekondi	1,923,166 ..	2,342,192
Accra	1,598,178 ..	1,526,310
Addah	324,787 ..	347,285
Winnebah ..	234,864 ..	332,201
Saltpond ..	178,419 ..	233,679
Axim	119,382 ..	265,746
Cape Coast ..	134,999 ..	93,635
Appam	57,004 ..	88,062
Half Assinie ..	51,864 ..	56,840

Preventive Service.

The Preventive Service was maintained during the year on the Volta, south eastern frontier, north eastern frontier, and western frontier as far north as Debisu and was divided into seven sections, each in charge of a supervisor. In addition, two Inspectors were maintained on the Volta and western frontier. The native staff consisted of 482 officers and men of various grades. The expenditure on the Service during the year amounted to £21,884, and the revenue amounted to £6,280.

The influence of the officers and men of the Preventive Service is not, however, confined to the prevention of smuggling; they "show the flag" and maintain the peace of outlying and rarely visited portions of the Colony, and, noticeably along the Volta River, have improved the sanitation of the riverside villages.

Mining.

The value of the gold produced in 1913 amounted to £1,648,770, being an increase of £149,301 as compared with that for 1912.

Of the total amount produced, 378,819 ounces were obtained by mining, and 9,307 ounces by dredging.

The increase in the Colony amounted to £192,105, while Ashanti showed a decrease of £42,804.

The following statement shows the value of gold produced by the various mining companies during the year, as compared with the previous year :—

Name of Company.	1912	1913
Gold Coast Colony.	£	£
Abbontiakoon Mines, Ltd.	78,775	236,570
Abosso Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	188,155	169,835
Ankobra Exploration and Dredging Co., Ltd	16,055	13,006
Asiakwa Alluvial Syndicate, Ltd.	—	461
Akoko Gold Mines and Estates, Ltd. ..	3,773	3,801
Cinnamon Bippo Co., Ltd.	—	4,491
Bibiani	83,949	39,236
Broomassie Mines, Ltd.	131,400	133,483
Fura Dredging Co., Ltd.	5,270	580
Prestea Block A., Ltd.	297,128	387,605
Tarquah Mining and Exploration Co., Ltd.	168,769	170,464
Tarkwa Banket Mining Syndicate, Ltd. ..	1,294	—
Tarkwa Banket West, Ltd.	2,102	—
West African Trust, Ltd. (Sefwhi)	4,905	13,549
North-West African Mining Co., Ltd. ..	—	600
Total	£981,576	1,173,681
Ashanti.		
Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, Ltd. ..	486,211	449,599
Ashanti Rivers and Concessions, Ltd. ..	9,618	1,389
Ofin River Gold Estate, Ltd...	22,064	24,101
Total for Gold Coast and Ashanti..	£1,499,469	1,648,770

On the Tarquah conglomerate mines 268,127 tons were crushed, and produced 136,944·09 ounces, this being an extraction of 10·21 dwts. per ton of 2,000 lbs.; from the quartz mines the crushing of 445,511 tons produced 241,824·81 ounces, being an extraction of 10·86 dwts. per ton.

The various dredging companies treated 1,871,419 yards of alluvium, with a production of 9307·10 ounces of fine gold, an average of 2·39 grains per cubic yard treated.

The average number of labourers employed daily by the mining and dredging companies throughout the year was 15,658, as against 17,633 in 1912. The decrease may be attributed to the closing of a certain number of mines and to the fact that less labour was employed on the surface works.

Three prospecting licences were granted in Ashanti and the Colony during the year; and fifteen certificates of validity for mining concessions were issued.

There were eight prosecutions for contravention of the Mining Rules, the fines inflicted by the Court amounting to £16 10*s.* 0*d.*

Agriculture.

The fortunes of the majority of the inhabitants of the Colony proper and of a large number of those in Ashanti are bound up with the prosperity of the cocoa industry.

The Director of Agriculture is able to report that there has been a marked improvement in the quality of the cocoa during 1913, and that there is keen competition to obtain selected pods of the Cundeamor variety, which has proved so successful at the Botanical Gardens. The native farmer fully appreciates the difference between this variety and the ordinary bean.

On the other hand, fungoid and insect pests have made their appearance and there is considerable difficulty in organising an effective campaign against them. With abundant forest land and a sparse population the native farmer finds it less trouble and perhaps less expense to abandon his farm and make a fresh clearing than to endeavour to eradicate disease; moreover, the farmer often has a larger area under cultivation than he with his family can properly manage, and his farm falls an easy prey to the pests. The system of close planting, 500 to 800 trees to the acre, encourages disease, but it is not an easy matter to convince the farmer that as large a crop and healthier trees would result from more open planting.

The staff of the Agricultural Department has been engaged on instructional work at headquarters and on the farms. A scheme for training as local cocoa inspectors persons nominated by the chiefs has been started, but it is too early to say whether any practical improvement will result.

Attention has been given to the copra industry in some of the coast towns, and an extension of this industry may restore the importance of the coast towns, which have suffered from the development of the cocoa industry in the interior.

The palm oil and rubber industries, with the present prices ruling in Europe, cannot compete with the cocoa industry.

In the Northern Territories attention has been paid to improving the breed of cattle, and, with the co-operation of the Cotton Growing Association, to the development of a cotton-growing industry. About 17,000 lbs. of cotton seed were distributed during the year.

Forestry.

During the year a large proportion of the forests in the Colony and Ashanti were inspected by the officers of the Forestry Department, and a summary of the reports of such inspections was published in the GAZETTE.

There are three forest reserves in Ashanti, viz., the "Prah-Anum," the "Obogu" and the "Kumawu-Agogo." These were inspected during the year, and experimental nurseries of teak from Burmah were made in each of the three reserves, while nurseries of Dalborgia Sissco from India were made in the two former only. At the end of the year it was found that the germination of teak was, on the whole, poor; the Dalborgia Sissco had, however, done well.

Imperial Institute.

The following reports were furnished by the Imperial Institute to the Government of the Gold Coast as the result of investigations conducted in the Scientific and Technical Department, supplemented when necessary by reference to commercial experts.

Cotton. Nine samples of cotton grown at the Tamale Agricultural Station during the season 1912–13 showed considerable irregularity in the length and strength of the fibres; they were valued at prices ranging from 6¼*d.* to 7½*d.* per lb., with "middling" American cotton at 7*d.* per lb.

A specimen of indigenous cotton from the Gambaga District of the Northern Territories was rather coarse and harsh, but it was of promising quality and was valued at ½*d.* to 1*d.* in advance of "middling" American cotton, the current value of which was 6·67*d.* per lb.

Oilseeds. Three samples of the air-dried seeds of *Pentadesma butyracea*, containing from 11·3 to 13·8 per cent. of moisture, yielded only 7·0, 12·6 and 11·4 per cent. of fat respectively. Such seeds would be useless for export to Europe. It is possible, however, that seeds from fruits allowed to ripen thoroughly on the trees would contain a higher percentage of fat, as a sample of *P. butyracea* seeds from Southern Nigeria examined at the Imperial Institute yielded 40 per cent. of fat and was valued at from £8 to £10 per ton in the United Kingdom. It was suggested in the report that, if the seeds could be profitably shipped from the Gold Coast in commercial quantities at this price, a sample of carefully dried seeds obtained from ripe fruits should be forwarded to the Imperial Institute for further examination, with a view to ascertaining whether Pentadesma seeds rich enough in fat to be worth exporting are obtainable in the Gold Coast.

Tobacco. Samples of tobacco grown by the Chief of Obenemase and at the Kumasi Agricultural Station were of promising character, though not very suitable for sale in the United Kingdom. The tobacco burnt well, and could no doubt be improved by further cultivation. It was suggested that the experiments should be continued with a view to improving the quality of the tobacco, and that further specimens should be submitted for examination.

"*Kplen*" (*Salacia* sp.). A sample of the plant known as "Kplen," which yields a gutta-like product, was forwarded to the Imperial Institute in continuation of a previous enquiry, and was identified at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, as probably *Salacia baumannii*, Loes.

Commercial Enquiries.

Information was furnished to enquirers in the United Kingdom regarding various Gold Coast products, including cotton, cocoa, *Monodora myristica* seed and *Pentadesma butyracea* kernels.

Bulletin of the Imperial Institute. During the year articles were published in the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute relating to the following Gold Coast products:—Cotton, divi-divi pods (*Cæsalpinia coriaria*), *Pentadesma butyracea* fruits and kernels, oil palm products, and funtumia and hevea rubbers.

Lands.

The bulk of land in the Colony belongs to the tribal "Stools," and, theoretically, there is no land without an owner. The general principle is that all the land within the recognised territory of a "Stool" is the property of that "Stool."

The Crown possesses no waste lands in the Colony, but certain lands have been acquired by the Government from time to time, mostly under the Public Lands Ordinance, 1876, and the Railway Ordinance, 1898, which legalise compulsory acquisition for the services of the Colony on payment of reasonable compensation.

The validity of concessions is enquired into by the Supreme Court under the provisions of the Concessions Ordinance, 1900. The Court enquires whether the grantors are the native owners of the land; whether the area falls within the prescribed limit of 5 square miles for a mining concession and 20 square miles for other concessions; whether the prescribed term of 99 years is exceeded; whether the consideration is adequate; and whether the statutory rights reserved to the natives are included in the deed. A survey and demarcation of boundaries by the Survey Department is then ordered, and when it is completed a certificate of validity giving the lessee an indefeasible title, subject to the observance of his covenants, is issued by the Court. In the certificate are contained such modifications of the deed as the Court may impose to bring it within statutory requirements and to render it a transaction fair and equitable to both parties. The rent from certified concessions is paid to the native grantors through the Government. Concessions granted solely for purposes of plantations of rubber and other products may be exempted from the operation of the Ordinance, whilst the concessions to acquire mineral oil are held subject to the Government right of pre-emption of the oil under Ordinance No. 15 of 1907.

Shipping.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of steam vessels (distinguishing their nationality) which entered the ports of the Colony during the years 1912 and 1913. Steamers entering the ports of the Colony stay for a day or two only, so that for all practical purposes the number of vessels entered may also be taken as the number cleared :—

Nationality.	1912. No.	1912. Tons.	1913. No.	1913. Tons.
British ..	398	827,390	403	907,065
German ..	223	500,998	229	499,672
French ..	64	118,951	55	99,084
Belgian ..	1	1,167	—	—
Norwegian ..	—	—	1	864
U. S. A. ..	—	—	1	2,288
Italian ..	—	—	2	3,776
Danish ..	—	—	1	2,448

The increases and decreases do not call for special comment.

One Norwegian sailing vessel of 851 tons entered during the year. as compared with one of 958 tons entered in 1912.

The following table shows the total shipping "inwards" for the five years 1909–1913. For the reason mentioned the shipping "outwards" is not given :—

Steam Vessels.

Year.	No.	Tons.
1909	647	1,260,417
1910	675	1,304,703
1911	665	1,348,401
1912	686	1,448,506
1913	692	1,515,197

Sailing Vessels.

Year.	No.	Tons.
1909	3	1,749
1910	4	3,240
1911	1	1,000
1912	1	958
1913	1	851

The mail steamers of the African Steam Ship Company and the British and African Steam Navigation Company, which are both under the management of Messrs. Elder Dempster & Company, leave Liverpool every Wednesday for Sekondi and Accra, the schedule time being fourteen days. Homewards, the mail steamers leave Accra every Thursday and are due to arrive at Plymouth in fourteen days.

The same Companies also provide four services of cargo boats from Liverpool to the Gold Coast, viz., River Service No. 1, River Service No. 2, Gold Coast Service and Windward Service.

The steamers of River Services Nos. 1 and 2 leave every alternate Saturday and call at Sekondi and Accra, the port of Axim being touched at, in addition, on the homeward journey.

The steamers of the Gold Coast Service leave on alternate Thursdays and call at Axim, Cape Coast, Saltpond, Winnebah, Appam and Addah, calling on the homeward journey at Addah, Pram Pram, Accra, Winnebah, Appam, Saltpond, Cape Coast, Sekondi, Axim.

The boats of the Windward Service leave on the other alternate Thursdays and call at Half Assinie and Elmina, calling on the homeward journey at Chama, Sekondi, Adjuah, Dixcove, Axim, Half Assinie.

Steamers also leave Liverpool every fourth week for the south west coast of Africa. These call at Accra only on the outward and homeward journeys.

Steamers—British and German alternately—leave New York at the end of every three months, beginning with April, for Sekondi, Accra, Addah and Quittah, and on the homeward journey they call at Axim, and then only if inducement offers.

Steamers—British and German alternately—also leave New York at the end of each three months, beginning with May, and call at Axim, Sekondi, Cape Coas tCastle, Saltpond, Winnebah and Accra on the outward journey, and at Sekondi and Axim only on the homeward journey.

Steamers of the "Creek Service" leave Hamburg every fortnight for Axim, Sekondi, Cape Coast, Saltpond, Appam, Winnebah, Accra and Addah, and call at those ports on the homeward journey.

Steamers leave London every third week for Axim, Sekondi and Accra, but will call both on the outward and homeward journeys at other ports as inducements offer.

The cargo service takes from thirty-two to thirty-four days to Accra.

The rates of fares from Liverpool by these lines are £28 12*s.* (first class) and £20 7*s.* (second class), £12 2*s.* (third class) for all ports as far as Winnebah, and £29 14*s.*, £21 9*s.* and £12 13*s.* respectively to Accra and eastward ports.

The Woermann Line runs two mail steamers monthly from Hamburg, calling at Dover on the 11th and 26th of each month, with passengers and mails for Sekondi and Accra. The boats call homewards at the same ports on the 14th and 29th of each month and disembark passengers at Southampton. The passenger fares are the same as on the Elder, Dempster steamers, and the duration of the voyage is fifteen days. Cargo services of the Woermann, Hamburg-Amerika, and Hamburg-Bremen-Afrika lines leave Hamburg for the Gold Coast ports on the 12th, 16th and 30th of each month.

The Chargeurs Reunis run a monthly service to the Gold Coast, sailing from Dunkirk on the 5th of each month. One passenger boat monthly calls at Accra on the voyage.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Nineteen Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council during the year under review, of which the following are the most important :—

No. 5 of 1913.—To regulate the employment of labourers for service outside the Colony.

No. 10 of 1913.—Making provision as to the grant of exclusive rights for the extraction by machinery of oil from palm fruits.

Eight Ashanti and seven Northern Territories Ordinances were enacted by the Governor. Of the Ashanti Ordinances two were passed to regulate motor traffic in the dependency; there was one amendment of the Commissioners' Ordinance and five of the Administration Ordinance. Of the Northern Territories Ordinances, one was passed applying the Official Secrets Act, 1911, to the Protectorate and one to give validity to certain trials held by the Provincial Commissioner of the North Western Province; there was one amendment of the Commissioners' Ordinance and four of the Administration Ordinance.

IV.—EDUCATION.

The number of schools on the inspection list for 1913, excluding eleven Government Schools, was 145.

The following table shows the number of pupils on the roll and the average attendance during 1913 :—

	No. of Schools.	Number on Roll.	Average Attendance.
A.M.E.Z. Mission ..	4	498	343
Basel Mission	64	5,752	4,807
Bremen Mission ..	15	1,614	1,368
Church of England Mission	3	286	163
Government	11	2,098	1,513
Roman Catholic Mission	27	2,358	1,729
Wesleyan Mission ..	31	5,952	3,941
S.P.G. Grammar School, Cape Coast	1	51	30
	156	18,609	13,894

During the past few years the increase in the average attendance has not been in proportion to the increase in the number on the roll. This is principally due to the scarcity of labour throughout the Colony and the ease with which boys can obtain casual employment, and thus earn money while they are attending school. This is especially noticeable in the large coast towns.

In the cocoa districts the attendance suffers during the cocoa season and in some cases it has been found necessary to arrange the holidays to coincide with the busiest period of the season.

The following statement shows the number of pupils in each class in the Government and Assisted Schools :—

	Infants and Substandards.		
Boys	8,257		
Girls	2,549	—	10,806
	Standard I.		
Boys	1,705		
Girls	337	—	2,042
	Standard II.		
Boys	1,390		
Girls	217	—	1,607
	Standard III.		
Boys	1,254		
Girls	138	—	1,392
	Standard IV.		
Boys	1,007		
Girls	52	—	1,059
	Standard V.		
Boys	763		
Girls	28	—	791
	Standard VI.		
Boys	507		
Girls	9	—	516
	Standard VII.		
Boys	338		
Girls	7	—	345
Secondary Pupils		—	51
		Total	18,609

There is no objection to female education as such, but there are few opportunities of employment for educated women. As will be seen from the foregoing table very few of the girls remain long at school ; at an early age they attend markets and engage in household duties, while much of the unskilled labour, carrying, etc., is done by women and girls.

The assisted schools were awarded grants in aid amounting to £8,864, a decrease of £489 compared with 1912. The decrease is accounted for by the fact that there were fewer claims for grants in respect of buildings and furniture. The grants for proficiency show an increase. Of the 145 schools two failed to obtain grants.

The income of the assisted schools from grants, subscriptions and other sources amounted to £16,973, and the expenditure to £16,646. The amount of school fees was £1,825, as compared with £1,742 in 1912.

The available returns show that there are 229 non-assisted schools supported by the various Missions, with a total enrolment of 7,208.

There is a Government Training Institution at Accra, and two institutions at Abetifi and Akropong conducted by the Basel Mission. There is considerable difficulty in obtaining teachers, owing to the inducements offered by the Government clerical service and the mercantile firms. The number of pupils admitted to the Accra Technical and Industrial School during the year was 21; the number in residence at the end of the year was 45. The amount realised by the sale of articles made in the school was £115, as against £71 in 1912.

There is only one secondary school in receipt of a grant in aid, the S.P.G. Grammar School at Cape Coast. The Wesleyan Secondary School at Cape Coast and the Accra Grammar School are not on the assisted list.

Fifty-six candidates succeeded in obtaining certificates at the courses of instruction in agriculture for students and teachers held at the Aburi, Assuantsi, Tarquah, and Kumasi Agricultural Stations.

At the two competitive Civil Service examinations held in 1913, which control admissions to clerkships in the Government Service, 100 candidates obtained passes, being an increase of 48 on the previous year.

The total sum expended by the Government on education in 1913 amounted to £25,374, an increase of £4,789 over that for 1912. Education is not compulsory in the Gold Coast.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

During the year 1,179 Europeans and 26,661 natives were treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of the Colony, as compared with 1,004 and 25,964, respectively, in the previous year.

The following table shows the total number of patients treated during 1913:—

	Number of in-patients.	Number of out-patients.
Accra	669	5,362
Sekondi ..	606	5,039
Cape Coast ..	178	3,573
Axim	133	2,122
Saltpond ..	—	1,031
Winnebah ..	80	1,133
Tarquah ..	97	1,654
Elmina ..	22	1,079
Quittah ..	66	2,033
Addah ..	38	1,781
Akuse.. ..	153	991
	2,042	25,791

A new hospital for Europeans is now under construction at Accra.

The present hospital at Accra contains three European and four native wards, with seven and twenty beds respectively.

The hospital at Sekondi contains six European wards, including two for convalescents, with a total of sixteen beds, while for native patients five wards with twenty-seven beds are provided.

At Kumasi there is a European hospital with four wards, and a native hospital with five wards. The number of patients treated at this hospital amounted in 1913 to 50 Europeans, 1,075 native in-patients and 6,974 native out-patients.

European nursing sisters are attached to the Accra, Sekondi and Kumasi hospitals.

There is a lunatic asylum and a laboratory at Accra, and a special sleeping sickness hospital at Anum.

The number of patients admitted into the lunatic asylum during the year amounted to thirty-six males and five females, as compared with thirty-six and seven, respectively, in 1912. The number discharged as cured was ten males and four females, as against four and one, respectively, in 1912.

The daily average of inmates was 95, the majority of whom are classified as dangerous.

Those who are able to work are employed in the asylum garden.

Savings Bank.

The Post Office Savings Bank continued to show good progress. The number of depositors' accounts remaining open at the end of the year was 4,334, as compared with 3,857 on the 31st December, 1912.

The value of deposits during the year amounted to £30,061, being an increase of £4,614 over that for 1912. The withdrawals amounted to £24,257, as compared with £22,476 for the previous year.

The amount to the credit of the bank on the 31st December, 1913, was £45,312, being an increase of £6,736 as compared with 1912.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

Police.

The total strength of the police force of all ranks on the 31st December, 1913, was 897, being eight below the authorised strength, made up as follows :—

General Police	532
Escort Police	237
Mines Police	48
Railway Police	80
	897

The European staff was augmented by one Assistant Commissioner of Police and one storekeeper and armourer.

The general police was increased by one sergeant, two corporals, two 2nd class constables and seven 3rd class constables; and the escort police was increased by two sergeants, five corporals, ten 2nd class constables and twenty-five 3rd class constables. The railway police was increased by the appointment of four corporals. The strength of the mines police remained unchanged.

The casualties during the year amounted to 289, as against 237 in 1912.

The efficient working of the general police was, as in previous years, seriously handicapped by the want of non-commissioned officers and constables who could read and write. There was no loss of specie or bullion under the charge of the escort police, who earned £748 for the conveyance of specie, as compared with £599 in 1912.

The police dealt with 9,179 cases of crime, a decrease of 1,743 as compared with the previous year. Of this number 211 were committed for trial, the remainder being dealt with summarily. 6,516 convictions were obtained. In 1,762 cases the accused were acquitted, 481 cases were withdrawn, and 209 were not proceeded with.

Prisons.

The four central prisons of the Colony, in which long sentence prisoners are confined, are at Accra, Sekondi, Cape Coast, and Elmina, the daily averages of which are 209, 241, 70, and 38 respectively.

Prisoners whose sentences are less than six months serve their time in the smaller gaols at Axim, Sekondi, Tarquah, Saltpond, Winnebah, Akuse, Addah, and Quittah. At Obuassi (daily average 48) and Kumasi, in Ashanti (daily average 98), prisoners undergo sentences up to three years. Smaller gaols in Ashanti are at Dunkwa, Kintampo, Sunyani, and Krachi.

The number of prisoners in 1913 amounted to 5,358, a decrease of 706 as compared with 1912. The daily average of prisoners in the Colony and Ashanti was 966, as compared with 1,046 in 1912, a decrease of 80.

The reports on the various prisons show that the discipline maintained was generally satisfactory. There were 84 escapes, as compared with 51 in 1912. Of the 84, 35 were recaptured.

Escapes are comparatively easy to effect, owing to the ease with which a prisoner can get out of sight in thick bush. The health of the prisoners generally was good.

The total earnings in respect of prison industries and labour amounted to £2,345, as compared with £2,528 in 1912, a decrease of £183, which is due to the decrease in the number of the prisoners as compared with 1912.

Criminal Statistics.

During the year 12,447 offences were reported to the police in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories, as compared with 13,968 in 1912.

12,546 persons were apprehended by the police or summoned before the Courts, as compared with 14,129 in 1912.

Of this number 9,466 were convicted, and 3,122 acquitted, as compared with 11,478 and 2,131, respectively, in 1912.

The number of convictions in the Supreme Courts of the Colony compared with the previous year was as follows :—

	1912.	1913.
Offences against the person	46	39
Offences against property (other than prædial larceny)	16	21
Other offences	24	50
	85	110

There were 161 acquittals, as compared with 108 in 1912.

The number of summary convictions was as follows :—

	1912.	1913.
Offences against the person	1,041	1,122
Slave dealing	7	1
Offences against property (other than prædial larceny)	1,430	1,475
Other offences	6,011	3,976
	8,489	6,574

There were 2,493 acquittals, as compared with 1,494 in 1912.

There were 59 convictions in the superior courts of Ashanti, as compared with 46 in 1912, and 11 acquittals in 1913, as compared with 18 in 1912.

In the inferior courts of Ashanti there were 2,202 convictions, as compared with 2,307 in 1912, and 342 acquittals, as compared with 409 in 1912.

In the superior courts of the Northern Territories there were 19 convictions and 6 acquittals, as compared with 7 and 7, respectively, in 1912.

In the inferior courts of the Northern Territories there were 501 convictions and 109 acquittals, as compared with 543 and 59, respectively, in 1912.

VII.—MEDICAL.

Vital Statistics.

The population of the Gold Coast Colony and its dependencies amounted in 1911, at the last census, to 1,503,386.

The number of Europeans resident in the Colony during the year is given as 2,590, as compared with 2,367 in 1912.

Among the European population a decrease per thousand of 3·33 in the death rate and an increase of 1·56 in the invaliding rate are recorded.

An analysis of the death and invaliding statistics is appended :—

1912.	Number of Residents	Deaths.	Invalided	Death rate per 1,000.	Invaliding rate per 1,000.
Officials	586	8	13	13·65	22·18
Merchants	668	7	24	10·47	35·92
Mining companies ..	953	11	35	11·54	36·72
Missions	160	2	3	12·50	18·75
Total ..	2,367	28	75	11.82	31·68
1913.					
Officials	740	6	30	8·10	40·54
Merchants	796	7	43	8·79	54·02
Mining companies ..	928	5	37	5·38	39·87
Missions	126	4	2	31·74	15·87
	2,590	22	112	8·49	43·24

1912.	Number of Residents	Deaths.	Invalided	Death rate per 1,000.	Invaliding rate per 1,000.
Colony	1,811	24	61	13·25	33·68
Ashanti	470	3	13	6·38	27·70
Northern Territories	86	1	1	11·62	11·62
Total ..	2,367	28	75	12·25	31·68
1913.					
Colony	2,037	16	95	7·85	46·63
Ashanti	433	5	13	11·54	30·02
Northern Territories	120	1	4	8·33	33·33
..	2,590	22	112	8·49	43·24

Death in the case of the six European officials was due in two cases to yellow fever, in two to blackwater fever, in one to hyperpyrexia, and in one to meningitis.

There were eleven cases of yellow fever amongst Europeans, six of which proved fatal. Of the thirty officials invalided, four were for malaria, one for blackwater fever, one for neurasthenia, two for yellow fever, four for dysentery, and eighteen for various other diseases.

Of the eighty-two non-officials invalided, nineteen were for malaria, thirteen for blackwater fever, seven for dysentery, five for anæmia, two for gastritis, and thirty-six for various other diseases.

The number of Europeans coming under treatment was 1,179, as compared with 1,004 in 1912.

No means exist whereby accurate statistics relating to the health of natives can be obtained. The returns show that the number of attendances for hospital and dispensary treatment was 26,661, or 697 more than in the previous year. Treatment was given for 2,565 cases of malaria, 2,552 of parasitic diseases, and 853 of dysentery.

In all 49,491 cases of disease were treated during 1913, of which 264 proved fatal, the figures for 1912 being 46,234 and 257 respectively.

With the exception of an outbreak of small-pox in the Eastern Province of the Colony, in which 108 cases were treated (eighteen terminating fatally), the Gold Coast and its dependencies were free from any serious outbreak of epidemic disease during the year.

The number of successful vaccinations performed during the year was 16,436, as compared with 23,232 in 1912. There is no record of the total number performed.

Sixty-one cases of sleeping sickness were reported during the year, fifteen of which terminated fatally.

Twenty cases of yellow fever were reported, eleven of which were Europeans. There were eight deaths—six among Europeans and two among natives.

The following is the rainfall registered at the principal stations during the year :—

	Inches.
Accra	29·18
Addah	35·37
Aburi	58·11
Quittah	23·64
Cape Coast	31·32
Sekondi	36·53
Axim	92·02
Tarquah	77·39
Kumasi	55·93
Kintampo	78·18
Sunyani	73·22
Tamale	48·01

Sanitation.

The sanitary conditions of the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories show generally an improvement, especially in the more populous centres.

A sum of £27,807 was spent by the Public Works Department on sanitary improvements during the year. In addition to other sanitary works 12,861,215 square yards of vegetation were cleared; 607 pools or excavations were filled; 265,701 square yards of marsh land were filled and drained, and 4,771 drains and 16,289 pools were treated with crude petroleum.

The sum of £36,854 was expended under the head of sanitation.

£3,204 was spent during the year on sleeping sickness preventive measures, and £1,552 on yellow fever preventive measures.

During the year 5,754 persons were prosecuted for offences against the sanitary laws and regulations, and 5,536 convictions were obtained.

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

The business dealt with by the Department during the year, as compared with the previous year, is as follows:—

	1912.	1913.
Sale of stamps for postal purposes	£12,569	£12,872
Letters and postcards received and despatched	5,061,059	5,080,314
Registered articles	473,758	452,207
Parcels	75,896	96,175
Money Orders (Value)	£47,953	£50,726
Postal Orders (Value)	£164,923	£190,510
Postal Orders (Number)	232,934	264,737
Telegrams, Private	190,235	212,287
Telegrams, Official	80,055	71,869

The Department collected £13,603 in respect of duties levied on parcels as compared with £11,839 in 1912.

The total number of telegraph offices open to the public in the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories is 43, with a length of wire of 1,501 miles. One office was closed during the year.

There is a wireless telegraph station at Accra.

There are telephone exchanges at Accra, Sekondi, Tarquah and Dodowah, that at Cape Coast having been closed. The public subscribe for 70 of the 159 telephones in connection at the four exchanges.

IX.—RAILWAYS AND ROADS.

The total capital account on the 31st December, 1913, stood at £2,550,008. Five large engines at a cost of £17,557, and a considerable amount of rolling stock at a cost of £40,408 were added during the year, and but for their timely arrival in the Colony the heavy traffic during the cocoa season, from October onwards, could not have been promptly handled.

Orders for a considerable quantity of additional rolling stock and engines were placed during the year, to be delivered in 1914.

The excavation and levelling of the site for the new locomotive shops and general stores at Sekondi was well advanced during the year.

Work on the extension on the Accra Railway from Mangoase to Komfrodua (13 miles) was vigorously carried on during the last seven months of the year. It is expected that the new line will be ready for public traffic early in 1915.

The gross revenue for the year amounted to £360,592, an increase of £45,219 over the previous year. The Accra Railway, the result of whose working for a complete year by the Government is shown for the first time, contributed £84,914 to the above figure.

The net revenue for the year was £210,637, as compared with £194,405 in 1912; the interest earned on the total combined capital of £2,550,008 being 8·26 per cent., as against 8·05 per cent. in the previous year, 8·98 per cent. in 1911, and 9·01 per cent. in 1910.

The following is a comparative statement of revenue earned by the railway in 1912 and 1913:—

	1912.	1913.
Coaching Traffic	73,902	90,445
Goods Traffic	237,233	263,874
Sundry Earnings	4,238	6,273
	£315,373	£360,592

On the Sekondi-Kumasi Railway the passengers carried, as compared with 1912, were as follows:—

	1912.	1913.
1st Class	13,966	10,315
2nd Class	11,353	13,548
3rd Class	512,723	476,031
	538,042	499,894

Although the total number carried in 1913 was 38,148 less than the number carried in 1912, the receipts were practically the same, viz., £56,234 in 1913, and £56,912 in 1912.

The decrease in the 1st Class (3,651) is not quite accounted for by the increase in the 2nd Class (2,195), and the decrease in the 3rd Class (36,692) is attributed to the closing down of some of the smaller mines. The fact that the earnings remained nearly stationary is due to the fact that longer distances were travelled by the passengers.

The 3rd Class passenger traffic on the Accra Railway was very heavy, and in proportion to the mileage shows far better results than the Sekondi Railway.

The figures for the year were as follows :—

	No.	£
1st Class	3,939	1,299
2nd Class	13,834	2,589
3rd Class	210,331	19,587
	228,104	£23,475

The total tonnage and earnings for the two railways were as follows :—

	Tons.	Earnings.
Sekondi Railway	184,200	£205,661
Accra Railway	46,837	58,213
	231,037	£263,874

On the Sekondi Railway the increase in tonnage hauled as compared with the previous year was 9,351 tons, but owing to the general reduction in the tariff which came into force on the 1st July, 1912, the revenue earned was £3,932 less.

There were increases in the carriage of the following articles :—

Imports.

Cotton Goods and Wearing Apparel (431 tons), Kerosene Oil (110 tons), Provisions (820 tons), and Rice (159 tons).

Exports.

Cocoa (2,630 tons), Hides (181 tons), Kola (318 tons) and Mahogany (5,819 tons).

Expenditure.

The following statement shows the expenditure on open lines as compared with the previous year :—

	1912.	1913.
Maintenance of Way and Works	£38,272	£50,374
Locomotive Expenses	53,249	63,213
Traffic ,, ...	14,771	19,589
General Charges	14,675	16,779
	£120,967	£149,955

The reasons for this considerable increase (£28,988) are as follows :—

(*a*) The figures for 1913 include the working expenses of the Accra Railway.

(*b*) A heavier mileage was run on the Sekondi Railway to meet the expansion of traffic.

(*c*) The heavy increase in the cost of imported coal.

(*d*) A considerable general increase in the cost of labour.

(*e*) An increase in the number of traffic employees in consequence of the increased traffic.

The percentage of total expenditure to gross earnings on the Sekondi line rose from 40·18 in 1912 to 45·47 in 1913, and on the Accra line from 24·88 to 28·94.

The percentage of departmental working expenditure for both lines for 1912 and 1913 was as follows :—

	1912		1913	
	Seccondee.	Accra.	Seccondee.	Accra.
Maintenance of Way and Works	31·16	37·26	33·48	34·11
Locomotive Expenses	44·74	35·32	42·93	38·15
Traffic ,,	11·75	17·59	11·95	18·72
General Charges ..	12·32	9·83	11·[illegible]	9·00
	99·97	100·00	99·97	99·98

On the Sekondi line £133, and on the Accra line £170, was paid in claims for lost and damaged goods.

Six fatal and nine non-fatal personal accidents occurred on the railways during 1913, as compared with seven and seventeen respectively in 1912.

Roads.

The main roads of the Colony are constructed and maintained by a branch of the Public Works Department. In addition to the main roads, 2,098 miles of secondary roads in the Colony have been placed under the Roads Ordinance (No. 13 of 1894) and are maintained by the native chiefs.

The chiefs are paid by the Government at rates varying from 5*s*. to £1 a mile for the maintenance of these roads.

The lengths of the principal main roads are as follows :—

Accra-Dodowa Road	27 miles.
Accra-Aburi Road	25 ,,
Nsawam-Kibbi Road	36 ,,
Nsawam-Asamangkese Road	30 ,,
Winnebah-Nsaba Road	25 ,,
Saltpond-Nsuaem Road	62 ,,
Cape Coast-Prahsu Road	73 ,,

The Kumasi-Ejura Road in Ashanti, about 62 miles in length, is being constructed by a special department.

X.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure on Public Works amounted to £257,165, as compared with £223,152 in 1912. Annually recurrent works show an increase of £9,882 10*s*.2*d*. ; new works and buildings of £44,667, and roads and bridges of £5,305 11*s*. 9*d*.

A large portion of the expenditure on new works, exclusive of the railways, harbours and waterworks, was incurred in providing better accommodation for the various public offices, for the housing and segregation of the European staff and in sanitary improvements. The sum expended on sanitary works amounted to £23,338, and on roads to £47,676.

The works of more general interest included the erection of a workshop for the Technical Training Institution and a seismological station at Accra, new lighthouses at Sekondi and Axim, and the establishment of an entomological laboratory in connection with the Agricultural Station at Aburi.

The principal centres of activity were Accra, Sekondi, Tarquah and Kumasi.

Work was considerably impeded in many parts of the Colony owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining an adequate supply of labour.

Seccondee Water Works.

During 1913 progress was not as rapid as was anticipated, owing to the fact that the railway to the works at Inchaban was not completed until the last quarter of the year.

The work of excavating for the sluices of the dam was practically finished, and several items of the plant arrived and were erected.

Accra Water Works.

Good progress was made on these works during 1913, and at the close of that year it was possible to give water to Accra, although several features of the scheme were still incomplete.

The pumping and gravitation mains were finished and the bulk of the subsidiary mains in Accra itself were laid.

The filters were only commenced in January, 1913, but at the close of the year were working and capable of giving 100,000 gallons of water.

The service reservoir (covered) was half completed, and 750,000 gallons of water can be stored there.

The pump house was commenced in January, the shell completed, and the machinery installed. The pumps were running at the end of the year.

Good progress was made on the southern storage reservoir, but much work has still to be done before it will be available for use.

New offices for the staff and for administrative purposes were erected.

Accra Harbour Works.

The extension of the breakwater and other harbour improvements, which include a new wharf under the lee of the breakwater, were taken in hand during the year.

The depth of the harbour was maintained by sand pumps, which removed 180,000 tons of sand during the year. About the same quantity was pumped out last year.

An examination of the harbour bed was made in order to locate the foundations for the new wharf.

About 26,000 tons of cargo were exported, and about 59,000 tons imported at Accra, making a total of 85,000 tons, as compared with 50,000 tons in 1912.

The largest quantity of cargo imported in one month was 5,735 tons in July—when the surf is worse than usual; and the largest quantity exported in one month was 5,689 tons, in December. This cargo was dealt with in the sheltered area under the lee of the breakwater, and this quantity could have not been handled had the breakwater not been in existence.

The expenditure during the year amounted to £18,812, as compared with £12,583 in 1912.

Sekondi Harbour Works.

Good progress was made with the breakwater although heavy surfs were experienced in the autumn. A length of 185 feet was added to the breakwater during 1913, making a total of 540 feet.

Work on the shipways, which are designed to deal with craft weighing up to 75 tons, was commenced. Thirty-six feet of the railway quay extension was built, the foundations being built 15 feet in advance of the completed part of the extension.

The expenditure during the year amounted to £26,011, as compared with £24,537 in 1912.

XI.—SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

At the close of 1913 there were only two surveys of concessions outstanding, and one of these merely required checking.

During the year the towns of Obuasi, Mangoase, Komfrodua, Asuya, Kokurantumi and Kwanyako were surveyed and the towns of Axim, Nsaba, Swedru, Nyakrom and the environs of Komfrodua were commenced, but not completed by the end of 1913.

The authorised staff of the topographical survey consisted of two officers and six men, but for various reasons the staff has never been at its full strength. By the end of the year 7,634 square miles of detail on the field sheets had been completed and the field work of a further 996 square miles had been carried out. Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining the correct nomenclature of villages. Not only have many places three names, frequently in three languages, but the names of minor villages depend largely on the name of the headman, on whose death the village may or may not change its name.

XII.—TRANSPORT.

The total number of loads dealt with by the Transport Department in 1913 was 52,906, at Sekondi 28,478 and at Kumasi 23,428, as compared with 48,000 in 1912.

The carriers (663 in number) attached to the Transport Department are all of the Mendi tribe from Sierra Leone, who serve in the Gold Coast under contract. The honesty of the carriers and the safety of the loads is guaranteed by the system under which a portion of their wages is paid into the Savings Bank. In 1913 the deposits amounted to £4,500.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Suitability of Climate for Europeans and Openings for White Labour.

The climate, though hot and damp, is cooler than that of most tropical countries situated in similar latitudes. The Gold Coast, owing to the prevalence in the past of mosquito-borne diseases, has gained for itself an evil reputation, but the steady progress being made in tropical medicine and hygiene and the great amount of useful work carried out on the spot by the medical and sanitary authorities is gradually redeeming its character.

All Government officials and employees of mercantile firms are engaged in the United Kingdom and it is inadvisable for a European to come to the Colony to seek employment.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The Governor's extensive tours through the Colony and part of Ashanti have been an outstanding feature in native affairs during the year. The personal interviews and discussions with chiefs in their own towns have impressed them with a sense of the share they take in the administration and have laid a foundation of confidence and goodwill between the local executive officers and the native authorities.

The working of the Native Jurisdiction Ordinance has been highly satisfactory, and the principle of it is rarely challenged. Certain amendments are found to be desirable and are now under consideration. One great asset in the working of this important Ordinance, and, indeed, in administration generally, is that the prestige of the chiefs has been enhanced, and the position is one which is attracting men of good standing and of education.

Commissions of Enquiry have been held into the affairs of the Ankokru, Wassaw and Winnebah Districts. These Commissions are of value for the reason that they afford the Executive the opportunity of obtaining under formal procedure reliable information concerning rival claims to stools or cases of disputed allegiance. Incidentally also the reports of the Commissions are interesting for the amount of tradition and historical matter that the disputes so often bring to light.

The Secretary for Native Affairs undertook a tour along the line of the projected railway extension, and discussed with the chiefs the question of the acquisition of land for railway purposes. The chiefs unanimously pledged themselves to make free gift of stool land for the use of the railway and are genuinely anxious for its extension.

The King's peace has lain for a decade over Ashanti and the Northern Territories and has begotten a new sense of security and confidence.

Natives from the Northern Territories in large and increasing numbers are entering Ashanti and the Colony, working on the cocoa farms, on road-making, or as carriers. The Ashanti, like the Akim, has his cocoa farm cleared and his crop picked by hired labour, and appears to prefer the role of a landlord to that of a peasant proprietor.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The past year has been a prosperous one for the native community, and the prosperity has not been confined to a few towns or to a single class, but is embracing a large part of the Colony and is extending to Ashanti. If optimism is permitted it may be said that this prosperity, rapid and comparatively widespread as it has been, is but now touching the fringe, and that in the near future, with that ordinary good fortune upon which communities as well as individuals may rely, great developments may confidently be expected. The material advancement which the people are now enjoying is due on the surface in great measure to the cocoa industry, but its foundation lies deeper in the innate capabilities of the native for agriculture. It is true that the native, ignorant of the experience of other countries, gives little heed to the pests which threaten his crop, but the qualities which produced the cocoa industry can be counted on to assist in its preservation.

On all sides it is reported that the demand for European provisions, European luxuries, and European apparel is large and greatly increasing. The large imports of tinned provisions, flour, etc., is in part due to the scarcity of native food stuffs in certain districts, but there is no doubt that the standard of living is changing and is rising.

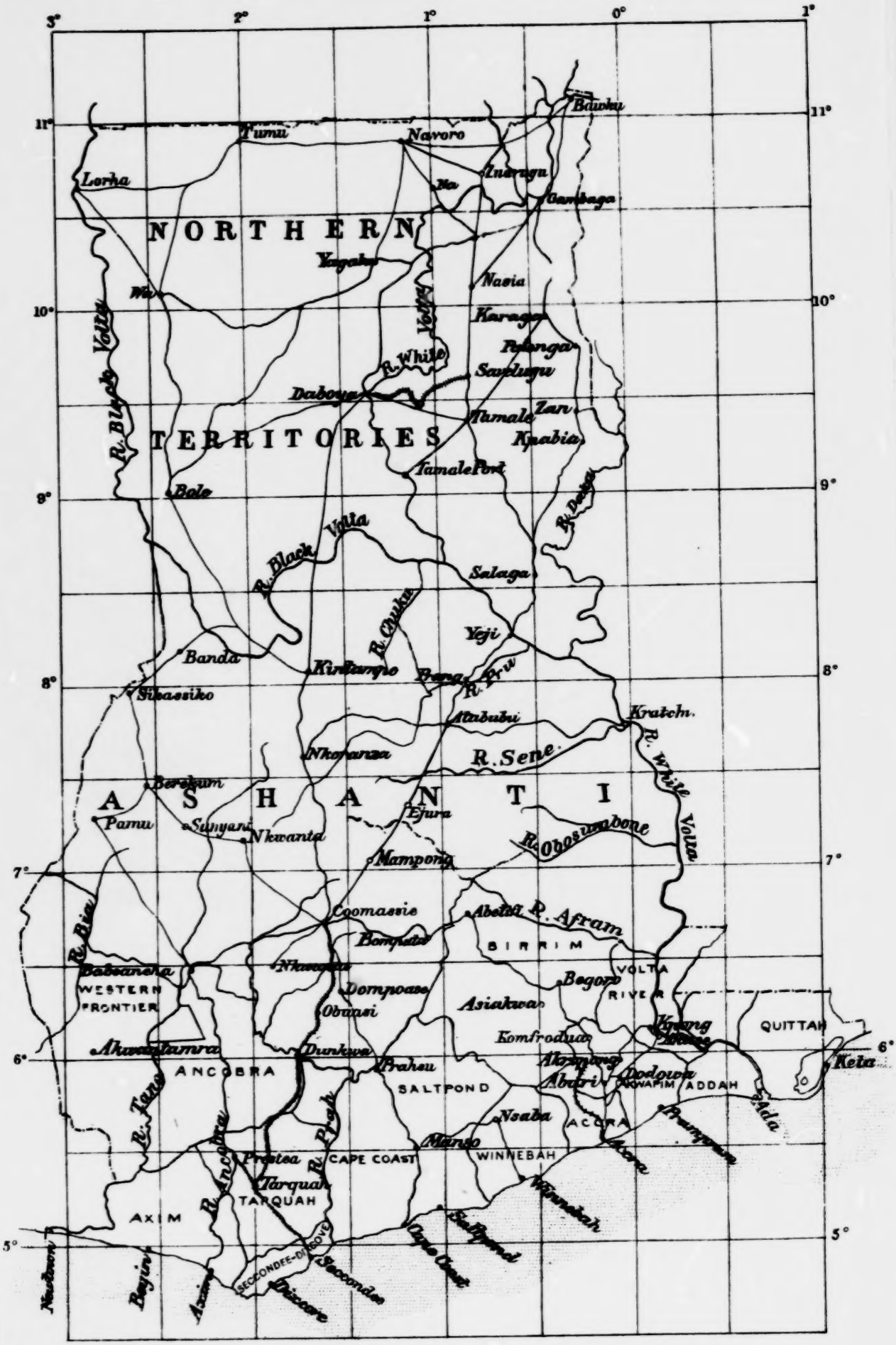
There is a general desire not only in the Colony, but in Ashanti, for better roads, better houses, cleaner villages, and the desire has been prompted by the example of the great sanitary improvement in the larger towns.

It is difficult to discern in what manner the general increase of wealth has affected the character of the people. The first flush of prosperity rarely shows a community to advantage, and it may be too early at the present moment to take stock. It can be observed, however, that the people take a growing pride in the institutions and traditions of their country, that the chiefs are realising the duties and the influence of their position, and that public opinion, among the educated classes, at any rate, is beginning to recognise that some advance on the ideals and standards of the past must now be demanded.

ASHANTI and the NORTHERN TERRITORIES are dealt with fully in separate Reports.

C. H. HARPER,

July 18th, 1914 Acting Colonial Secretary.



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APPENDIX.

Statement showing the importation of spirits into the Gold Coast during the six years ended 31st December, 1913 :—

Year.	Total Quantity in Gallons Imported.	Total Quantity in Gallons entered for Home Consumption.	Gallonage at 100 converted from liquid gallons varying in strength.	Declared Value.	Revenue derived from Duties.	Duty Chargeable.
				£	£	
1908	1,254,120	1,322,218	595,787	138,571	332,043	West of Volta, Jan. to 3rd Aug., 5s. ; 4th Aug. to 31st Dec., 5s. 6d. per gal. imp. East of Volta, 3s. 7½d. per gal. imp.
1909	1,177,711	1,144,644	558,519	132,619	298,883	West of Volta, 5s. 6d. per gal. imp. East of Volta, 3s. 7½d. per gal. imp.
1910	1,581,624	1,459,350	751,969	176,359	384,538	West of Volta, 5s. 6d. per gal. imp. East of Volta, 3s. 7½d. per gal. imp.
1911	1,559,782	1,611,725	738,714	185,129	421,970	West of Volta, 5s. 6d. per gal. imp. East of Volta, 3s. 7½d. per gal. imp.
1912	1,835,204	1,655,842	904,526	220,267	470,143	West of Volta, 5s. 6d. per gal. imp. East of Volta, 3s. 7½d. per gal. imp.
1913	1,762,910	1,769,496	835,780	214,202	502,429	West of Volta, Jan. to Aug. 29th, 5s. 6d., 30th Aug. to Dec. 31st, 6s. 3d. per gal. imp. East of Volta, 3s. 7½d. per gal. imp.

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777	Swaziland	1912–1913
778	Imperial Institute	1912
779	Barbados	1912–1913
780	British Guiana	"
781	Entomological Research Committee	"
782	Southern Nigeria	1912
783	Jamaica	1912–1913
784	British Honduras	1912
785	Northern Nigeria	"
786	Malta	1912–1913
787	Uganda	"
788	Mauritius	1912
789	Straits Settlements	"
790	Trinidad and Tobago	1912–1913
791	East Africa Protectorate	"
792	Grenada	1912
793	Leeward Islands	1912–1913
794	St. Lucia	"
795	St. Vincent	"
796	Bermuda	1912
797	Ceylon	"
798	Gibraltar	1913
799	St. Helena	"
800	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
801	Seychelles	"
802	Ceylon	"
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804	Weihaiwei	"
805	Gambia	"

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No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
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80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey
88	Imperial Institute	Oils, Oilseeds, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 859.

GOLD COAST.

REPORT FOR 1914.

(For Report for 1913 see No. 806.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
October, 1915.

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No. 859.

GOLD COAST.

For Report for 1913 see No. 806

THE ACTING GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Accra,
14th August, 1915.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward, herewith, six copies of the Gold Coast Blue Book for 1914, together with the usual report thereon.

The report has been compiled this year by Captain Cookson, Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary, and I have pleasure in inviting your attention to the care and ability with which he has performed his task.

The report itself does not need much comment from me. The Colony may congratulate itself on the facts, that, despite the war its revenue exceeded all previous records, and that as regards the important cocoa and mining industries the year was one of continued prosperity. The report contains no record of the most important event of the year, viz., the invasion and occupation of Togoland in August, but the history of that highly successful campaign has already been published both here and in England.

Since the close of the year the financial condition of the Colony has caused some misgivings owing to the decline in Customs and Railway revenue consequent on restricted shipping facilities, but signs are not wanting that the Colony will soon recover from this temporary set-back.

I have, &c.,
A. R. SLATER,
Acting Governor.

The Right Honourable
A. Bonar Law, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.

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I.—FINANCIAL.

Revenue.

The revenue for the year amounted to £1,331,713, or £30,147 in excess of the revenue for 1913.

The increases and decreases under the several heads, as compared with the figures for the year 1913, are shown in the appended table :—

Heads of Revenue.	Actual Revenue to 31st Dec., 1914.	Revenue for the same period of the preceding year.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	768,829	779,593	—	10,764
2. Light Dues ..	2,896	2,956	—	60
3. Licences, &c. ..	48,062	43,354	4,708	—
4. Fees of Court, &c...	53,561	49,903	3,658	—
5. Railways	380,716	357,329	23,387	—
6. Post and Telegraphs	6,371	6,596	—	225
7. Rents of Government Land	1,240	1,201	39	—
8. Interest	8,843	3,416	5,427	—
9. Ashanti	50,095	49,882	213	—
10. Northern Territories	3,696	3,709	—	13
11. Miscellaneous ..	7,343	3,548	3,795	—
12. Land Sales,	61	79	—	18
Total	1,331,713	1,301,566	41,227	11,080

The receipts under the head Customs during the period January to July showed an increase of no less than £125,365 over and above the Customs revenue for the corresponding seven months in 1913. A portion of this increase is attributable to the additional duty on spirits at 9d. per gallon (with decremental scale) imposed as from the 30th August, 1913. The prospect, however, of obtaining a record Customs revenue was not destined to be fulfilled. As a result of the war the remaining five months showed a decrease of no less than £136,129, making a net decrease of £10,764 for the whole year as compared with 1913.

It is substantially due to the increase under the head Railways (£23,387) that the total revenue for the year has overtopped that for 1913. This increase has been derived from a larger volume of produce carried by the Railway: the quantity of cocoa exported during the year was the largest so far recorded, and this in spite of the fact that

the Railway revenue, in common with the Customs, showed a marked decline during the last five months.

The increase under the head Interest is due to the investment of surplus balances, temporarily lent to carry on loan works, which have now been released by the raising of the loan of £1,035,000 during the year (Ordinance No. 6 of 1910).

The yearly revenues for the period 1910 to 1914 were as under :—

Year.	Value. £
1910	1,006,633
1911	1,111,632
1912	1,230,850
1913	1,301,566
1914	1,331,713

Expenditure.

The expenditure for the year amounted to £1,755,850, or £402,559 in excess of the expenditure in 1913.

The increases and decreases under the several heads, as compared with the figures for the year 1913 are shown in the appended table :—

Heads of Expenditure.	Actual expenditure to 31st Dec., 1914	Expenditure for the same period of the preceding year	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
1. Governor and Legislature..	8,404	10,199	—	1,795
2. Supreme Court	9,809	9,969	—	160
3. Law Officers	3,749	2,567	1,182	—
4. Secretariat	6,739	8,048	—	1,309
5. Printing Office	11,147	10,006	1,141	—
6. Native Affairs	2,101	2,482	—	381
7. Provincial and District Commissioners	31,865	30,466	1,399	—
8. General Clerical Service ..	37,928	—	37,928	—
9. Treasury	7,971	12,337	—	4,366
10. Customs	45,414	38,752	6,662	—
11. Customs—Preventive Services ..	20,933	16,975	3,958	—
12. Marine	2,412	1,405	1,007	—
13. Railways	307,061	237,599	69,462	—
13A. Railway Surveys	28,945	13,254	15,691	—
14. Posts and Telegraphs ..	35,159	37,751	—	2,592
15. Transport Department ..	4,620	2,140	3,480	—
16. Medical Department ..	56,482	56,706	—	224
17. Sanitation	47,834	36,854	10,980	—
18. Veterinary	1,415	936	479	—
19. Education	25,240	25,374	—	134
20. Agriculture..	13,531	13,784	—	253
21. Forestry	4,643	5,421	—	778
22. Mines	2,415	2,254	161	—
23. Geological Survey	2,408	736	1,672	—
24. Gold Coast Regiment, W.A.F.F.	65,204	65,252	—	48
25. Volunteers	1,178	1.252	—	74

Heads of Expenditure.	Actual expenditure to 31st Dec. 1914.	Expenditure for the same period of the preceding year	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
26. Police	48,586	40,320	8,266	—
27. Prisons	18,739	17,580	1,159	—
28. Public Cemeteries	1,574	1,627	—	53
29. Audit Department.. ..	2,840	4,063	—	1,223
30. Surveys	13,492	13,590	—	98
31. Ashanti	34,257	32,478	1,779	—
32. Northern Territories ..	34,538	35,065	—	527
33. Northern Territories Constabulary	11,213	11,197	16	—
34. Miscellaneous Services ..	16,304	10,275	6,029	—
35. Pensions and Gratuities ..	21,534	19,409	2,125	—
36. Public Debt Charges ..	111,593	91,536	20,057	—
37. Public Works Department	75,055	57,169	17,886	—
38. Public Works Annually Recurrent	40,528	36,934	3,594	—
39. Public Works Extraordinary	272,906	196,892	76,014	—
40. Kumasi-Ejura Road Department	13,422	15,988	—	2,566
41. Posts and Telegraphs Extraordinary..	14,394	10,897	3,497	—
42. Repayments of Loans ..	20,000	20,000	—	—
43. Expenditure on Loan and Special Works	163,517	95,752	67,765	—
44. War Expenses	12,995	—	12,995	—
45. Expedition to Togoland ..	43,756	—	43,756	—
Total .. £	1,755,850	1,353,291	419,140	16,581

The rise in expenditure is mainly due to a larger programme of works for the general development of the Colony and its dependencies, framed on a steadily increasing revenue and available surplus balances. This is illustrated by the increases under Public Works Extraordinary, Expenditure on Loan Works (being completed from revenue), Railways, Railway Surveys, and Sanitation.

Under Railways the capital charges amounted to £137,113, as compared with £95,743 in 1913, the principal items being in respect of new workshops and rolling stock. The ordinary expenditure came to £169,948, as compared with £147,365 in 1913, the increase being due to larger outlay under Maintenance of Way and Works owing to the condition of the line and to necessary provision for increased traffic.

Other increases of note are due, under Customs, to rebates of Customs duties in respect of duty-paid goods transported from East to West of the river Volta ; under Police, to revision of scale of pay in certain ranks and increase in the establishment ; under Miscellaneous, to unforeseen expenditure of a non-recurrent nature ; under Public Debt Charges, to the first payment of half-yearly interest in respect of the loan of £1,035,000 raised during the year ; and under Public Works Department, to increases in the establishment and transport charges.

The expenditure under the head General Clerical Service is in respect of a revised scale of salaries paid to the Native Clerical Staff,

whose emoluments were formerly included under the several departments.

The expenditure under the head War Expenses, namely £12,995, represents the cost of placing the Colony in a state of defence consequent upon the outbreak of war.

The total outlay during the year in respect of the Gold Coast military expedition to Togoland figured at £43,756.

The decreases are due, under Treasury, to decreased remittances to England owing to the fall in revenue since the outbreak of war; and under Kumasi-Ejura Road Department, to the completion of the road. The other decreases are mainly due to the incorporation of the pay of the clerical staff under a separate head.

The yearly expenditures for the period 1910 to 1914 were as under:—

	£
1910	924,862
1911	914,500
1912	1,157,091
1913	1,353,291
1914	1,755,850

Loan Expenditure.

The following table shows the various items of expenditure up to 31st December 1914 which have been charged to Loan Account:—

	£
Sekondi-Kumasi Railway	1,812,988
Accra-Akwapim Railway	300,000
Tarkwa-Prestea-Broomassie Railway ..	135,000
Accra Harbour Works	158,000
Sekondi Harbour Works	164,883
Accra Water Works..	200,000
Sekondi Water Works	118,274
	£2,889,145

In addition to the above sums charged to loan account, expenditure has been defrayed from revenue in respect of special works as under:—

Accra Harbour Works	1912	£21,081	
Do.	1913	20,650	
Do.	1914	37,527	
			£79,258
Accra-Akwapim Railway ..	1912	£68,656	
Do. ..	1913	16,211	
Do. ..	1914	37	
			84,904
Tarkwa-Prestea-Broomassie Railway	1912	.. ..	26,837
Accra Water Works	1913	£18,819	
Do.	1914	49,413	
			68,232
			£259,231

Assets and Liabilities.

The excess of Assets over Liabilities on the 1st January 1914 was £887,843. At the close of the year this excess was reduced to £463,706, the decrease of £424,137 representing the excess of expenditure over revenue for the year.

At the end of the year the amount of the Colony's surplus funds advanced at call by the Crown Agents stood at £368,000.

The Occupation of Togoland Account, which is shown as a liability, is made up as follows :—

Captured Money	£14,946
Revenue Account	9,366
	£24,312
Expenditure Account	9,726
Balance	£14,586

The actual position at the close of the year cannot, however, be determined until the revenue and expenditure accounts from the French Government have been received.

The value of the railway stores at the close of the year was £77,729, of the Public Works Unallocated Stores £16,947, and of the Posts and Telegraphs Unallocated Stores £2,185.

Public Debt.

At the close of the year the Public Debt of the Colony amounted to £3,464,118, as compared with £2,449,118 on the 31st December 1913, the difference being due to the raising of the loan of £1,035,000 and the repayment of the sum of £20,000 to the Imperial Government during the year.

The new loan was based on the issue of £1,035,000 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock at £98 10*s.* 0*d.* per cent., and the amount realized during the year is calculated as under :—

Calls paid during the year	£1,019,300
Interest on over-due instalments	1,226
Refund of Stamp Duty	38
	£1,020,564
Less Expenses in connection with issue ..	26,754
Net amount realized	£993,810

At the close of the year there were outstanding calls amounting to £175.

The amount standing to the credit of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the funded portion of the Public Debt on the 31st December 1914 was £154,581, as against £128,211 at the end of 1913, £21,280 having been contributed from general revenue during the year, and £5,090 being the interest on investments.

Currency.

British gold and silver coins, and British West African silver coins (introduced into West Africa in June 1913) are legal tender to any amount throughout the Colony and its Dependencies; also British bronze coins and British West African nickel coins up to one shilling.

Municipal Bodies.

Town Councils have been established in the towns of Accra, Cape Coast, and Sekondi under the provisions of the Town Councils Ordinance of 1894.

Each Council consists of eight members, of whom four are officials, nominated by the Governor, and four are elected by the ratepayers. The Governor has power to appoint four members to represent the ratepayers if there is no election through the failure of voters to nominate.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Town Councils for the past five years :—

Revenue.

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Accra	6,227	7,446	8,630	9,537	11,156
Sekondi	2,830	4,538	4,511	4,734	5,521
Cape Coast ..	2,206	3,073	3,495	3,890	5,288

Expenditure.

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Accra	7,702	7,457	8,022	10,637	11,340
Sekondi	2,907	3,906	4,769	5,172	5,551
Cape Coast ..	2,175	2,754	3,349	3,547	3,966

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

Imports.

The total value of imports during 1914 (exclusive of expenses on specie and of the value of free goods imported across the inland frontiers) was £4,456,968, a decrease of £495,526 or 10 per cent. as compared with 1913, but an increase of £433,644 or nearly 10 per cent. over that for 1912. Of this total the value of specie amounted to £873,210, a decrease of £568,882 or nearly 40 per cent., and the value of Government stores amounted to £425,587, an increase of £165,858 or 38 per cent. over the figure for 1913.

The value, therefore, of commercial imports (exclusive of specie and free goods imported across the inland frontiers) amounted to £3,158,171. Compared with 1913 the figure represents a decrease of only £92,502 or less than 3 per cent., and it is a gratifying proof of the economic stability of the Colony that notwithstanding the world-wide collapse of markets in August the decline in its commercial imports was so comparatively trifling. The decrease is due (*a*) to the closing down of the several German and Austrian firms in the Colony, (*b*) to the temporary cancellation of orders for cotton and other goods by British merchants on war being declared, but chiefly (*c*) to the dearth of shipping after August 4th. After that date German steamers, which formerly carried a considerable proportion of the Colony's imports, entirely ceased, of course, to call, while French steamers were few and far between ; and from the outbreak of war right up to the end of the year the needs of the Imperial Government absorbed the services of a large number of British vessels that would otherwise have come to West Africa with merchandise.

Of commercial imports the value of those on which specific duty was paid amounted to £785,806, an increase of £1,738 or about one-fifth per cent. as compared with the figures for 1913 ; the value of commercial imports on which *ad-valorem* duties were paid amounted to £1,647,561, a decrease of £97,298 or less than 6 per cent. ; and commercial goods imported free of duty were valued at £586,771, an increase of £6,796 or about 1 per cent.

The value of goods imported by Parcel Post was £138,029, a decrease of £3,742 or about 3 per cent.

The following is a comparative table of the quantities and values of the principal articles of import for the years 1913 and 1914 :—

Articles.		1913		1914		Increase.	Decrease.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
			£		£	£	£
Ale and Porter	Galls.	148,553	21,991	151,152	22,765	774	—
Apparel, Wearing	..	—	91,555	—	107,014	15,459	—
Beads	..	—	47,383	—	39,124	—	8,259
Beef and Pork	Brls.	4,816	13,893	9,075	29,404	15,511	—
Brass and Copperware	..	—	19,367	—	12,275	—	7,092
Bread and Biscuits	Cwts.	35,013	46,386	15,057	19,750	—	26,636
Building Materials	..	—	95,795	—	104,921	9,126	—
Carriages and Carts, including Motor Vehicles	Numbers	1,169	53,033	929	79,247	26,214	—
Coal	Tons.	51,666	84,475	68,031	139,228	54,753	—
Cotton Yarn and Twist	Lbs.	419,423	21,324	254,583	15,689	—	5,635
Cotton Goods (Excluding Yarn and Twist)	..	—	704,206	—	602,594	—	101,612
Flour	Brls.	53,824	79,575	47,007	68,125	—	11,450
Furniture	..	—	47,841	—	56,758	8,917	—
Hardware	..	—	121,064	—	120,985	—	79
Lumber	Sqr. ft.	6,304,397	54,826	5,226,540	64,415	9,589	—
Machinery	..	—	190,557	—	195,911	5,354	—
Oil (Kerosene)	Galls.	1,189,659	38,145	1,324,151	43,348	5,203	—
Perfumery	..	—	43,346	—	44,421	1,075	—
Provisions	..	—	239,624	—	248,787	9,163	—
Rice	Cwts.	159,636	111,233	146,816	96,578	—	14,655
Silk Goods	..	—	22,229	—	22,109	—	120
Soap	Lbs.	6,174,651	50,206	6,023,915	53,339	3,133	—
Spirits, Gin and Geneva	Galls.	558,868	84,367	573,682	86,215	1,848	—
Spirits, Rum	Galls.	1,153,456	100,093	1,095,076	98,341	—	1,752
Spirits, Other	Galls.	50,854	29,742	53,853	31,061	1,319	—
Sugar	Cwts.	58,987	56,614	47,787	52,015	—	4,563
Tobacco, Manufactured	Lbs.	170,810	49,134	209,748	64,658	15,524	—
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	Lbs.	1,369,119	45,205	1,540,014	49,330	4,125	—
Wines	Galls.	70,911	21,485	67,282	21,010	—	475
Woollen Goods (Including Yarn and Twist)	..	—	33,511	—	30,898	—	2,613

The principal increases are in *Coal*, due to the increase of stocks by the Mining Companies in the Western Province and the Railway Department at Sekondi; in *Carriages and Carts*, due to increased importation of motor vehicles consequent on the improvement of roads in the Central and Eastern Provinces; in *Beef and Pork*, due to the rapid growth in popularity of pigs' feet and pigs' cheeks as articles of food among the natives; in *Wearing Apparel*, due to the growing popularity of ready-made clothing among natives, of both sexes; in *Lumber*, due to increased building activity both by Government and the general public; in *Provisions*, due to the greater consumption by natives of imported luxuries and to some extent to increased prices in the European markets; in *Furniture*, due partly to importations by the Government and partly to imports by the natives whose standard of living is rapidly rising; in *Machinery*, due to Government importations for the Railway, Water Works, Harbour Works, and other public works; in *Kerosene Oil*, due to the larger use of this commodity by the natives; and in *Manufactured Tobacco*, due to the increased use of cigarettes among the natives.

The principal decreases are in *Cottons*, due to the difficulty of obtaining regular shipments from the United Kingdom after the outbreak of war and to the suspension of business by the numerous German and Austrian firms in the Colony; in *Bread and Biscuits*, which appear to be declining in popular favour; in *Rice and Flour*, which were difficult to obtain regularly after the outbreak of war; in *Beads*, due to the cessation of supplies from Austria after August; and in *Brass and Copperware*, due to slack markets in the later months of the year and to the cessation of imports from Germany.

The imports for the five years ending with 1914 were valued as follows:—

	£
1910	3,439,831
1911	3,784,260
1912	4,023,322
1913	4,952,494
1914	4,456,968

General Features of Import Trade.

The following table shows the value of imports (exclusive of specie) from the principal supplying countries in each year since 1910 and the percentages arrived at by comparing the several figures with the total imports for the year:—

1910.

United Kingdom	£2,037,412—75 %
Germany	324,660—12 %
France	16,900— 1 %
United States of America ..	20,141— 1 %
Holland	240,515— 9 %
Southern Nigeria	13,945— —
Other Foreign Countries ..	46,834— 2 %

1911.

United Kingdom	£2,088,764—72 %
Germany	305,303—10 %
France	27,471— 1 %
United States of America ..	174,173— 6 %
Holland	182,337— 6 %
Southern Nigeria	19,355— 1 %
Other Foreign Countries ..	87,576— 3 %

1912.

United Kingdom	£2,317,732—70 %
Germany	379,027—11 %
France	42,604— 1 %
United States of America ..	229,604— 7 %
Holland	182,965— 6 %
Southern Nigeria	18,314— 1 %
Other Foreign Countries ..	109,574— 3 %

1913.

United Kingdom	£2,468,604—70 %
Germany	386,670—11 %
France	44,299— 1 %
United States of America ..	251,742— 7 %
Holland	189,165— 5 %
Southern Nigeria	23,535— 1 %
Other Foreign Countries ..	124,964— 4 %

1914.

United Kingdom	£2,660,682—74 %
Germany	289,288— 8 %
France	32,979— 1 %
United States of America ..	270,176 8 %
Holland	170,810— 5 %
Southern Nigeria	24,312— 1 %
Other Foreign Countries ..	121,072— 3 %

It will be observed that during the year the United Kingdom secured a net increase in the import trade of the Colony, exclusive of specie, of £192,678, although the total increase in the value of imports from all countries amounted to only £73,354. She therefore not only secured the whole of the 1914 increase but in addition captured from other competing countries trade to the value of £119,324. She is shown in the statistics as having secured large increases in wearing apparel, beef and pork, building materials, carriages and carts, coal, furniture, hardware, lumber, machinery, railway plant, and cigarettes, but it must be noted that a considerable portion of the beef and pork, carriages and carts, and hardware were of American origin, while the

bulk of the lumber was probably of Scandinavian, Canadian, or American origin. The only serious losses the United Kingdom sustained were in rice, which is of East Indian origin, and cottons.

The value of articles imported from Germany during the seven months before war closed all trade with her was £289,288, which when compared with the figure £386,670 for the whole of 1913 would appear to show that peaceful competition was having rapid results.

The gain of the United States of America was principally in unmanufactured tobacco, provisions, machinery, and carriages and carts, whilst the gains and losses of the other countries were of no special significance.

Exports.

The total value of exports by sea during 1914 was £4,942,656, a decrease of £484,450 or about 9 per cent. as compared with 1913. Deducting the value of specie (£472,877) and of Government exports (£26), the value of commercial exports amounted to £4,469,753, a decrease of £553,889 or about 10 per cent.

The following is a comparative table of the quantities and values of the principal articles of commercial export for the years 1913 and 1914:—

Article.	1913.		1914.		Increase	Decrease.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
		£		£	£	£
Cocoa .. ..tons	50,554	2,489,218	52,888	2,193,749	—	295,469
Kola Nuts .. lbs.	7,024,868	144,705	7,862,414	142,190	—	2,515
Copra .. ..tons	629	14,292	656	11,825	—	2,467
Gold and Gold Dust .. ..ozs.	422,602	1,626,003	428,880	1,659,435	33,432	—
Auriferous By-Products .. lbs.	148,935	30,107	67,729	28,210	—	1,897
Lumber sup. ft. (Native Timber)	37,391,848	366,094	24,587,217	240,878	—	125,216
Palm Kernels..tons	9,744	159,128	5,633	88,671	—	70,457
Palm Oil.. galls.	860,165	65,652	495,763	37,646	—	28,006
Rubber .. .. lbs.	1,317,369	87,915	654,133	21,631	—	66,284

Increases occurred only in the cases of specie (not appearing in the table) and gold, and are accounted for as follows:—

Specie. (£69,419 or 17 per cent.) due partly to the repatriation of Imperial silver coins, and to the transfers to England of surplus specie held by the Bank during the slack months of April to July.

Gold. (£33,432 or 2 per cent.) due to increased production at the mines, the output of which constitutes a new record for the exports of gold from the Colony.

The principal decreases were as follows:—

Cocoa. (£295,469 or 12 per cent.). Nevertheless the *quantity* exported (52,888 tons) again constituted a record: this was due principally to the extended area put under cultivation in Ashanti

and to the new farms beginning to bear. The decrease in value is due to the low prices that ruled locally during the earlier part of the 1914–1915 cocoa season. At the beginning of the season, owing to the war and the consequent uncertainty of the home markets, the price offered for cocoa was so low that in some districts it was left to rot on the trees, not being considered worth the trouble of picking. Prices rose later on, but even at the end of the year they were only about half the prices obtained in December 1913. This, and the scarcity of ships calling to load produce, caused an unusually large stock to be carried over to 1915, so that the increase in production for the season was really greater than appears from the Customs export statistics. It may be added that the fears entertained during the early part of the season were dissipated. Instead of declining, the price of Gold Coast cocoa in the home markets rose to an unprecedented height, as much as 72*s*. per cwt. being paid in England for Gold Coast cocoa, as against 56*s*. at the same time last year. The season therefore must have been a very profitable one for the merchants.

Timber. (Decrease in quantity 12,804,631 square feet or 34 per cent.; in value £125,216 or 34 per cent.). This decrease is due to abnormally heavy shipments in 1913 to meet the short-lived "boom" in the home markets which led to flooding, followed by a sharp drop in prices. Early in 1914 a considerable quantity was shipped, mostly on contract; hence the slight fall in the average price; but since the outbreak of war and the closing down to a large extent of the cabinet-making trade in Europe, local timber has become practically unsaleable, and very little of it has been shipped.

Palm Kernels. (Decrease in quantity 4.111 tons or 42 per cent.; in value £70,457 or 44 per cent.). About a third of this decrease occurred before the outbreak of war, and was due solely to the neglect of the product in favour of the more profitable and more easily handled cocoa. The decrease during the last five months of the year was largely due to the reluctance of merchants to offer good prices, consequent on the uncertainty of the markets in Europe. The average price for the year was about the same as in 1913. The war had a particularly depressing effect on this article of export, since Germany was the largest customer. A greater interest in the manufacture of the raw product, however, appears to have been aroused recently in the United Kingdom, and this opens a better prospect for the future.*

Palm Oil. (Decrease in quantity 364,392 gallons or 42 per cent.; in value £15,005 or 23 per cent.). This product suffered in the same way as palm kernels, except that the average price was higher than in 1913.

Rubber. (Decrease in quantity 663,236 lb. or 50 per cent.: in value £66.282 or 75 per cent.). In the Gold Coast the export has hitherto been practically confined to wild rubber and has been declining since the fall in prices in 1913. The natives will not gather the rubber at the prices now obtainable, and many of them have taken up cocoa growing instead. It will be noted that the average price fell still further in 1914.

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* See also remarks under Economic Investigations, on page 24.

Kola. (Increase in quantity 837,546 lb. or 12 per cent.: decrease in value £2,515 or 2 per cent.). In this case the decrease in value is probably fictitious: the whole trade in this product is in the hands of Hausas from whom it is difficult to obtain reliable information. It may be assumed that the 1914 trade differs little in any material respect from that of 1913.

The value of exports for the 5 years ending with 1914 is detailed as follows:—

	£
1910	2,697,706
1911	3,792,454
1912	4,307,802
1913	5,427,106
1914	4,942,656

General Features of Export Trade.

The following table shews the value of goods (exclusive of specie) shipped to each principal consuming country since 1910, and the proportion that each figure bears to the total for the year:—

1910.		
United Kingdom	£1,837,676	or 70 %
Germany	460,284	„ 18 %
France	196,331	„ 8 %
United States of America ..	40,272	„ 1 %
Southern Nigeria	78,292	„ 3 %
1911.		
United Kingdom	£2,384,829	or 69 %
Germany	552,170	„ 18 %
France	397,093	„ 11 %
United States of America ..	42,647	„ 1 %
Southern Nigeria	93,078	„ 3 %
1912.		
United Kingdom	£2,677,575	or 67 %
Germany	731,122	„ 18 %
France	384,219	„ 10 %
United States of America ..	72,135	„ 2 %
Southern Nigeria	133,977	„ 3 %
1913.		
United Kingdom	£3,416,637	or 68 %
Germany	899,468	„ 17 %
France	455,585	„ 9 %
United States of America ..	101,055	„ 2 %
Southern Nigeria	145,023	„ 3 %

	1914.	
United Kingdom	£3,028,997	or 68 %
Germany	554,632	„ 12 %
France	528,780	„ 12 %
United States of America ..	93,383	„ 2 %
Southern Nigeria	141,968	„ 3 %
Holland	116,948	„ 3 %

The decrease in the value of exports to the United Kingdom was general, except in the case of gold, but was not sufficiently serious to affect her position in the market. A large part of it is due to the drop in the local price of cocoa, but timber, palm products, and rubber also show decreases.

France shows a gain which is due entirely to increased shipments of cocoa.

The whole gain attributed to Holland occurs in cocoa, which for the first time appears in the Colony's statistics as having been exported direct to that country. All shipments, however, occurred before the outbreak of war.

Principal Ports.

The following table gives the principal ports of the Colony, showing the value of imports and exports for 1914 in each case :—

	Value of Imports. £	*Value of Exports.* £
Sekondi	1,765,382 ..	2,447,362
Accra	1,378,274 ..	1,327,375
Addah	218,982 ..	236,029
Winnebah ..	204,285 ..	262,983
Saltpond ..	155,874 ..	189,787
Axim	70,865 ..	169,234
Cape Coast ..	239,210 ..	94,368
Appam	53,521 ..	63,093
Half Assinie ..	40,120 ..	45,778

Total Trade.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Colony during the year, including expenses on specie, was £9,377,938—a decrease of £992,165 or 9 per cent. as compared with 1913. If we add the value of dutiable imports across the inland frontiers and the Volta, we find that the total value of the trade of the Colony was £9,407,769—a decrease of £987,450 or 9 per cent. Again, by deducting the value of specie imported and exported, including expenses, (£1,351,910) and the value of exports and imports on behalf of Government, (£423,837) we get

the total mercantile trade of the Colony during the year as valued at £7,625,593—a decrease of only £626,613 or 7 per cent. Considering the general paralysis of the world's trade during the last part of the year, the slight decline may well be viewed with complacency.

Up to the end of July the Trade and Customs revenue showed increases beyond the most sanguine expectations—increases which would have marked an era in the commercial history of the Colony had they continued, as there was every prospect of their doing, till the end of the year. It would be wholly misleading, therefore, to make any pessimistic deductions from the slight decreases which the war eventually caused. The Colony's gold and cocoa production again exceeded all past records, and had the local prices of cocoa been at all commensurate with those ruling in Europe at the close of the season, the Gold Coast would have added the profits of another very prosperous year to the already ample accumulation of wealth which she has derived from the harvests of the past.

Hints to Manufacturers.

Packing.

The British manufacturer must remember, in sending goods to this Colony, that the conditions attending unshipment and transport to the interior render good and substantial packing imperative. All goods damageable by sea water or damp should be packed in tin lined cases or waterproof canvas; and all heavy goods should be packed in specially substantial crates, barrels, or boxes. Again, it is very necessary that goods intended for transport by porters to the interior should be packed in packages of not more than 60 lb. in weight.

Samples.

It is worthy of mention that all the merchants here are unanimous in contrasting the British manufacturer unfavourably with his German rival in the matter of sending out samples. They say that the German samples were always put up in such a manner that all their merits, with prices and conditions of purchase, were set forth so clearly that they could be grasped without effort. The much greater readiness of the German manufacturer to carry out the wishes of the prospective purchaser in the matter of making slight alterations in his wares to meet local requirements is also a subject of frequent remark and is said to have helped the development of German trade in this Colony very considerably. These, of course, are small matters, but the British manufacturer should not ignore them. They represent very often the difference between success and failure when one has to compete with a capable and painstaking rival.

Cheapness of goods.

Another point that the British manufacturer should bear well in mind is that, while there are many wealthy people in this Colony who can, and do, buy goods of superior quality and finish, the great

bulk of the population are poor and can only afford to purchase low-priced articles. The great bulk of these people, too, have not had sufficient experience of European goods to know that it pays in the long run to purchase a good but expensive article in preference to one that is cheap and inferior. Gloss and glitter also count for much, and attractive make-up greatly enhances the selling qualities of an article. It was by close attention to these details that the German manufacturer obtained such a hold on this market, and the British manufacturer would be well advised to follow his example.

Preventive Service.

The Preventive Service was maintained during the year on the Volta, South-Eastern frontier, North-Eastern frontier, and Western frontier as far as Debisu and was divided into eight sections, each in charge of a Supervisor. In addition, two Inspectors were maintained on the Volta and Western frontier. The native staff consisted of 482 officers and men of various grades. The expenditure on the Service during the year amounted to £23,779, and the revenue amounted to £5,520, or £760 less than in 1913. This is accounted for by a decrease in the number of fines and seizures due to the absence of a part of the Preventive Service Staff with the Togoland Field Force in August and September.

The increased rates of pay which came into force at the beginning of the year have tended generally to improve the efficiency of this branch of the Customs Department.

The influence of the officers and men of the Preventive Service is not, however, confined to the prevention of smuggling; they "show the flag," maintain the peace in certain outlying portions of the Colony, and, noticeably along the Volta River, have improved the sanitation of the riverside villages.

As already mentioned the Inspector, Supervisors, Officers, and men of the Preventive Service on the Volta River and South-Eastern frontiers were attached to the Togoland Expeditionary Force on the outbreak of war, and performed useful work. Four of the men were killed in action near the Tchra River in Togoland.

Mining.

The value of the gold produced in 1914 amounted to £1,744,498, being an increase of £95,729 as compared with the value in 1913. The production was the largest on record.

Of the total amount produced, 402,231 ounces were obtained by mining, and 8,423 ounces by dredging and hydraulic operations.

The increase in value occurred almost entirely in the Colony, which accounted for £89,548 thereof; while the increase in Ashanti was £6,181.

The following statement shows the value of gold produced by the various mining companies during the year, as compared with the previous year :—

Name of Company.	1913	1914
Gold Coast Colony.	£	£
Abbontiakoon Mines, Ltd.	236,570	254,364
Abosso Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	169,835	166,474
Affoh Gold Mining Syndicate Ltd.	—	70
Akoko Gold Mines and Estates, Ltd. ..	3,801	6,370
Ankobra Exploration and Dredging Co., Ltd	13,006	1,181
Asiakwa Alluvial Syndicate, Ltd.	461	353
Bibiani, Ltd.	39,236	—
Broomassie Mines, Ltd.	133,483	146,872
Cinnamon Bippo Co., Ltd.	4,491	56,510
Fura Gold Dredging Co., Ltd.	580	—
North-West African Mining Co., Ltd. ..	600	7,777
Prestea Block A., Ltd.	387,605	426,875
Tarkwa Banket Mining Syndicate, Ltd. ..	—	—
Tarkwa Banket West, Ltd.	—	—
Tarquah Mining and Exploration Co., Ltd.	170,464	196,382
West African Trust, Ltd. (Sefwhi)	13,549	—
Total	1,173,681	1,263,228
Ashanti.		
Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, Ltd. ..	449,599	447,092
Ashanti Quartzites Gold Mining Co., Ltd. ..	—	—
Ashanti Rivers and Concessions, Ltd. ..	1,389	841
Ofin River Gold Estates, Ltd.	24,101	33,337
Total for Gold Coast and Ashanti..	1,648,770	1,744,498

On the Tarquah conglomerate mines 325,883 tons were crushed, and produced 160,432·36 ounces, this being an extraction of 9·84 *dwts.* per ton ; the crushing of 444,584 tons from the quartz mines produced 241,799·09 ounces, representing an extraction of 10·88 *dwts.* per ton.

The various dredging companies treated 1,267,735 cubic yards of alluvium, resulting in a production of 8,423.59 ounces of fine gold, *i.e.* an average of 3·19 grains per cubic yard treated.

The average number of labourers employed daily by the mining and dredging companies throughout the year was 15,741, as against 15,658 in 1913.

Only one prospecting licence was granted in the Colony during the year. Fifteen certificates of validity for mining concessions were issued in the Colony and three in Ashanti.

Agriculture.

The fortunes of the majority of the inhabitants of the Colony proper and of a large and increasing number of those in Ashanti are bound up

with the prosperity of the cocoa industry. In spite of the apprehended ill-effects of the war there was a record trade in cocoa during 1914, 52,888 tons being exported, or 2,335 tons more than in 1913. The growth of the industry is mainly due to increased production in Ashanti. The Chambers of Commerce report that the quality of the cocoa is about the same as in 1913.

The fungoid and insect pests that have attacked the cocoa farms do not appear to be on the increase and are reported to have been no more prevalent in 1914 than in past years. Special attention is being paid to the matter by the Entomologist and other officers of the Agricultural Department. It has now been definitely ascertained that the silk cotton tree is the chief and probably the only indigenous "host" plant of the pest "Sankonuabe." This explains the widespread nature of this serious pest and will, it is hoped, lead to important developments in the means of combating it. The disease which is at present causing most apprehension is the black or brown cocoa pod disease *Phytophthora faber* which is undoubtedly on the increase.

The staff of the Department has as usual been engaged in instructional work both at their headquarters and during their tours through the principal agricultural districts. The scheme introduced in 1913 in the Eastern Province under which natives nominated by the Chiefs are trained as local cocoa instructors, was in 1914 extended to Ashanti. While some progress has been made it will be some time before it can be said whether the scheme has fulfilled its intentions.

More attention is being paid to the copra industry, and the export in 1914 was larger than in the two preceding years. The Director of Agriculture reports that the planting of coconut palms has made remarkable progress in the past few years, and the appearance of the littoral in the Quittah district begins to resemble the great coconut districts on the north-west and eastern shores of Ceylon. Systematic efforts are being made to encourage the cultivation of this product by the distribution of seed nuts and there is good reason to believe that a valuable "stand by" to cocoa can be secured.

There is still some cause for hope that the efforts to improve the breed of cattle by the establishment of a stock-farm in connection with the Agricultural Station at Tamale in the Northern Territories will meet with a measure of success, in spite of the difficulties attending the scheme, chief of which is the prevalence of tsetse fly even in parts of the Northern Territories themselves.

In the Northern Territories also attention has been paid, with the co-operation of the Cotton Growing Association, to the development of a cotton-growing industry. About 17,800 lb. of cotton seed were distributed in 1914, some 800 lb. more than in the previous year. At Tamale a block of about 17 acres has been planted with "Kapok" (*Eriodendron anfractuosum*) and it is possible there may be a future for this product in the Northern Territories.

Experiments have also been made on the Agricultural Stations, which appear to show that *ginger* can be successfully grown in the Colony, while the development of an industry in *piassava* appears

possible. The price of the latter product has risen to a figure that would make it very profitable to extract, and there are considerable quantities of the palms to be found in several parts of the Colony, especially in the Western Province.

Native cultivation of the oil palms is being neglected in favour of cocoa, but European enterprise is introducing central factories for the scientific and economical manipulation of the produce. There is good reason to suppose that this will speedily prove beneficial to the companies and natives alike.

Forestry.

During the first seven months of the year officers of the Forestry Department did useful work in submitting reports, as in previous years, on parts of the Colony and Ashanti which lie off the beaten track. One such report speaks of tobacco being grown at Avereboo in northern Ashanti, and commanding a price "almost equal to the best Sumatra leaf," while another mentions a Para rubber plantation as "producing an average of 400 lbs. of rubber per week under easy tapping conditions" with "many trees just reaching tapping age." The cultivation of tobacco has up to the present been on too small a scale to admit of any useful forecast of its ultimate success or otherwise. The same applies in less degree to exotic rubber; but it is to be hoped that in course of time rubber plantations under efficient management will arrest the astonishing decline in rubber exports of the last five years (from 3,223,266 lb. in 1910 to 654,133 lb. in 1914), due to the inferior methods of preparation of indigenous rubber adopted by natives and the consequent low prices offered.

The planting of teak and sissoo in the Ashanti reserves continued during the year, and the former has done better than was expected last year, both now giving considerable promise. It appears that the sites for these plantations were not very happily chosen, being light forest instead of areas already largely denuded of timber; but in the light of experience future plantations will be made only in the vicinity of towns where timber and fuel are scarce.

Economic Investigations.

The following reports were furnished by the Imperial Institute to the Government of the Gold Coast as the result of investigations conducted in the Scientific and Technical Research Department, supplemented when necessary by reference to commercial experts.

Copal.—Two samples of copal from the Dunkwa district consisted of large pieces of clean, hard, transparent resin, one specimen being of a pale yellow tint and the other slightly darker. They produced excellent varnishes, and were similar in properties to samples of Gold Coast copal previously examined at the Imperial Institute.

A firm of brokers reported that the copal would probably realise 90*s*. to 100*s*. per cwt. in the United Kingdom, if it could be supplied in large clean pieces like the samples. If, however, it is received in the condition of ordinary Gold Coast copal, *i.e.*, consisting of small frag-

ments, dust, and dirt, it would only realise the ordinary price of that material, viz., 47*s*. to 51*s*. per cwt. for fairly clean shipments in good condition, and some 35*s*. per cwt. for inferior grades (March, 1914).

Rubber.—A sample of smoked Para rubber prepared from trees 13 years old at Aburi consisted of thin brown biscuits which were clean and well prepared. The dry rubber contained 94·1 per cent. of caoutchouc, and its physical properties were very satisfactory. It compared favourably in composition and quality with the best plantation Para rubber from the East, and was valued at 2*s*. 1*d*. per lb. in London (July, 1914).

A sample of smoked Funtumia rubber, prepared from trees about 9 years old at Aburi, consisted of thin brown biscuits, some of which were rather rough in appearance. The percentage of caoutchouc in the dry material was only 81·7, but the physical properties of the rubber were very good, and it was valued at 1*s*. 10*d*. or 1*s*. 11*d*. per lb. in London (July, 1914).

Beans.—Two samples of beans, derived from different species of *Canavalia*, were received at the Imperial Institute from the Gold Coast during the year.

The first sample, which was obtained from the Northern Territories, was identified at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, as *Canavalia obtusifolia*. The beans were red externally but cream-coloured within, and had a fairly agreeable taste.

The second sample was derived from plants growing on the sand along the sea coast, and the beans were identified at Kew as *Canavalia ensiformis*. They were a mottled greenish-brown externally but cream-coloured within and had a pleasant taste.

Analysis showed that both these varieties of Canavalia beans have a fairly high food value, and that they contain no alkaloids or cyanogenetic glucosides. It would not, however, be possible to utilise either variety for human food in the United Kingdom though the beans might prove to be of value as a feeding-stuff for cattle. Preliminary feeding trials would be necessary before the beans could be recommended for the latter purpose.

Oilseeds.—A sample of "Abeko" kernels from Ashanti was found to be identical with the "Baco" or "Abaku" nuts from the Gold Coast previously examined at the Imperial Institute, which were identified as *Dumoria Heckeli*, A. Chev. The kernels contained 53·6 per cent. of a solid creamy-white fat which would be suitable for soap-making. "Abeko" kernels in good condition should realise about the same price as shea kernels, viz. £11 to £13 10s. per ton in Liverpool (October, 1914).

Specimens of the leaves and seeds of the "Owere" tree were identified at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, as *Monodora Myristica*, Dun. The seeds were found to contain 5·9 per cent of volatile oil, and about 36 per cent. of fixed oil which was slightly viscous and of reddish-brown colour. A request was made for a larger quantity of these seeds to be sent for the purpose of further investigation.

Miscellaneous.—During 1914 a special Technical Information Bureau was formed at the Imperial Institute for the purpose of dealing with the various technical and commercial enquiries which have been received in recent years from manufacturers, merchants, and others in the United Kingdom and the Colonies. On the outbreak of the war the number of such enquiries was largely increased and the work of the Bureau in finding markets for Colonial products assumed very considerable importance. A number of products from British Colonies had been almost exclusively utilised in Germany, and on the suspension of trade with that country it was necessary in the interests of the Colonies concerned to find fresh markets for the materials. A case in point was that of palm kernels, which are an important article of commerce in the Gold Coast. These kernels have been chiefly exported from British West Africa to Germany, there to be worked up into oil and feeding-cake, and large quantities of the oil were subsequently shipped to England. There was, however, no reason why this industry should not be transferred to such great oil-seed crushing centres as Hull and Liverpool, and the question was brought to the notice of British firms by the publication of full information on the subject in the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute" (Nos. 3 and 4 of 1914), and by the issue of a circular to oil-seed crushers. As a result the kernels are now being treated on a large scale by oil-seed crushers in the United Kingdom, and a future market for them, independent of Germany, appears to be assured.

Similar action has been taken with respect to copra, a product in which the Gold Coast is also interested, though to a smaller extent.

In addition the Bureau has furnished information to specific enquirers regarding various other Gold Coast products, including cocoa, palm oil, coconuts, rubber, and fibres.

Bulletin of the Imperial Institute.—The following articles relating to Gold Coast products were published in the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute" in 1914 (Vol. XII):—

Para Rubber from the Gold Coast.

Funtumia Rubber from the Gold Coast.

Sword Beans (*Canavalia ensiformis*) from the Gold Coast.

Canavalia obtusifolia beans from the Gold Coast.

Copals from British West Africa.

The Trade in Palm Kernels.

Palm Kernel Cake and Meal.

Gold Coast Court.—The Gold Coast is represented in the Public Exhibition Galleries of the Imperial Institute by a Court containing exhibits illustrating the resources, products, and industries of the country.

No new exhibits have been received during the past year, and work

in the Court has been concerned with an improvement in the arrangement of the present exhibits, so far as the showcases will permit.

The statistical statements of trade, and the model representing the gold output of the Colony, have been brought up to date, and detail work of labelling has been carried out.

A number of verbal enquiries concerning the climate, resources, and planting industries of the Colony have been dealt with.

An official lecturer has recently been appointed to deliver short lectures on the countries of the Empire and their resources, the lectures being followed by visits to the courts in the galleries.

Lands.

The bulk of land in the Colony belongs to the tribal "Stools," and, theoretically, there is no land without an owner. The general principle is that all the land within the recognised territory of a "Stool" is the property of that "Stool."

The Crown possesses no waste lands in the Colony, but certain lands have been acquired by the Government from time to time, mostly under the Public Lands Ordinance, 1876, and the Railway Ordinance, 1898, which legalise compulsory acquisition for the services of the Colony on payment of reasonable compensation.

The validity of concessions is enquired into by the Supreme Court under the provisions of the Concessions Ordinance, 1900. The Court enquires whether the grantors are the native owners of the land; whether the area falls within the prescribed limit of 5 square miles for a mining concession and 20 square miles for other concessions; whether the prescribed term of 99 years is exceeded; whether the consideration is adequate; whether the natural produce other than timber is to be collected to the exclusion of the natives; whether natives are to be removed from their habitations within the area of the concession; and whether the statutory rights reserved to the natives are included in the deed. A survey and demarcation of boundaries by the Survey Department is then ordered, and when it is completed a certificate of validity giving the lessee an indefeasible title, subject to the observance of his covenants, is issued by the Court. In the certificate are contained such modifications of the deed as the Court may impose to bring it within statutory requirements and to render it a transaction fair and equitable to both parties. The rent from certified concessions is paid to the native grantors through the Government. Concessions granted solely for purposes of plantations of rubber and other products may be exempted from the operation of the Ordinance, whilst the concessions to acquire mineral oil are held subject to the Government right of pre-emption of the oil under Ordinance No. 15 of 1907.

Shipping.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of steam vessels (distinguishing their nationality) which entered the ports of the Colony during the years 1913 and 1914. Steamers entering the ports of the Colony stay for a day or two only, so that for all practical purposes

the number of vessels entered may also be taken as the number cleared :—

Nationality.	1913. No.	1913. Tons.	1914. No.	1914. Tons.
British ..	403	907,065	419	946,093
German ..	229	499,672	161	362,292
French ..	55	99,084	54	102,357
Belgian ..	—	—	—	—
Norwegian ..	1	864	2	2,223
U. S. A. ..	1	2,288	—	—
Italian ..	2	3,776	—	—
Danish ..	1	2,448	—	—
Portuguese ..	—	—	1	44

The decrease in German steamers is, of course, due to the war and the complete cessation of calls by steamers of that nationality at ports in this Colony.

The following table shows the total shipping "inwards" for the five years 1910–1914. For the reason mentioned the shipping "outwards" is not given :—

Steam Vessels.

Year.	No.	Tons.
1910	675	1,304,703
1911	665	1,348,401
1912	686	1,448,506
1913	692	1,515,197
1914	637	1,413,009

Sailing Vessels.

Year.	No.	Tons.
1910	4	3,240
1911	1	1,000
1912	1	958
1913	1	851
1914	1	751

In normal times the mail steamers of the African Steam Ship Company and the British and African Steam Navigation Company, which are both under the management of Messrs. Elder Dempster & Company, leave Liverpool every Wednesday for Sekondi and Accra, the schedule time being fourteen days. Homewards, the mail steamers leave Accra every Thursday and are due to arrive at Plymouth in fourteen days.

The same Companies also provide four services of cargo boats from Liverpool to the Gold Coast, viz., River Service No. 1, River Service No. 2, Gold Coast Service, and Windward Service.

The steamers of River Services Nos. 1 and 2 leave every alternate Saturday and call at Sekondi and Accra, touching also at the port of Axim on the homeward journey.

The steamers of the Gold Coast Service leave on alternate Thursdays, calling at Axim, Cape Coast, Saltpond, Winnebah, Appam, and Addah, and on the homeward journey at Addah, Prampram, Accra, Winnebah, Appam, Saltpond, Cape Coast, Sekondi, Axim.

The boats of the Windward Service leave on the other alternate Thursdays calling at Half Assinie and Elmina, and on the homeward journey at Chama, Sekondi, Adjuah, Dixcove, Axim, Half Assinie.

Steamers leave New York at the end of every month, visiting Axim, Sekondi, Cape Coast, Saltpond, Winnebah, and Accra on the outward journey, and Sekondi and Axim only on the homeward journey.

Steamers of the "Creek Service" leave Rotterdam every month for Axim, Sekondi, Cape Coast, Saltpond, Appam, Winnebah, Accra, and Addah, and call at those ports on the homeward journey.

Steamers leave London every month for Axim, Sekondi, and Accra, and will call both on the outward and homeward journeys at other ports as inducements offer.

The cargo service takes from thirty-two to thirty-four days to Accra.

The normal fares from Liverpool by these lines are £28 12*s*. (first class), £20 7*s*. (second class) and £12 2*s*. (third class) for all ports as far as Winnebah, and £29 14*s*., £21 9*s*., and £12 13*s*. respectively to Accra and eastward ports.

All of the above services have been interrupted on account of the war and the dates given are not rigidly adhered to.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Twenty-three Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council during the year under review, of which the following are the most important :—

No. 4 of 1914.—The Regulation of Immigrants Ordinance, 1914, and the Amending Ordinance No. 7, enable the Governor to control immigration by requiring, in such cases as he thinks desirable, immigrants, other than those born in any part of West Africa, to deposit a sum of £25 with the Government. This sum may be used by the Government to meet costs incurred by the Government on the person's behalf in the Colony and incurred in repatriating him. The deposit shall be returned to the person after one year or on his leaving the Colony if he does so within the year without having become destitute.

No. 5 of 1914.—The Trade Marks Ordinance makes the registration of Trade Marks uniform with that of other Colonies on the West Coast of Africa, and similar, so far as circumstances allow, to the practice obtaining in England.

No. 10 of 1914.—Makes provision for Bank Holidays and contains sections similar to those of the Imperial Bank Holidays Act, 1871, as to notice, presentation, acceptance, and payment of bills of exchange and promissory notes.

No. 11 of 1914.—The Trading with Enemy Ordinance, 1914; contains provisions similar to those of the Imperial Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914. It imposes penalties on persons trading with the enemy in contravention of any Proclamation by the Governor, or of a Statute, or of the Common Law. It provides for the inspection of books and documents in case an offence is suspected, and provides for the appointment of a comptroller of a business in case an offence is suspected or in case a business has been affected by the state of war and it is in the public interest that the business should be carried on.

No. 16 of 1914.—The Rivers (Amendment) Ordinance, 1914; provides more ample control by the Government over the pumping or diversion of water from rivers for commercial purposes.

No. 21 of 1914.—The Defence of the Colony Ordinance; enables the Governor during war to impose restrictions on aliens, detain suspected persons, and make such regulations as may be necessary to secure the public safety and defence of the Colony.

No. 22 of 1914.—The Enemy Property Control and Disposal Ordinance, 1914; makes provision for taking possession of enemy property and the collection of debts by a comptrolling officer; the comptrolling officer may pay certain debts and deposit the surplus in the Treasury to await the Governor's directions.

IV.—EDUCATION.

The schools under the management of Missionary Bodies which are subject to inspection by officers of the Education Department and receive grants-in-aid from public funds numbered, at the close of the year, 148. There are twelve schools under direct Government control. In addition to the assisted schools there are 252 primary schools supported by the various religious bodies. Figures in respect of these are not available. Education is not compulsory.

The following is a comparative table showing the number of schools inspected during the last two years.

Denomination.	1913.	1914.	Increase in 1914.
African Methodist E. Z. Mission	3	3	—
Basel Mission	64	67	3
Bremen Mission	15	15	—
Church of England (S. P. G.) ..	3	3	—
Government Schools	11	12	1
Roman Catholic Mission ..	26	28	2
Wesleyan Mission	31	31	—
Secondary Schools	1	1	—
Total	154	160	6

All the Mission Schools inspected, with the exception of two, succeeded in obtaining grants-in-aid.

The total number of children enrolled on the registers of schools supported by contributions from the public funds during the year 1914 was 20,246, the average daily attendance being 15,152. Compared with 1913 these returns show increases of 1,637 and 1,258 respectively.

The grants-in-aid earned by schools on the assisted list in 1914 amounted to £9,312, which shows an increase of £948 on the figures for the previous year.

The total income of these schools in 1914 was £18,048, of which sum the grants-in-aid represent rather more than half, the balance comprising school fees, to the amount of £2,280, voluntary subscriptions, and grants from the Mission Societies.

The total estimated expenditure by Government on education in the Colony and its dependencies in 1914 amounted to £29,903, a total exceeding that of the previous year by £1,596.

The number of certificated teachers in the Colony and its dependencies is three hundred and forty-six. Two hundred and twenty-two certificates were granted in 1914.

A very satisfactory report was received on the work of the students at the Government Institution for Teachers at Accra, and the results of the instruction given in metal and wood work at the Government Technical School, Accra, were also good. The work of both these institutions, however, was seriously handicapped by the fact that the buildings which they occupy were, on the outbreak of war, required for military purposes.

Instruction in agriculture or some other form of industrial work is now given in nearly every assisted school.

Forty-eight candidates were successful in obtaining certificates at the courses of instruction in agriculture for students and teachers held at the Aburi, Assuantsi, Tarkwa, and Kumasi agricultural stations.

At the competitive Civil Service examinations for 1914 which control admission to clerkships in the Government Service 143 candidates obtained passes.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals and Asylum.

During the year 1,607 Europeans and 29,392, natives were treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of the Colony, as compared with 1,179 and 26,661, respectively, in the previous year.

The following table shows the total number of patients treated during 1914 :—

	Number of in-patients.	Number of out-patients.
Accra ..	769	6,892
Sekondi	544	6,190
Cape Coast	188	3,454
Axim ..	122	2,002
Saltpond	—	1,197
Winnebah	133	266
Tarkwa	88	1,685
Elmina	6	995
Quittah	80	2,366
Addah	21	1,826
Akuse..	98	1,226
Kibbi	—	320
Dunkwa	—	531
	2,049	28,950

A new hospital for Europeans has been built at Accra.

The present hospital at Accra contains three European and four native wards, with seven and twenty beds respectively.

The hospital at Sekondi contains six European wards, including two for convalescents, with a total of sixteen beds, while for native patients five wards with twenty-seven beds are provided.

At Kumasi there is a European hospital with four wards, and a native hospital with five wards. The number of patients treated at this hospital amounted in 1914 to 58 Europeans, 926 native in-patients, and 6,865 native out-patients.

European nursing sisters are attached to the Accra, Sekondi, and Kumasi hospitals.

There is a lunatic asylum and a laboratory at Accra, and a special sleeping sickness hospital at Anum.

The number of patients admitted into the lunatic asylum during the year amounted to fifty males and three females, as compared with thirty-six and five, respectively, in 1913. The number discharged as cured was thirteen males and one female, as against twelve and four, respectively, in 1913.

The daily average of inmates was 105, the majority of whom are classified as dangerous. Those who are able to work are employed in the asylum garden.

Savings Bank.

There was a large increase in the transactions of this Branch during the year. Deposits amounted to £33,212, an increase of £3,151, and withdrawals to £27,732, an increase of £3,475 over last year. The amount standing to the credit of the 5,593 depositors on 31st December was £51,898, an increase of 1,259 accounts and £6,586 in deposits.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

Police.

The total strength of the police force of all ranks on the 31st December, 1914, was 1,041, being five below the authorised strength, made up as follows :—

General Police	462
Escort Police	456
Mines Police	46
Railway Police	77
	1,041

This force is distributed in the Colony and Ashanti, (separate provision being made for the policing of the Northern Territories by means of the Northern Territories Constabulary, as to which information is contained in the annual report on the Northern Territories).

The European staff was augmented by two Assistant Commissioners of Police.

The general police was reduced by 19 corporals and 149 3rd Class Constables, but increased by 36 2nd Class Constables ; and the escort

police was increased by fifteen sergeants, thirty corporals, fifty-nine 2nd Class Constables and one hundred and twenty-one 3rd Class Constables. The Railway police was increased by the appointment of four corporals and twelve constables. The strength of the mines police remained unchanged.

The casualties during the year amounted to 381 as against 289 in 1913.

The efficient working of the general police was, as in previous years, seriously handicapped by the want of non-commissioned officers and constables who could read and write. There was no loss of specie or bullion under the charge of the escort police, who earned £579 9*s*. 11*d*. for the conveyance of specie, as compared with £748 in 1913.

The police dealt with 10,939 cases of crime, an increase of 1,760 as compared with the previous year. Of this number 203 were committed for trial, the remainder being dealt with summarily. 8,105 convictions were obtained. In 1,843 cases the accused were acquitted, 483 cases were withdrawn, and 305 were not proceeded with.

Prisons.

The four central prisons of the Colony, in which long sentence prisoners are confined, are at Accra, Sekondi, Cape Coast, and Elmina, the daily averages of which are 225, 153, 70, and 34 respectively.

Prisoners whose sentences are for less than six months serve their time in the smaller gaols at Axim, Sekondi, Tarkwa, Saltpond, Winnebah, Akuse, Addah, Quittah, and Dunkwa. At Obuasi (daily average 60) and Kumasi, in Ashanti (daily average 112), prisoners undergo sentences up to three years. Smaller gaols in Ashanti are at Kintampo, Sunyani, Krachi. Goaso, and Wenchi.

The number of prisoners in 1914 amounted to 5,697, an increase of 339 as compared with 1913. The daily average of prisoners in the Colony and Ashanti was 1,033, as compared with 966 in 1913, an increase of 67.

The reports on the various prisons show that the discipline maintained was generally satisfactory. 56 prisoners escaped, as compared with 84 in 1913. Of the 56, 32 were recaptured.

Escapes are comparatively easy to effect, owing to the ease with which a prisoner can get out of sight in thick bush. The health of the prisoners generally was good.

The total earnings in respect of prison industries and labour amounted to £4,639, as compared with £2,345 in 1913, an increase of £1,294, which is due to the increase in the number of the prisoners as compared with 1913, and also due to the introduction of a scheme whereby prison labour engaged by other departments is credited to Prison Earnings.

Criminal Statistics.

The numbers of convictions in the Supreme Courts of the Colony for the last two years have been as follows :—

	1913.	1914.
Offences against the person	39	43
Offences against property (other than praedial larceny)	21	22
Other offences	50	83
	110	148

There were 93 acquittals, in 1914 as compared with 161 in 1913.

The numbers of summary convictions appear as follows :—

	1913.	1914.
Offences against the person	1,122	1,373
Slave dealing	1	5
Offences against property (other than praedial larceny)	1,475	1,769
Other offences	3,976	5,539
	6,574	8,685

There were 2,547 acquittals, as compared with 2,493 in 1913.

These criminal statistics include cases not handled by the police, such as those instituted by the Sanitary Department, and, as regards Supreme Court cases, those instituted on the initiative of District Commissioners in certain outlying districts where illiterate police are directly under their command.

VII.—MEDICAL.

Vital Statistics.

The population of the Gold Coast Colony and its dependencies amounted in 1911, at the last census, to 1,503,386.

The number of Europeans resident in the Colony during the year is given as 2,645, as compared with 2,590, in 1913.

Among the European population an increase per thousand of 3·98 in the death rate and a decrease of 7·71 in the invaliding rate are recorded.

An analysis of the death and invaliding statistics is appended :—

1913.	Number of Residents	Deaths.	Invalided	Death rate per 1,000.	Invaliding rate per 1,000.
Officials	740	6	30	8·10	40·54
Merchants	796	7	43	8·79	54·02
Mining companies ..	928	5	37	5·38	39·87
Missions	126	4	2	31·74	15·87
Total or average..	2,590	22	112	8·49	43·24
1914.					
Officials	768	11	24	14·32	31·25
Merchants	733	9	24	12·27	32·74
Mining companies ..	1,820	13	44	12·74	43·13
Missions	124	—	2	—	16·12
Total or average..	2,645	33	94	12·47	35·53

1913.	Number of Residents	Deaths.	Invalided	Death rate per 1,000.	Invaliding rate per 1,000.
Colony	2,037	16	95	7·85	46·63
Ashanti	433	5	13	11·54	30·02
Northern Territories	120	1	4	8·33	33·33
Total or average..	2,590	22	112	8·49	43·24
1914.					
Colony	2,083	25	72	12·00	34·56
Ashanti	440	8	19	18·18	43·18
Northern Territories	122	0	3	—	24·59
Total or average..	2,645	33	94	12·47	35·53

As regards the eleven cases of death amongst European officials, one was due to yellow fever, one to blackwater fever, two to subtertian malaria, two to heart failure, one to septicaemia, one to aneurism, one to appendicitis, one to accidental drowning, one to suicide.

There were eleven cases of yellow fever amongst Europeans, six of which proved fatal. Of the twenty-four officials invalided, two were

for malaria, three for blackwater fever, one for neurasthenia, and eighteen for various other diseases.

Of the seventy non-officials invalided, two were for enteric-fever, five for malaria, two for yellow fever, four for blackwater fever, one for dysentery, six for anæmia, four for gastritis, and forty-six for various other diseases.

The number of Europeans coming under treatment was 1,607, as compared with 1,179 in 1913.

No means exist whereby accurate statistics relating to the health of natives can be obtained. The returns show that the number of attendances for hospital and dispensary treatment was 29,392, or 2,731 more than in the previous year. Treatment was given for 2,712 cases of malaria, 2,930 of parasitic diseases, and 787 of dysentery.

In all 51,903 cases of disease were treated during 1914, of which 239 proved fatal, the figures for 1913 being 49,491 and 264 respectively.

The Gold Coast and its dependencies were free from any serious outbreak of epidemic disease during the year.

The number of successful vaccinations performed during the year was 5,147 as compared with 16,436 in 1913. There is no record of the total number performed.

Thirteen cases of sleeping sickness were reported during the year, five of which terminated fatally.

Nineteen cases of yellow fever were reported, nine of which were Europeans. There were nine deaths—four among Europeans and five among natives.

The following is the rainfall registered at the principal stations during the year :—

	Inches.
Accra	24·58
Addah	41·62
Aburi	37·52
Quittah	30·11
Cape Coast	27·08
Sekondi	46·32
Axim	116·98
Tarkwa	41·97
Kumasi	44·52
Kintampo	55·00
Sunyani	43·50
Tamale	34·30
Gambaga	30·65

Sanitation.

The sanitary conditions of the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories show generally an improvement, especially in the more populous centres.

A sum of £29,798 11s. 4d. was spent by the Public Works Department on sanitary improvements during the year. In addition

to other sanitary works 23,367,142 square yards of vegetation were cleared; 1,031 pools or excavations were filled; 7,798 square yards of marsh land were filled and drained, and 8,978 drains and 29,157 pools were treated with crude petroleum.

The sum of £47,834 was expended under the head of sanitation. £1,714 was spent during the year on sleeping sickness preventive measures.

During the year 7,083 persons were prosecuted for offences against the sanitary laws and regulations, and 6,991 convictions were obtained.

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

The business dealt with by the Department during the year, as compared with the previous year, is as follows:—

	1913.	1914.
Sale of stamps for postal purposes	£12,872	£11,964
Letters and postcards received and despatched	5,080,314	5,723,772
Registered articles	452,207	517,792
Parcels	96,175	95,671
Money Orders (Value)	£50,726	£57,352
Postal Orders (Value)	£190,510	£186,510
Postal Orders (Number)	264,737	255,659
Telegrams, Private	212,287	210,093
Telegrams, Official	71,869	83,844

The Department collected £13,193 in respect of duties levied on parcels, as compared with £13,603 in 1913.

The total number of telegraph offices open to the public in the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories is 50, with a length of wire of 1,613 miles. One office was closed during the year.

There is a wireless telegraph station at Accra.

There are telephone exchanges at Accra, Sekondi, Tarkwa, and Dodowa. The public subscribe for 77 of the 169 telephones in connection at the four exchanges.

IX.—RAILWAYS AND ROADS.

Railways.

The total capital account on the 31st December 1914 stood at £2,850,713.

The gross revenue for the year amounted to £383,008, an increase of £22,416 over the previous year. The Accra Railway, the result of whose working for a complete year by the Government is shown for the first time, contributed £96,465 to the above figure.

The net revenue for the year was £208,915, as compared with £210,637 in 1913, the interest earned on the total combined capital of £2,850,713 being 7·32 per cent. as against 8·05 per cent. in the previous year, 8·98 per cent. in 1911, and 9·01 per cent. in 1910.

The following is a comparative statement of revenue earned by the railway in 1913 and 1914 :—

	1913.	1914.
	£	£
Coaching Traffic	90,445	92,274
Goods Traffic	263,874	281,781
Sundry Earnings	6,273	8,953
	£360,592	£383,008

On the Sekondi and Accra Railways the numbers of passengers carried in 1913 and 1914 were as follows :—

	1913.	1914.
1st Class	15,297	14,537
2nd Class	28,347	26,030
3rd Class	697,980	734,137
	741,624	774,704

The figures for the Accra Railway alone, as regards passenger traffic in 1914, were as follows :—

	No.	Earnings.
		£
1st Class	3,998	1,342
2nd Class	9,825	1,918
3rd Class	233,880	22,360
	247,703	£25,620

The total tonnage and earnings for the two railways were as follows :—

	Tons.	Earnings.
Sekondi Railway	184,200	£215,111
Accra Railway	46,830	66,670
	231,030	£281,781

On the Sekondi Railway the increase in tonnage hauled, as compared with the previous year, was 18,919 tons, and the revenue earned was £9,450 more.

There were increases in the carriage of the following articles :—

Imports.—Kerosene Oil (131 tons), and Rice (498 tons).

Exports.—Cocoa (3,695 tons), Hides (105 tons), and Kola (730 tons)

Railway Expenditure.

The following statement shows the expenditure on open lines as compared with the previous year :—

	1913.	1914.
Maintenance of Way and Works	£50,374	£54,018
Locomotive Expenses	63,213	78,627
Traffic „	19,589	22,138
General Charges	16,779	19,309
	£149,955	£174,092

The percentage of total expenditure to gross earnings on the Sekondi line rose from 45·48 in 1913 to 50·67 in 1914, and on the Accra line from 28·95 to 29·93.

The percentages of various items to total expenditure in each case for 1913 and 1914 work out as follows :—

	1913		1914	
	Sekondi.	Accra.	Sekondi.	Accra.
Maintenance of Way and Works	33·48	34·11	31·19	30·21
Locomotive Expenses	42·93	38·15	48·33	44·34
Traffic „	11·95	18·72	11·76	17·52
General Charges ..	11·61	9·00	11·72	7·93
	99·97	99·98	100·00	100·00

On the Sekondi line £278, and on the Accra line £47, was paid in claims for lost and damaged goods.

Fourteen fatal and four non-fatal personal accidents occurred on the railways during 1914, as compared with six and nine respectively in 1913.

Roads.

In the Colony the main roads are constructed and maintained by a branch of the Public Works Department. In addition to the main roads, 2,098 miles of secondary roads (suitable for hammocks and other head-loads) in the Colony have been placed under the Roads Ordinance (No. 13 of 1894), and are maintained by the native chiefs. The chiefs are paid by the Government at rates varying from 5*s*. to £1 a mile for the maintenance of these roads.

The lengths of the principal main roads are as follows :—

Accra—Dodowa Road	25 miles.
Accra—Aburi Road	23 „
Nsawam—Kibbi Road	60 „
Nsawam—Asamankese Road	30 „
Winnebah—Asanteman Road	42½ „
Saltpond—Nsuaem Road	62 „
Cape Coast—Prahsu Road	73 „
Ashiaem—Chama Road	8½ „

In Ashanti the roads (outside the towns), with one exception, are maintained by the native chiefs under much the same conditions as for the secondary roads in the Colony. A motor service now runs between the railway terminus at Kumasi and Ejura along the road recently constructed by a special department to facilitate communication with the Northern Territories. This metalled road is about 61 miles in length, and, though covering only about two-fifths of the distance, it traverses the tangle of hills and forest just beyond Kumasi which forms the most difficult portion.

In the Northern Territories there is an excellent system of roads, the generally open, flat country offering no impediment to construction, which is undertaken by the natives under supervision of Political Officers and native chiefs.

X.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works Department.

The total expenditure on Public Works amounted to £391,783, as compared with £290,093 in 1913. Annually recurrent works show an increase of £4,262 ; new works and buildings of £74,941 ; and roads and bridges of £2,542.

A considerable portion of the expenditure on new works and buildings was incurred in providing increased accommodation for European officials, extending various public offices, and on sanitary improvements.

The amount expended on sanitary works was £40,123, and on roads and bridges £50,217.

The more important works of general interest which were undertaken included a new General Post Office, and a new European Hospital at Accra, an extension of the Post Office at Sekondi, an extension of the Native Hospital at Kumasi, and new Contagious Diseases Hospitals in several Stations.

A commencement was made in July with the preliminary investigations in connection with a sewerage scheme for Accra, but on the outbreak of war work was suspended and postponed indefinitely.

The principal centres of activity were Accra, Sekondi, and Kumasi.

Accra Water Works.

During the year most of the individual works at Weshiang (filters, service reservoir, pump house, and mains) were completed, and though the storage reservoirs still remain to be finished they were available for storing water to the extent of one third their full capacity at the end of the year.

The new offices in Accra were completed and the distribution mains also laid.

Stand pipe services were laid on to nearly all the Government bungalows, offices, and works, and also to many traders' quarters and works.

His Excellency the Governor inaugurated a general water supply to the town on the 10th January, since when a continuous and adequate supply for domestic use and, where required, for building and other purposes has been maintained.

12,464 passengers and 994 tons of merchandise were transported by the Works Railway in addition to departmental stores and material.

Sekondi Water Works.

The works-yard at Inchaban, with sheds, stores, and all the necessary machinery for construction purposes, was completely installed.

Good progress was made with the excavations for the dam and a sound foundation reached in the rock for about two thirds the length of the dam.

Concrete work was commenced and brought up to the top level of the apron at the sluices.

The excavations for the filter beds and clear water tank were nearly completed and some concreting done at both places.

The walls of the pump house and the foundations for machinery therein were also nearly completed.

The retaining wall along the river Anankwan and the bridge over it were completed with the exception of the parapets.

The laying of the 12 inch C. I. pipe main from the works to the service reservoir was well advanced.

Mosquito-proof huts were erected in the camp for the use of the European officers.

Kumasi Water Supply.

Investigations for a supply of water to Kumasi were begun and the Adra fixed on as the source of the supply.

Accra Harbour Works.

Breakwater.—Good progress was made with the extension of the breakwater, and a length of 210 feet was completed during the year.

Over 600 large concrete bags and blocks were deposited in the foundations and over 500 in the superstructure. The extension of the breakwater has proved of great benefit, the shelter in the harbour being much improved thereby. The West African Lighterage Company have increased the number of their lighters at Accra, having found that they can now work more of them than heretofore with safety and advantage.

About 27,000 tons of cargo were exported and nearly 70,000 tons imported in 1914, the record tonnage of imports being over 8,000 tons in one month (June) and of exports over 6,000 tons in December. A record shipment of 10,740 bags of cocoa in one day was made per steamship "Chama" on 16th December. All landing and shipping took place under the lee of the breakwater in the sheltered area, and there is little doubt that without such shelter nothing approaching this amount of cargo could have been handled.

Sand Pumping Operations.—The sand pumps were kept at work during the whole of the year except when stoppages were necessary for repairs to the machinery, etc., and when there was a shortage of coal during part of August and September, the supply having been interfered with by the war.

During the year over 150,000 tons of sand were pumped out of the harbour and the depth near the jetty was well maintained, allowing barges to load and discharge cargo at both sides of the jetty.

Preparations were being made to receive the new 8 inch and 12 inch pumping plant already ordered from England. This new plant will be erected on the new wharf, and when a commencement has been made with the working of it there is practically no doubt that the present depth of water in the harbour will be much increased.

These new pumps will deliver the sand pumped from the harbour into the Lagoon, and in all probability valuable land will thus be reclaimed.

New Wharf.—A new wharf is being erected on the harbour side of the breakwater for increasing the facilities for dealing with cargo. It will be 435 feet long, and will have an area of about two acres.

Warehouse accommodation 360 feet by 60 feet will be provided and cranes will be erected on the wharf.

Jetty.—The jetty, 420 feet long and 52 feet wide, has been used for receiving and shipping cargo throughout the year.

Cranes.—At present there are three 3-ton steam travelling cranes on the jetty and one 15-ton steam travelling crane on the breakwater, so that very heavy lifts can be dealt with. In addition to these cranes it is proposed to provide four more, three 3-ton cranes on the new wharf, and a 10-ton fixed crane on the present jetty.

Railway Approach.—The railway approach to the breakwater, jetty, and new wharf has been much improved during the year, and is now probably all that will be required for some years to come.

Sekondi Harbour Works.

Breakwater.—This structure was completed during 1914, a length of 130 feet having been built in that year. The shelter afforded by the breakwater is ample, and enables the trade of the port to be carried on conveniently and expeditiously.

Slipways.—Two slipways are being built and when completed they will be capable of dealing with craft up to 75 tons in weight.

Railway Quay Extension.—This was practically completed and will give increased facilities for the shipment of mahogany, &c.

Lighter Berth.—A commencement was made with the construction of a berth to accommodate lighters alongside the breakwater. The 15-ton crane will then be available for dealing with heavy lifts.

Rockbreaking.—The rockbreaker was kept at work whenever possible and a large amount of rock was broken up and removed from the bed of the harbour.

Pitched Slopes.—The concrete slopes between the jetty abutments and the breakwater were all completed.

Jetties.—Most of the material for the jetties arrived in the Colony, and the pile-driving machine was erected ready to commence work.

XI.—SURVEYS.

At the outbreak of war, survey work was stopped owing to officers and men being detailed for military duties in either Togoland or the Cameroons.

The authorised cadastral staff consisted of the Director of Surveys, four European surveyors, one European draughtsman, native clerk, five native surveyors and one native draughtsman.

During the year eighteen concessions, some started in 1913, were completed, representing an area of 57,600 acres; only two remained uncompleted, and these merely require to be tied in.

The town surveys of Axim, Koforidua, Saltpond, and Obuasi were completed and drafted, but the surveys of Nsaba, Swedru, and Nyakrom, commenced in 1913, and Bromase, commenced in 1914, were not completed.

The topographical staff consisted of the Deputy Director of Surveys, two Assistants, and seven men, but two of the men went home on leave for a portion of the year.

By the end of July approximately 3,586 square miles of detail on the field sheets had been completed and approximately 760 square miles of field work had been carried out.

Considerable difficulties with carriers had to be overcome, surveyors on several occasions being deserted by their carriers, and the parties being scattered over large areas, so that rapid communication became impossible.

XII.—TRANSPORT.

The Transport Department dealt with the following number of loads at the various stations—Sekondi 32,269; Kumasi, 32,173 and 564 passengers by motor; Ejura, 6,169 and 111 passengers by motor; Yeji, 5,949 and 33 boats for passengers; Yapei, 2,667 and 36 passengers down river.

Both the new motor service between Kumasi and Ejura, a distance of 61 miles, and the boat service from Yeji to Yapei, 88 miles, were in full working order during the year.

The usual establishment of carriers was maintained for the permanent work of the Department during the year, viz—about 500. This number, however, was exceeded for about three months after the outbreak of war, and in addition about 1,600 were taken on and sent to Togoland. After the operations had come to an end 500 of the carriers were transferred to Cameroons. Their nationalities were Mendi, Krepi, Hausa, Moshi, and Wangara.

The European staff of the Department was expanded to 27 in all for the period of military operations.

The carriers' savings bank accounts numbered 711 at the end of 1914, representing between five thousand and six thousand pounds.

XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Suitability of Climate for Europeans and Openings for White Labour.

The Gold Coast is peculiarly free from many of the discomforts associated with tropical countries: hot nights and intense heat by day are the exception rather than the rule, while insects are comparatively unobtrusive. There is, however, an insidious quality in the climate, lowering the vitality of Europeans and rendering them an easier prey to mosquito-borne diseases than in many tropical countries where the discomforts of the climate are more obvious. The efforts of the sanitary and medical authorities in promoting hygiene and treatment of disease continue to exercise a beneficial effect on the general health of Europeans.

Native aspirants to various kinds of employment, skilled and unskilled, being plentiful, it is not the policy of Government to encourage European immigration; and, living being expensive, it is highly inadvisable for Europeans in search of employment to come to the Colony without previous engagement by Government or representatives of mercantile firms in Europe.

XIV.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The progress forecasted in the optimistic report of last year was rudely arrested by the War, but until that catastrophe the highest hopes were fulfilled and the returns for the month of July were indicative of the greatest prosperity that the Colony and its dependencies have ever known. The check which has been received is due to no internal cause. The capture and occupation of Togoland were achieved with such rapidity that only for a brief while can the operations have affected industrial and commercial activities, and even such disruption as took place was only of a local character. The output of gold in the year under review, constituting as it does a record for the Colony, rather points to an access of mining enterprise; nor have commercial energies been reduced save in those parts of the Colony where enemy firms were most active, and it is to the want of shipping facilities consequent upon the war that we must turn to account for the decline

of trade. Even with the decreased number of ships the quantity of cocoa exported exceeds that of any previous year, while the spending power of the people, after a short period of depression accentuated by poor prices paid for cocoa at the beginning of the season, has been scarcely affected, the general prosperity being reflected in the continued demand for goods of European make. That the standard of living is rising amongst natives is shown by the better type of house now erected and the demand for increased facilities for communication. Sanitation and education are an earnest that the desire for improvement is not inspired alone by a love of luxury. The loyalty of the people to the Administration was clearly demonstrated at the outbreak of war, and though all local fears had vanished within three weeks thereof the continued contributions to the War Fund leave it plain that that loyalty has not abated.

Separate Reports are presented with regard to Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

C. E. COOKSON, CAPT.,
Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.

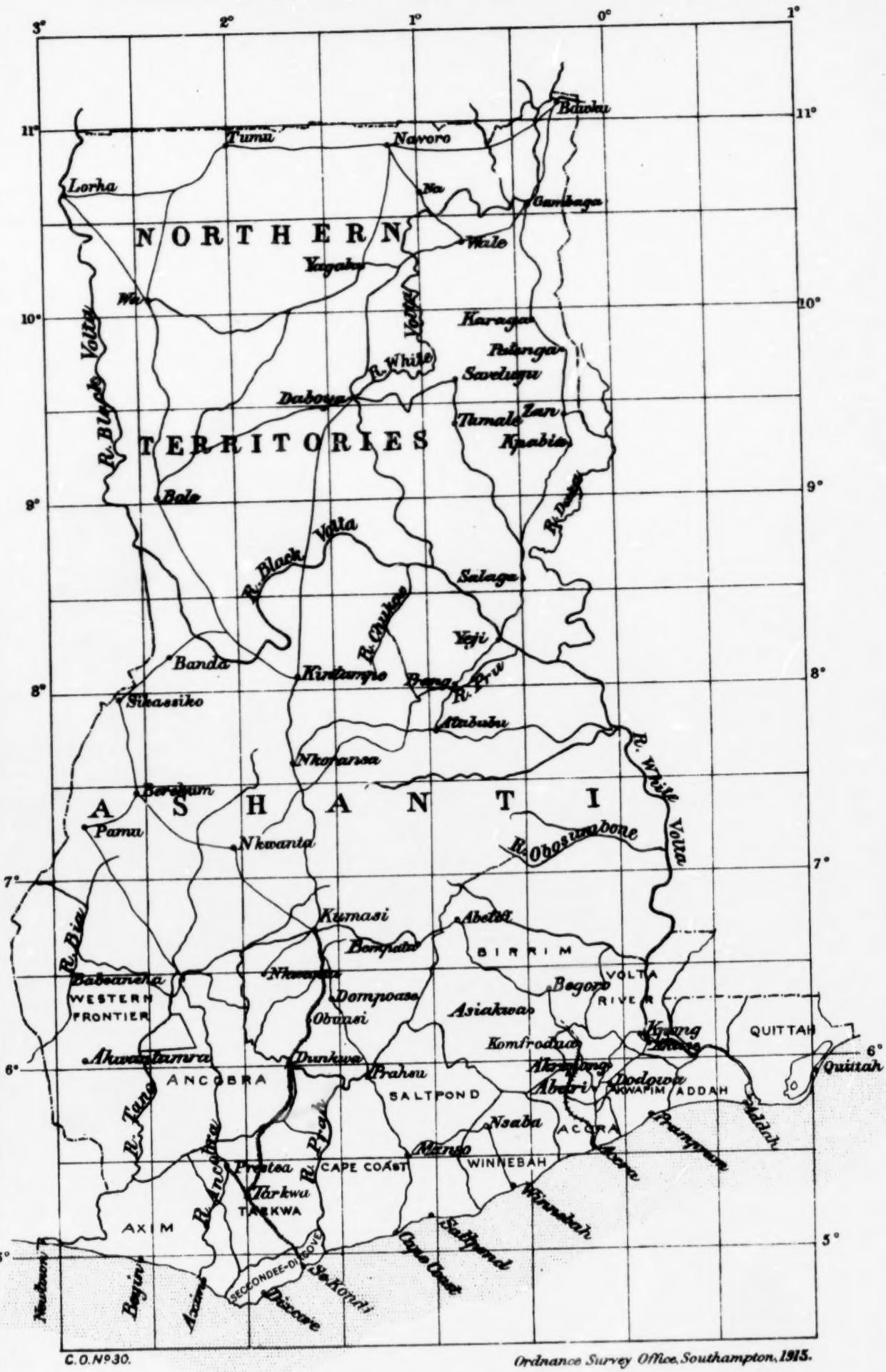
13th August, 1915.

APPENDIX.

Statement showing the importation of spirits into the Gold Coast during the six years ended 31st December, 1914 :—

Year.	Total Quantity in Gallons Imported.	Total Quantity in Gallons entered for Home Consumption.	Gallonage at 100° converted from liquid gallons varying in strength.	Declared Value.	Revenue derived from Duties.	Duty Chargeable.
				£	£	
1909	1,177,711	1,144,644	558,519	132,619	298,883	West of Volta, 5s. 6d. per gal. imp. East of Volta, 3s. 7½d. per gal. imp.
1910	1,581,624	1,459,350	751,969	176,359	384,538	West of Volta, 5s. 6d. per gal. imp. East of Volta, 3s. 7½d. per gal. imp.
1911	1,559,782	1,611,725	738,714	185,129	421,970	West of Volta, 5s. 6d. per gal. imp. East of Volta, 3s. 7½d. per gal. imp.
1912	1,835,204	1,655,842	904,526	220,267	470,143	West of Volta, 5s. 6d. per gal. imp. East of Volta, 3s. 7½d. per gal. imp.
1913	1,762,910	1,769,496	835,780	214,202	502,429	West of Volta, Jan. to Aug. 29th, 5s. 6d., 30th Aug. to Dec. 31st, 6s. 3d. per gal. imp. East of Volta, 3s. 7½d. per gal. imp.
1914	1,719,646	1,797,709	848,976	214,583	494,072	West of Volta, 6s. 3d. per gal. imp. East of Volta, 3s. 7½d. per gal. imp.

SKETCH MAP OF THE GOLD COAST.



C.O.No 30.

Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1915.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
821	Northern Nigeria	1913
822	Grenada	"
823	Zanzibar	"
824	Barbados	1913–1914
825	Southern Nigeria	1913
826	Mauritius	"
827	British Honduras	"
828	Colonial Survey Committee	1913–1914
829	Tongan Islands Protectorate	"
830	Swaziland	"
831	Uganda	"
832	Nyasaland	"
833	British Guiana	"
834	Imperial Bureau of Entomology	1914
835	St. Vincent	1913–1914
836	St. Lucia	"
837	Somaliland	"
838	Straits Settlements	1913
839	Cayman Islands	1913–1914
840	East Africa Protectorate	"
841	Leeward Islands	"
842	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	"
843	Zanzibar	1914
844	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
845	Weihaiwei	"
846	Seychelles	"
847	St. Helena	"
848	Fiji	"
849	Bahamas	1914–1915
850	Gibraltar	1914
851	Sierra Leone	"
852	Grenada	1914–1915
853	Bermuda	1914
854	Malta	1914–1915
855	Ceylon	1914
856	Hong Kong	"
857	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1914–1915
858	Basutoland	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.

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1915.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 894.

GOLD COAST.

REPORT FOR 1915.

(For Report for 1914 see No. 859.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

September, 1916.

LONDON:
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No. 894.

GOLD COAST.

(For Report for 1914 see No. 859.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Accra,
17th June, 1916.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward, herewith, six copies of the Report on the Blue Book for 1915.

I have, &c.,
HUGH CLIFFORD,
Governor.

The Right Honourable
A. Bonar Law, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.

C292) Wt.45316/1003. 1,000 & 90. 9.16. B.&F.,Ltd. Gp.11/2.

I.—FINANCIAL.

Revenue.

The revenue for the year amounted to £1,456,130, or £124,417 in excess of the revenue for 1914, and, despite the disorganisation of trade conditions occasioned by the war, is easily the largest on record.

The increase of £59,000 under Customs is due to the operation of the Customs Tariff Amendment Ordinance No. 7 of 16th March and No. 19 of 25th October, 1915, under which the increased rates of duty were imposed.

Under Railways the increase of £65,000 is due to the Order-in-Council passed on 3rd May, 1915, under which the charges payable for the carriage by rail of animals, produce, and other goods were increased by 15 *per centum* and the charges payable by persons travelling on the railway were similarly increased.

The increase of £8,618 under Posts and Telegraphs arises from the fact that stamps used on inland telegrams, which were previously credited under the head Fees of Court or Office, etc., are now credited to Post Office.

Under Ashanti the increase of £22,500 is accounted for by the larger sale of stamps, etc. The receipts under this sub-head amounted in 1914 to £7,172, as against £9,121 in 1915.

The payment in 1915 of arrears of royalties due in respect of the previous year by the Brumasi Mines accounts for the increase of £1,900 under Miscellaneous.

As was to be expected, the revenue under the head Light Dues fell in consequence of the smaller number of ships that visited the ports.

The decrease under Licences, etc., is due to the abolition from the 1st January, 1915, of the system of licensing boats and canoes on the Volta river.

The yearly revenues for the period 1911 to 1915 were as under :—

Year.	Value. £
1911	1,111,632
1912	1,230,850
1913	1,301,566
1914	1,331,713
1915	1,456,130

Expenditure.

The expenditure for the year amounted to £1,627,015, or £128,835 less than the expenditure in 1914.

Under Railways the capital charges amounted to £156,027, as compared with £137,113 in 1914. The large excess is due to payment eing made in 1915 for indents forwarded in 1914, but not executed

before the end of that year. These indents were for rolling stock, plant for the electrical scheme and plant and materials for the new workshop. The ordinary expenditure came to £186,425 as compared with £169,948 in 1914, the increase being due to larger outlay under maintenance of way and works and locomotive expenses and to the opening of the Koforidua extension early in 1915.

Other increases of note are due to the salaries of native staff, which in the year 1914 were charged to the head general clerical services, now being charged to their respective departments.

The yearly expenditures for the period 1911 to 1915 were as under :—

Year	£
1911	914,500
1912	1,157,091
1913	1,353,291
1914	1,755,850
1915	1,627,015

Loan Expenditure.

The following table shows the various items of expenditure up to 31st December, 1915, which have been charged to Loan Account :—

	£
Sekondi-Kumasi Railway	1,812,556
Accra-Akwapim Railway	300,000
Tarkwa-Prestea-Broomassie Railway ..	135,000
Accra Harbour Works	158,000
Sekondi Harbour Works	168,312
Accra Water Works..	200,000
Sekondi Water Works	131,275
	£2,905,143

In addition to the above sums charged to loan account, expenditure has been defrayed from revenue in respect of special works as under :—

Accra Harbour Works	1912	£21,081	
Do.	1913	20,650	
Do.	1914	37,527	
Do.	1915	28,952	
			£108,210
Sekondi Harbour Works	1915		21,133
Accra-Akwapim Railway	1912	£68,656	
Do.	1913	16,211	
Do.	1914	37	
			84,904
Tarkwa-Prestea-Broomassie Railway	1912	.. ..	26,837
Accra Water Works	1913	£18,819	
Do.	1914	49,413	
Do.	1915	11,034	
			79,266
			£320,350

Assets and Liabilities.

The excess of assets over liabilities on the 1st January, 1915, was £463,707. At the close of the year this excess was reduced to £292,822, the decrease of £170,885 representing the excess of expenditure over revenue for the year.

At the end of the year the amount of the Colony's surplus funds advanced at call by the Crown Agents stood at £145,000.

The value of the railway stores at the close of the year was £57,374, of the Public Works unallocated stores £20,273, and of the Posts and Telegraphs unallocated stores £2,575.

Public Debt.

At the close of the year the Public Debt of the Colony amounted to £3,444,118, as compared with £3,464,118 on the 31st December 1914, the difference being due to the repayment of the sum of £20,000 to the to the Imperial Government during the year.

The amount standing to the credit of the sinking fund for the redemption of the funded portion of the public debt on the 31st December, 1915, was £182,055, as against £154,581 at the end of 1914, £21,280 having been contributed from general revenue during the year, and £6,194 being the interest on investments.

Currency.

British gold and silver coins and British West African silver coins (introduced into West Africa in June 1913) are legal tender to any amount throughout the Colony and its dependencies; also British bronze coins and British West African nickel coins up to one shilling.

During the year coin of the face value of £549,675 was received. There was no stock balance on the 31st December in the custody of the Currency Officer.

Imported in	1912	£1,500
	1913	1,500
	1914	2,000
	1915	1,362
		£6,362

These coins are of the following denominations :—One penny, halfpenny, and one-tenth of a penny. Generally speaking, they have been well received, although in the Colony and Ashanti little use is made of the "tenths." In the Northern Territories, however, there is a fair demand for the denomination.

The control and supply of this subsidary coinage is now vested with the Currency Board.

Owing to the shortage of silver coin towards the end of the year, it was decided to issue, as a temporary measure, Imperial Treasury Notes of 20*s*. and 10*s*. Theses notes were made legal tender by Ordinance No. 27 of 15th December, 1915. The amount of notes issued to the public from that date up to the 31st December, 1915, aggregated £175,000.

Municipal Bodies.

Town Councils have been established in the towns of Accra, Cape Coast, and Sekondi, under the provisions of the Town Councils Ordinance of 1894.

Each Council consists of eight members, of whom four are officials, nominated by the Governor, and four are elected by the ratepayers. The Governor has power to appoint four members to represent the ratepayers if there is no election through the failure of voters to nominate.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

Imports.

The total value of imports during 1915 (exclusive of expenses on specie and of the value of free goods imported across the land frontiers) was £4,509,538, an increase of £52,570, or over 1 per cent., as compared with 1914. Of this total the value of specie amounted to £1,037,744, an increase of £164,534, or 18 per cent., and the value of Government stores amounted to £355,108, a decrease of £70,479, or 16 per cent.

The value, therefore, of commercial imports (including post parcels, but exclusive of specie and free goods imported across the land frontiers) amounted to £3,116,686, a decrease of £41,485, or 1 per cent., as compared with 1914, and of £133,987, or 4 per cent., as compared with the record figures of 1913. The decline in the volume in imports is due to the shortage of shipping and to the difficulty, often amounting to impossibility, of getting goods manufactured at any price. The purchasing power of the Colony, however, has remained unimpaired, owing to the fact that the wealth of the population is based almost entirely on the production of cocoa, a commodity that is in increasing demand at increasing prices, while, under the sure shield of the Navy, the sea-borne trade of the Colony has suffered little at the hands of the enemy. It must be remarked, however, that the falling off in the volume of commercial imports was much greater than is indicated by the comparison of values given above. The average prices of imported goods in 1915 were probably from 11 per cent. to 25 per cent. greater than they were in 1914.

Specific duty was paid on imports which were valued at £909,777, an increase of £123,971, or over 16 per cent., as compared with 1914; *ad valorem* rates were paid on imports valued at £1,143,578, a decrease of £203,561, or 13 per cent.; and imports free of duty were estimated at £579,183, a decrease of £7,588, or 1 per cent.

The value of goods imported by Parcel Post was £184,182, an increase of £46,153, or 33 per cent.

The principal increases in Imports are in *Cotton goods* (£136,868), due mainly to increased prices; in *Unmanufactured Tobacco* (£31,481), due to large stocks imported direct from America under the inducement of high prices obtained in the local market at the beginning of of the year; in *Carriages and Carts* (£15,928), due to increased imports of private motor cars and light motor waggons for transporting goods and passengers; in *Soap* (£14,275), due entirely to volume of imports, not to increased prices, and attributable to the continued rise in the standard of living; and in goods imported by *Parcels Post* (£46,153), due to increased use of the Parcels Post service, by merchants as well as by private individuals, for the importation of silk and wearing apparel and similar light valuable goods on account of the quicker despatch and greater safety afforded.

The principal decreases are in *Provisions* (£66,687), due to difficulty in obtaining supplies from the home markets on account of shortage of shipping facilities; in *Coal* (£56,035), due to the large stocks held at the end of 1914, since largely drawn upon, but not replenished; in *Railway Plant and Rolling Stock*, only by comparison with 1914, in which year there was a large increase owing to imports for the Mangoase-Koforidua Railway extension; in *Hardware* (£33,039), due principally to the cessation of the German supply and the failure so far of other countries to provide acceptable substitutes in sufficient quantities; in *Beads* (£30,619), due to the fact that prior to the war the bulk of this commodity came from Austria and that so far no acceptable substitutes have been placed on the market; in *Wearing Apparel* (£22,406), amounting to little more than the increase that occurred in 1914 and due chiefly to the cessation of German and Austrian supplies and, to a small extent, to larger importation by parcels post; in *Woollen Goods* (£22,642), due to inability on the part of manufacturers to supply woollen goods for shipment abroad owing to the heavy demands at home in connection with the war; in *Machinery* (£23,588), due probably to the difficulty in obtaining machinery from home manufacturers already fully employed on war work; in *Building Materials* (£20,487), due to curtailment of Government building activity, to the failure of the supply of Belgian composition slates, and to diminished cement supplies owing to shortage of steamers direct from London; in *Cigarettes*, due to manufacturing and shipping difficulties; in *Kerosene Oil* (£14,526), due to irregularity of supplies owing to the lack of shipping facilities; in *Lumber* (£14,113), due to lack of ships; in *Beef and Pork* (£10,622), due mainly to shortage of shipping, but partly to lessened demand on account of higher prices; in *Silk* (£9 015), due to larger importation by parcels post, an item shown separately, and to difficulty in obtaining supplies; in *Furniture* (£6,253), due principally to the

fact that no substitute in sufficient quantities was forthcoming to replace the bentwood furniture formerly supplied by Germany and Austria; and in *Still Wines*, due partly to the extinction of the German source of supply.

The imports for the five years ending with 1915 were valued as follows:—

	£
1911	3,784,260
1912	4,023,322
1913	4,952,494
1914	4,456,968
1915	4,509,538

Imports from the United Kingdom increased both absolutely and relatively during 1915. Government imports accounted for £424,530 in 1914 and £355,815 in 1915 of the value of the total British imports, and by deducting those amounts we find that, while the commercial imports of the Colony from all sources declined £41,485, or 1 per cent., as compared with 1914, and £133,987, or 4 per cent., as compared with 1913, the proportion of those from the United Kingdom increased £143,024, or 6 per cent., as compared with 1914, and £170,221, or 8 per cent., as compared with 1913. Such comparisons are somewhat illusory, as higher home market prices account for the whole increase, and the improvement in the position of British manufactures in the markets of the Colony is, no doubt, to some extent, due to arbitrary conditions incidental to the war. The fact of the advantage, however, remains, and there is an opportunity for British enterprise to retain or even increase it. The principal increases in imports from the United Kingdom occurred under the heads Cottons, Rice, Soap, Perfumery, Carriages and Carts, and Ale and Porter, and the principal decreases occurred under Coal, Railway Plant, Provisions, Machinery, Building Materials, Beef and Pork, Hardware, Lumber, and Wearing Apparel. It is difficult at the present time to assign the true reasons for these increases and decreases and still more difficult to draw correct conclusions as to their significance.

The United States of America gained chiefly in unmanufactured tobacco, lumber, sugar, and flour, due not so much to increased trade as to the fact that such goods were brought to the Colony direct in chartered vessels instead of through the British markets, as would have been largely the case in normal times.

Holland secured increases in cotton and sugar, due probably to direct shipments from Rotterdam of Dutch goods, which in normal times would have been exported through Hamburg, or London, or Liverpool.

Exports.

The total value of exports by sea during 1915 was £5,943,631, an increase of £1,000,975, or 20 per cent. over 1914. Deducting the value of specie (£128,811) and of Government exports (£9), the value

of commercial exports amounted to £5,814,810, an increase over 1914 of £1,345,057, or 30 per cent., while the increase over the corresponding figures for 1913, hitherto the best on record, was £791,168, or 15 per cent.

The following is a comparative table of the quantities and values of the principal articles of commercial export for the years 1914 and 1915:—

Article.	1914.		1915.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
		£		£	£	£
Cocoa .. ..tons	52,888	2,193,749	77,278	3,651,341	1,457,592	—
Kola Nuts .. lbs.	7,862,414	142,190	8,267,100	139,163	—	3,027
Copra .. ..tons	656	11,825	770	12,821	996	—
Gold and Gold Dust .. ..ozs.	428,880	1,659,435	462,062	1,755,552	96,117	—
Auriferous By-Products .. lbs.	67,729	28,210	125,009	26,960	—	1,250
Lumber, sup. ft. (Native Timber)	24,587,217	240,878	9,217,622	90,661	—	150,217
Palm Kernels..tons	5,633	88,671	4,064	50,512	—	38,159
Palm Oil.. galls.	495,763	37,646	330,990	25,769	—	11,877
Rubber .. .. lbs.	654,133	21,631	647,982	25,167	3,536	—

The principal increases were in cocoa and gold.

Cocoa. (24,390 tons, or 46 per cent. in quantity, and £1,457,592, or 66 per cent. in value.) The increase in quantity is due in the main to new areas coming into bearing during the year. No part of it can be said to be due to the large proportion of the 1914–15 crop exported in 1915, as an equally large part of the 1915–16 crop will be exported in 1916. At the beginning of the year it was feared that the shortage of tonnage calling at the ports of the Colony would have a very bad effect on the local cocoa market, but such arrangements were made as to enable the whole cocoa yield to be safely shipped. Local prices showed an upward tendency, ranging from 11*s.* per load of 60 lbs. at the beginning of January to 30*s.*–33*s.* at the end of April, and only falling slightly to 25*s.*–30*s.* from November to the end of the year. The average f.o.b. value of the cocoa exported in 1915 was £47·25 per ton, as compared with £41·48 per ton in 1914. It is to be feared that this improvement is due solely to the market fluctuations and in no way to better quality. At the end of 1915 the price of Gold Coast cocoa in the home market was 67*s.* 6*d.* to 83*s.* per cwt. as compared with a maximum of 72*s.* per cwt. in 1914, but the rise was general and the relative value of Gold Coast cocoa remained low. Of the increase in cocoa the United Kingdom took £1,332,680 worth, while France and the United States of America took £440,092 and £283,468 respectively.

Gold. (£96,117 or 6 per cent.) Notwithstanding the fact that this constitutes a record for the gold exports of the Colony, the actual gold production was less than in 1914.

The principal decreases were as follows :—

Lumber. (15,369,595 square feet, or 63 per cent. in quantity and £150,217, or 62 per cent. in value.) This is due chiefly to the fact that the cabinet-making trade in Europe continues to be practically at a standstill, at least as far as mahogany work is concerned, and to some extent to the fact that very few vessels were obtainable to take logs to the United States of America. In fact it is very difficult to get ships to carry logs at all. Shipments to Germany have, of course, ceased, and the decreases in the values of shipments to the United Kingdom and the United States of America were £79,408 and £47,360, respectively.

Palm Kernels. (1,569 tons, or 28 per cent. in quantity, and £38,159, or 43 per cent. in value.) This is due to the cessation of shipments to Germany, which was the principal market for this product. A small increase occurred in the shipments to the United Kingdom. The low prices that ruled from April to September inclusive account for the greater proportional decrease in value. The shipments this year were the lowest on record.

Palm Oil. (164,773 gallons, or 33 per cent. in quantity, and £11,877, or 32 per cent. in value.) This decrease is due to the neglect of the whole palm product industry for the more profitable cocoa, and, considering the steady decline of the former industry since 1910, it is to be feared that it is doomed to extinction, except in certain districts that are unsuited for cocoa-growing. The exports in 1915 are the lowest recorded, not being quite one-sixth of what they were in 1910. Prices during the middle of the year were very low, but improved considerably in November and December.

The value of exports for the five years ending with 1915 is detailed as follows :—

	£
1911	3,792,454
1912	4,307,802
1913	5,427,106
1914	4,942,656
1915	5,943,631

Shipments to Germany and Holland ceased altogether. France took considerably increased quantities of cocoa, but decreased shipments of palm oil and kernels. The United States of America took increased quantities of cocoa, but this is due entirely to the fact that the cocoa was shipped direct instead of through the British or foreign markets, as would have happened in normal times. Timber shipments to the United States of America show a considerable decrease.

Total Trade.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Colony during the year, including expenses on specie, was £10,446,983, an increase of £1,069,045 or 11 per cent. as compared with 1914. If we add the value of dutiable imports across the inland frontiers and the Volta, we find that the total value of the trade of the Colony was £10,461,034, an increase of

£1,056,265, or 11 per cent. Again, by deducting the value of specie imported and exported, including expenses (£1,174,420), and the value of exports and imports on behalf of Government (£355,117), we get the total mercantile trade of the Colony during the year as valued at £8,931,497, an increase of £1,305,904, or 17 per cent.

As shown already, the whole of this increase occurred in exports, there having been a slight decrease in imports. These figures do not include the very considerable trade in free goods passing across the inland frontiers, complete and trustworthy statistics of which cannot be obtained.

The Colony may congratulate itself upon the fact that, notwithstanding a 46 per cent. decrease on normal times in the tonnage of shipping available, its commercial exports (other than specie) increased in value by 15 per cent. on 1913, and by 30 per cent. on 1914. And at the same time, while shortage of supplies was experienced in addition to shortage of shipping, the value of the commercial imports of the Colony decreased only 1 per cent. as compared with 1914, and 4 per cent. as compared with the record year 1913. No doubt, increased prices of commodities have had much to do with this, but on the whole these were certainly not to the disadvantage of the Colony. On cocoa exports alone there was a gain of £445,916 on what would have been received, had the average price been the same as in 1914. And as regards imports the grievance was not that more had to be paid for them, but that the demands could not be supplied at any price. Meanwhile there should be a respectable accumulation of unexpended wealth to spend on the advancement of industries and civilisation, when the world of trade and the arts of peace resume their normal conditions.

Preventive Service.

The Preventive Service was maintained during the year on the Western Frontier from Half Assinie to Debisu, and on the Eastern Frontier from Dakar Mouth along the Volta to Wupe, and thence along the South Eastern Frontier to Aflao. The service from Dakar Mouth north to Buaku was abolished in October, and that from Wupe south to Addah in March, on the assimilation of the tariffs east and west of the Volta. The estimated expenditure on the Service during the year amounted to £21,378, and the revenue to £2,629, as against £5,519 in 1914. This decrease was due to the curtailment of the service, the transfer of the South Volta ferries to the Political Department, and the abolition of Canoe licences on the Volta River.

It must be remembered that the influence of the officers and men of the Preventive Service is not confined to the prevention of smuggling; they "show the flag," maintain the peace in certain outlying portions of the Colony, and, noticeably along the Volta River, have improved the sanitation of the riverside villages.

The Eastern Frontier Preventive Service performed Customs preventive work on behalf of Togoland as well as on behalf of the Gold Coast during the year.

Mining.

The value of the gold produced in 1915 amounted to £1,719,638, being a decrease of £24,860 as compared with the value in 1914.

Of the total amount produced, 399,138 ounces were obtained by mining, and 5,642 ounces by dredging operations.

The decrease in value in the Colony was £17,831, while the decrease in Ashanti was £7,029.

On the Tarquah conglomerate mines 353,751 tons were crushed, and produced 171,754·68 ounces, this being an extraction of 9·71 *dwts.* per ton; the crushing of 468,264 tons from the quartz mines produced 227,383·85 ounces, representing an extraction of 11·10 *dwts.* per ton.

The various dredging companies treated 1,256,310 cubic yards of alluvium, resulting in a production of 5,642·08 ounces of fine gold, *i.e.*, an average of 2·16 grains per cubic yard treated.

The average number of labourers employed daily by the mining and dredging companies throughout the year was 15,300, as against 15,741 in 1914.

One certificate of validity for a mining concession was issued in the Colony and three in Ashanti. Two prospecting licences were granted in the Colony during the year.

Agriculture.

The fortunes of the majority of the inhabitants of the Colony proper and of a large and increasing number of those in Ashanti are bound up with the prosperity of the cocoa industry. Were this more fully realised more interest would be taken by the producer in the cleanliness and cultivation of his farm, and much anxiety as to the future of the industry would be spared to the Government of the Colony and its agricultural advisers. Both entomologist and mycologist are emphatic as to the wide-spread destruction wrought by insect and fungoid parasites due to neglect of the simplest sanitation and cultural work, and advocate the adoption of coercive measures such as are in vogue in towns for the regulation of building and the preservation of health. Generally speaking, the only work done in the cocoa gardens of the Gold Coast is that of cleaning the bush in order to harvest the crop. Advice falls upon deaf ears so long as diseased farms can be freely abandoned and new ones planted. The carelessness of the native farmer is encouraged by the want of discrimination shown by the local buyer, who still makes little or no difference in the price he pays for cocoa, whatever the quality.

The production of cocoa has continued to increase, exports amounting to 77,278 tons, more by 24,390 tons, or 46 per cent., than in 1914. The declared value per cwt. has also steadily recovered from an average of 34*s.* at the beginning of the year to 60·49*s.* at its close. The great increase in production is again due to the large number of farms coming into bearing for the first time. The quality is badly reported on, inattention to trees and neglectful preparation being responsible.

The staff of the Agricultural Department, in addition to the supervision of work on their stations, have undertaken short tours of instruction in the neighbourhood. The scheme of native local cocoa instructors has continued in operation, but so far little attention is paid to them by farmers, and, except in Ashanti, it has been impossible to supervise their work sufficiently.

Classes in agriculture have been held at various centres, and 44 students gained certificates during the year. School gardens have been visited by travelling officers of the department and advice given to the teacher in charge. Eighteen learners were under training in the Colony and Ashanti, and four in the Northern Territories.

Interest in the production of copra has been maintained, and the amount exported was more by 114 tons, or 17 per cent., than in 1914. The increased total value of the export was £996, in spite of the fact that the average declared value per ton was £1 4*s.* 0*d.* less than that for 1914. Much the greater portion of the produce was grown in and exported from the Quittah district. Seed has been distributed free to head chiefs, and nurseries were established under departmental supervision.

Some years must elapse before the experimental work in cattle breeding at Tamale in the Northern Territories yields results worthy of record.

The attempt made by the British Cotton Growing Association to establish the cultivation of cotton on a commercial scale did not meet with success and has had to be abandoned.

The operations of the European companies engaged in the development of oil-palm products can hardly be said to have passed the experimental stage, but there is a probability of success rewarding such efforts in this Colony.

The production of rubber, as shown by the export returns, has decreased in amount and has increased in value, the differences being 6·151 lbs. in amount and £3,536, an average of 1·38*d.* per lb., in value. The latter difference is probably due not only to the rise in prices in the home markets, but also to the larger proportion of plantation rubber exported.

Forestry.

At the beginning of the year the Conservator of Forests visited Togoland to inspect the plantations of teak and other species, both indigenous and exotic, which the Germans had made at nearly all the headquarters stations of their districts, and to submit proposals for their protection and for the establishment of similar plantations in this Colony.

Other tours were made by officers of the Forestry Department, and the store of detailed information in the possession of the Government with regard to the forests of the Colony was increased by their reports.

The planting of cocoa is reported to be now making headway amid the dense forests of the Western Province of Ashanti, though a comparatively small number of trees are as yet in bearing. In this part of Ashanti kola is also largely planted.

The teak and sissoo planted in the Ashanti reserves are now left to look after themselves. The former average 20 feet in height, while the latter are practically a failure, having developed a scrubby habit.

It was intended to improve the composition of the forest crop in these reserves by annual sowings of seeds of mahogany and other good timber trees, and arrangements were made to collect such seeds, but this work will probably now be in abeyance till after the war.

The very large falling off in the export of timber this year had its bright side for those who are interested in the permanent welfare of the forests, which are spared, at any rate for a time, the enormous and increasing tax of pre-war days on their resources.

The consumption of wood fuel by the mines was considerably larger than heretofore owing to shortage of coal, and the problem of supplying wood to the mines to the fullest extent for an indefinite period, and without permanent damage to the country, is one which demands the careful consideration of the Forestry Department.

The Conservator of Forests draws attention to the dangers that attend the indiscriminate extension of cocoa cultivation due to the easy and quick profits made by the native farmer from this crop. Forests are being cut down to an alarming extent to make room for cocoa, and if this is allowed to continue much longer a largely increasing prosperity will be purchased at a very serious cost to the eventual welfare of the country. The conservation of protective forest belts is advocated, both to perpetuate the conditions under which cocoa thrives and to prevent the spread of those insect and fungoid pests which are already so prevalent in the older farms.

Economic Investigations.

The following reports were furnished by the Imperial Institute to the Government of the Gold Coast as the result of investigations conducted in the Scientific and Technical Research Department, supplemented, when necessary, by reference to commercial experts.

Oil-seeds.—A sample of "owere" seed (*Monodora myristica*) was found on steam distillation to yield 2·2 per cent. of a pale yellow volatile oil, whilst the residue left after steam distillation yielded a quantity of a dark reddish-brown fixed oil amounting to about 35 per cent. of the original weight of the seed.

The residual meal left after the extraction of both oils from the seeds did not contain any alkaloids or cyanogenetic glucosides, but it appeared unlikely to be suitable for use as a feeding stuff and could probably only be used as a manure.

The volatile oil and fixed oil were submitted to firms of essential oil distillers and soap manufacturers respectively. From their reports it appeared unlikely that it would be possible to utilize "owere" seed commercially, so long as other and better oil-seeds are available at cheap rates. The essential oil is not likely to realise more than 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per lb., and the fixed oil would probably only compete with cheap low-grade oils used for the manufacture of soft soap.

Foodstuffs.—A sample of ginger grown at the Kibbi agricultural sub-station consisted of irregular unpeeled pieces, somewhat shrivelled, but of good aroma and pungency. The sample was inferior to China ginger, but was of fairly good quality, and would find a ready market in London at about 18*s.* per cwt. (October 1915). It was suggested that a trial consignment of 50 bags should be forwarded to the Imperial Institute for sale in London.

Drugs.—A sample of bark was identified as probably that of *Zanthoxylum senegalense*, D.C. The bark, which has stimulant properties and is employed locally in rheumatic affections, intestinal troubles and other diseases, has been previously examined by various investigators and found to contain a fixed oil, a neutral body, and two alkaloids, one of which (artarine) was found to be present to the extent of 0·4 per cent.

This drug is described as producing muscular irritation and physiological disturbances similar to those induced by veratrine. The root bark of *Zanthoxylum senegalense* also yields a fixed oil, which (probably on account of the artarine dissolved in it) tends to produce paralysis of the nervous system.

Although there is not any regular demand for this bark in Europe, it is possible that if the alkaloid artarine could be shown to be clearly analogous to veratrine in physiological activity it might replace the latter in medicine. It was, therefore, suggested that a quantity of the bark should be sent to the Imperial Institute for investigation.

Minerals.—During the year three reports were furnished to the Colonial Office on the investigation at the Imperial Institute of 43 mineral specimens and 96 concentrates collected by the Gold Coast Geological Survey.

Economic Enquiries.—The work of the Technical Information Bureau of the Imperial Institute has been continued on the lines indicated last year, and the following summary of its activities during 1915 with regard to Gold Coast products may be given.

A large number of enquiries on the subject of palm kernels and their products have been dealt with during the year, and action has been taken with a view to popularising the use of palm kernel cake as a feeding stuff by British farmers. The crushing of palm kernels is now being carried out in the United Kingdom, and the imports of the kernels to Liverpool and Hull during 1915, amounting to over

202,000 tons, were only slightly below the total exports from the British West African Colonies in 1913, when practically the whole of the kernels were crushed in Germany.

In addition to the enquiries relating to the oil seeds mentioned above, the Bureau supplied information on a number of Gold Coast products, including cocoa; kola nuts; fibres; gums and resins; plants yielding essential oils; timbers; and on the general agricultural products of the Colony.

Publications.—The following articles relating to products from the Gold Coast or of special interest in the Colony were published in the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute" for 1915 (Vol. XIII):—

Oleo-resin of *Daniella thurifera.*

The Possibilities of Sericiculture in British Colonies and Dependencies.

"Owere" seeds (*Monodora myristica*).

The War and the World's Cotton Crops.

The Feeding Value of Palm Kernel Cake.

Piassava Industry of British West Africa.

Cassava; its Cultivation and Utilisation.

Economic Resources of Togoland.

During the year a monograph on "Oil Seeds and Feeding Cakes" was issued by the Imperial Institute and published by Mr. John Murray. This book deals fully with palm kernels, copra, and other oil seeds, and was issued with a view to extending the utilisation in the United Kingdom of these seeds as sources of oil and feeding cake. The book has already had a large circulation.

Gold Coast Court.—The Gold Coast is represented in the Public Exhibition Galleries of the Imperial Institute by a Court containing exhibits illustrating the resources and industries of the country.

New samples of cotton, beans, and white kola nuts were placed on exhibition during the year, and considerable rearrangement and improvement of the exhibits has been effected, notably as regards minerals, rubber, fibres, and timbers.

The statistical statements of trade and models representing the gold output of the Colony have been brought up to date.

Lands.

The bulk of land in the Colony belongs to the tribal "Stools," and, theoretically, there is no land without an owner. The general principle is that all the land within the recognised territory of a "Stool" is the property of that "Stool."

The Crown possesses no waste lands in the Colony, but certain lands have been acquired by the Government from time to time,

mostly under the Public Lands Ordinance, 1876, and the Railway Ordinance, 1898, which legalise compulsory acquisition for the services of the Colony on payment of reasonable compensation.

The validity of concessions is enquired into by the Supreme Court under the provisions of the Concessions Ordinance, 1900. The Court enquires whether the grantors are the native owners of the land; whether the area falls within the prescribed limit of five square miles for a mining concession and 20 square miles for other concessions; whether the prescribed term of 99 years is exceeded; whether the consideration is adequate; whether the natural produce other than timber is to be collected to the exclusion of the natives; whether natives are to be removed from their habitations within the area of the concession; and whether the statutory rights reserved to the natives are included in the deed. A survey and demarcation of boundaries by the Survey Department is then ordered, and when it is completed a certificate of validity giving the lessee an indefeasible title, subject to the observance of his covenants, is issued by the Court. In the certificate are contained such modifications of the deed as the Court may impose to bring it within statutory requirements and to render it a transaction fair and equitable to both parties. The rent from certified concessions is paid to the native grantors through the Government. Concessions granted solely for purposes of plantations of rubber and other products may be exempted from the operation of the Ordinance, whilst the concessions to acquire mineral oil are held subject to the Government right of pre-emption of the oil under Ordinance No. 15 of 1907.

Shipping.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of steam vessels (distinguishing their nationality) which entered the ports of the Colony during the years 1914 and 1915. Steamers entering the ports of the Colony stay for a day or two only, so that for all practical purposes the number of vessels entered may also be taken as the number cleared :—

	1914.		1915.	
Nationality.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British ..	419	946,093	289	687,167
German ..	161	362,292	—	—
French ..	54	102,357	60	118,156
Belgian ..	—	—	2	9,582
Norwegian ..	2	2,223	—	—
U. S. A. ..	—	—	1	1,036
Italian ..	—	—	—	—
Danish ..	—	—	—	—
Portuguese ..	1	44	—	—
Spanish ..	—	—	1	832
Barbados ..	—	—	1	1,583

The following table shows the total shipping "inwards" for the five years 1911–1915. For the reason mentioned the shipping "outwards" is not given :—

Steam Vessels.

Year.	No.	Tons.
1911	665	1,348,401
1912	686	1,448,506
1913	692	1,515,197
1914	637	1,413,009
1915	354	818,356

Sailing Vessels.

Year.	No.	Tons.
1911	1	1,000
1912	1	958
1913	1	851
1914	1	751
1915	8	7,259

In normal times the mail steamers of the African Steam Ship Company and the British and African Steam Navigation Company, which are both under the management of Messrs. Elder Dempster & Company, leave Liverpool every Wednesday for Sekondi and Accra, the schedule time being fourteen days. Homewards, the mail steamers leave Accra every Thursday and are due to arrive at Plymouth in fourteen days.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Twenty-nine Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council during the year under review.

IV.—EDUCATION.

The schools under the management of Missionary Bodies which are subject to inspection by officers of the Education Department and receive grants-in-aid from public funds numbered, at the close of the year, 154. There are fourteen schools under direct Government control. In addition to the assisted schools there are 276 primary schools supported by the various religious bodies, being an increase of 24 schools on the numbers during the previous year. Education is not compulsory.

The following is a comparative table showing the number of schools inspected during the last two years :—

Denomination.	1914.	1915.	Increase or Decrease in 1915.
African Methodist E. Z. Mission	3	4	plus 1
Basel Mission	67	67	—
Bremen Mission	15	15	—
Church of England (S. P. G.) ..	3	4	plus 1
Government Schools	12	13	plus 1
Roman Catholic Mission ..	28	29	plus 1
Wesleyan Mission	31	34	plus 3
Secondary Schools	1	1	—
Total	160	167	plus 7

All the Mission schools inspected, with the exception of one, succeeded in obtaining grants-in-aid.

The total number of children enrolled on the registers of schools supported by contributions from the public funds during the year 1915 was 20,681, the average daily attendance being 15,918. Compared with 1914 these returns show increases of 435 and 766, respectively.

The grants-in-aid earned by schools on the assisted list in 1915 amounted to £9,280, which shows a decrease of £32 on the figures for the previous year, due to fewer claims submitted for school buildings.

The total income of these schools in 1915 was £18,013, of which sum the grants-in-aid represent rather more than half, the balance comprising school fees, to the amount of £2,911, voluntary subscriptions, and grants from the Missionary Societies.

The total estimated expenditure by Government on education in the Colony and its dependencies in 1915 amounted to £32,414, a total exceeding that of the previous year by £2,511.

At the Government Training Institution for Teachers at Accra there were 73 students in residence—an increase of 17 students on the numbers during the previous year.

At the Government Technical School at Accra there were 43 pupils in residence—a decrease of five pupils on the numbers of the previous year, consequent upon the temporary closing down of the school in 1914 owing to the war.

Instruction in agriculture or some other form of industrial work is now given in nearly every assisted school.

Forty-four candidates were successful in obtaining certificates at the courses of instruction in agriculture for students and teachers held at the Aburi, Assuantsi, Tarkwa, and Kumasi agricultural stations.

At the competitive examinations for 1915 which control admission to clerkships in the Government Service, 145 candidates obtained passes.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals and Asylum.

During the year 1,146 Europeans and 30,512 natives were treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of the Colony, as compared with 1,607 and 29,392, respectively, in the previous year.

A new hospital for Europeans has been built at Accra, but is not yet in use.

The temporary European hospital at Accra contains five wards with twelve beds. The native hospital contains six wards with a total of 46 beds.

The hospital at Sekondi contains six European wards, including two for convalescents, with a total of sixteen beds, while for native patients five wards with twenty-seven beds are provided.

At Kumasi there is a European hospital with four wards, and a native hospital with 76 beds. The number of patients treated in Ashanti amounted in 1915 to 33 European in-patients, 119 European out-patients, 1,097 native in-patients, and 10,425 native out-patients.

European nursing sisters are attached to the Accra, Sekondi, and Kumasi hospitals.

There is a lunatic asylum and a laboratory at Accra.

The number of patients admitted into the lunatic asylum during the year amounted to 27 males and 6 females, as compared with 50 and 3, respectively, in 1914. The number discharged as cured was 21 males and 3 females, as against 13 and 1, respectively, in 1914.

The daily average of inmates was 100. Those able to work are employed in the asylum garden.

The criminal lunatics have separate accommodation.

Savings Bank.

There was a large increase in the transactions of this branch during the year. Deposits amounted to £37,297, an increase of £4,085, and withdrawals to £34,802, an increase of £7,070 over last year.

The amount standing to the credit of the 5,107 depositors on 31st December was £55,613, an increase of £3,715 in deposits, although the depositors were 486 fewer than at the same date in 1914.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

Police.

The total strength of the police force of all ranks on the 31st December, 1915, was 1,117, being one below the authorised strength, made up as follows :—

General Police	462
Escort Police	518
Mines Police	49
Railway Police	88
	1,117

This force is distributed in the Colony and Ashanti, (separate provision being made for the policing of the Northern Territories by means of the Northern Territories Constabulary, as to which information is contained in the annual report on the Northern Territories).

The titles of Commissioners of Police and Deputy Commissioners of Police were changed to Inspector General of Police and Deputy Inspector General of Police and legalised by Ordinance No. 4 of 1915, and four new appointments of Commissioner of Police were created.

The European staff was augmented by two Assistant Commissioners of Police.

The general police was increased by two clerk interpreters ; and the escort police was increased by three sergeants, six corporals, sixteen 2nd class constables, and thirty-two 3rd class constables. The railway police was increased by the appointment of one sergeant, two corporals, and eight constables. The strength of the mines police remained unchanged.

The casualties during the year amounted to 350 as against 381 in 1914.

Shortage in the European staff was a natural consequence of the war, and the efficient working of the general police was, as in previous years, seriously handicapped by the want of non-commissioned officers and constables who could read and write. There was no loss of specie or bullion under the charge of the escort police, who earned £478 1*s.* 0*d.* for the conveyance of specie, as compared with £579 9*s.* 11*d.* in 1914.

The police dealt with 12,985 cases of crime, an increase of 2,046 as compared with the previous year. Of this number 289 were committed for trial, the remainder were dealt with summarily and in these summary cases 9,761 convictions were obtained.

In 1,952 summary cases the accused were acquitted, 551 were withdrawn, and 432 were not proceeded with.

PRISONS.

Criminal Statistics.

The four central prisons of the Colony, in which long sentence prisoners are confined, are at Accra, Sekondi, Cape Coast, and Elmina, the daily averages of which are 262, 194, 90, and 42, respectively.

Prisoners whose sentences are for less than six months serve their time in the smaller gaols at Axim, Sekondi, Tarkwa, Saltpond, Winnebah, Akuse, Addah, Quittah, and Dunkwa. At Obuasi (daily average 68) and Kumasi, in Ashanti (daily average 129), prisoners undergo sentences up to three years. Smaller gaols in Ashanti are at Kintampo, Sunyani, Krachi. Goaso, Wenchi, and Juaso.

The number of prisoners in 1915 amounted to 6,480, an increase of 783 as compared with 1914. The daily average of prisoners in the Colony and Ashanti was 1,201, as compared with 1,033 in 1914, an increase of 168.

The reports on the various prisons show that the discipline maintained was generally satisfactory. 56 prisoners escaped, the same number as in the previous year. Of the 56, 30 were recaptured and one prisoner was shot at Wenchi when escaping.

Escapes are comparatively easy to effect, owing to the ease with which a prisoner can get out of sight in thick bush. The health of the prisoners generally was good.

The total earnings in respect of prison industries and labour amounted to £3,928, as compared with £4,639 in 1914, a decrease of £711, which is due to the fact that to Government Departments prison labour is now free.

The numbers of convictions in the Superior Courts of the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories for the last two years have been as follows :—

	1914.	1915.
Offences against the person	95	104
Slave dealing	31	—
Offences against property (other than praedial larceny)	44	81
Other offences	100	106
	270	291

There were 139 acquittals in 1915 as compared with 111 in 1914.

The number of summary convictions has been as follows :—

	1914.	1915.
Offences against the person	1,797	1,892
Slave dealing	8	19
Offences against property (other than praedial larceny)	2,151	2,743
Other offences	5,826	7,045
	9,782	11,699

There were 3,380 acquittals in 1915, as compared with 3,054 in 1914.

These criminal statistics include cases not handled by the police, and, as regards Superior Court cases, those instituted on the initiative of District Commissioners in certain outlying districts where illiterate police are directly under their command.

VII.—MEDICAL.

Vital Statistics.

The population of the Gold Coast Colony and its dependencies amounted in 1911, at the last census, to 1,503,386.

The number of Europeans resident in the Colony during the year is given as 2,206, as compared with 2,645 in 1914.

Among the European population a decrease per thousand of 3·41 in the death rate, and a decrease of 6·98 in the invaliding rate, are recorded.

An analysis of the death and invaliding statistics is appended :—

1914.	Number of Residents.	Deaths.	Invalided	Death rate per 1,000.	Invaliding rate per 1,000.
Officials	768	11	24	14·32	31·25
Merchants	733	9	24	12·27	32·74
Mining companies ..	1,020	13	44	12·74	43·13
Missions	124	—	2	—	16·12
Total or average..	2,645	33	94	12·47	35·53
1915.					
Officials	700	7	21	10·00	30·00
Merchants	677	10	28	14·77	41·35
Mining companies ..	481	2	14	4·15	29·10
Missions	148	1	—	6·75	—
Total or average..	2,206	20	63	9·06	28·55

As regards the seven cases of death amongst European officials, one was due to meningitis, one to blackwater fever, two to subtertian malaria, one to bronchitis, one to locomotor ataxia, one to nephritis.

There was one case of yellow fever amongst Europeans; this proved fatal. Of the twenty-one officials invalided, three were for blackwater fever, two for neurasthenia, and sixteen for various other diseases.

Of the forty-two non-officials invalided, eight were for nervous diseases, seven for malaria, three for blackwater fever, two for debility, four for gastritis, and eighteen for various other diseases.

No means exist whereby accurate statistics relating to the health of natives can be obtained. Treatment was given for 2,745 cases of malaria, 2,284 of parasitic diseases, and 622 of dysentery.

In all 48,592 cases of disease were treated during 1915, of which 219 proved fatal, the figures for 1914 being 51,903 and 239, respectively.

The Gold Coast and its dependencies were free from any serious outbreak of epidemic disease during the year.

Sanitation.

Generally speaking, the health conditions of the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories, especially in the larger towns, show some improvement.

In the larger towns of Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi, and Kumasi 7,231,613 square yards of vegetation were cleared, 59 pools or excavations were filled, 1,600 square yards of marsh land were filled and drained, and 13,095 drains and 5,506 pools were treated with crude petroleum.

A sum of £24,118 16*s.* 5*d.* was spent by the Public Works Department on sanitary improvements during the year.

Under the head of Sanitation the sum of £53,117 2*s.* 5*d.* was spent, and £1,570 4*s.* 9*d.* in addition was spent on sleeping sickness preventive measures.

During the year 7,750 persons were prosecuted for offences against the sanitary laws and regulations, and 7,482 convictions were obtained, the fines inflicted amounting to £3,245 2*s.* 6*d.*

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

The Post Office dealt with 4,293,828 letters and postcards in the year, as compared with 5,723,772 in 1914. The other business, parcels, postal orders, etc., showed increases in 1915.

The Department collected £19,877 in respect of duties levied on parcels, as compared with £13,193 in 1914.

The total number of telegraph offices open to the public in the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories is 52, with a length of wire of 1,319 miles.

There is a wireless telegraph station at Accra.

There are telephone exchanges at Accra, Sekondi, Tarkwa, and Dodowa.

The public subscribe for 60 of the 166 telephones in connection at the four exchanges.

IX.—RAILWAYS AND ROADS.

Railways.

The total capital account on the 31st December, 1915, stood at £3,049,246. The gross revenue for the year amounted to £447,470, an increase of £64,462 over the previous year. The Accra Railway contributed to the above figure £146,009, as compared with £96,465 in 1914.

The net revenue for the year was £272,397, as compared with £208,915 in 1914, the interest earned on the total combined capital of £3,049,246 being 8·93 per cent. as against 7·32 per cent. in the previous year, 8·26 per cent. in 1913, and 8·05 per cent. in 1912, and 8·98 per cent. in 1911.

Roads.

In the Colony the main roads are constructed and maintained by the Public Works Department. In addition to the main roads, 1,998 miles of secondary roads in the Colony have been placed under the Roads Ordinance (No. 13 of 1894), and are maintained by the native chiefs. The chiefs are paid by the Government at rates varying from 5*s*. to £1 a mile for the maintenance of these roads.

In Ashanti the roads (outside the towns), with one exception, are maintained by the native chiefs under much the same conditions as for the secondary roads in the Colony. A motor service now runs between the railway terminus at Kumasi and Ejura along the road recently constructed by a special department to facilitate communication with the Northern Territories. This metalled road is about 61 miles in length, and, though covering only about two-fifths of the interval, it traverses the tangle of hills and forest just beyond Kumasi which forms the most difficult portion.

In the Northern Territories there is an excellent system of roads, the generally open, flat country offering no impediment to construction, which is undertaken by the natives under supervision of Political Officers and native chiefs.

X.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works Department.

The total expenditure on public works amounted to £289,037, as compared with £388,488 in 1914. Annually recurrent works show a decrease of £1,902; new works and buildings of £105,622; and roads and bridges of £26,683.

The amount expended on sanitary works was £20,979, and on roads and bridges £23,534.

The more important works of general interest which were undertaken included the reconstruction and extension of Government offices and the erection of additional quarters at Accra, new Government offices at Koforidua and Mampong, and the lay-out of the new township at Koforidua. Additional quarters have also been erected at Sekondi, Cape Coast, and Tarkwa.

Accra Water Works.

The nett expenditure during the year on construction and maintenance amounted to £16,252 2*s*. 9*d*. Both storage reservoirs have been completed and brought into use to their full capacity.

A continuous supply of water for domestic and industrial purposes has been maintained, the total consumption being 66,452,400 gallons, an average of 182,061 gallons per day.

The tank at the Cantonments was completed and brought into use.

A service of two trains daily on the waterworks railway was maintained between Accra and Weshiang, 18,019 passengers, and 1,370 tons of public merchandise being carried in addition to departmental traffic.

The traffic receipts for the year amounted to £2,184 3*s*. 8*d*.

Sekondi Water Works.

The expenditure on these works during the year amounted to £34,079 15*s*. 0*d*., bringing the total expenditure up to £150,455 7*s*. 9*d*. From these amounts must be deducted the sum of £18,330 0*s*. 7*d*., the cost of the waterworks branch line from Inchaban Junction to Inchaban, for which credit has been given by the Railway Department, thereby reducing the total expenditure to the end of 1915 to £132,125 7*s*. 2*d*.

The excavation in rock in sinking for the foundation of the dam had to be carried deeper than anticipated, but has been completed satisfactorily. Concreting in the foundation has been continued, and good progress made with the main structure. The pump house is built, and the engine pumps erected ready for trial. Some further progress has been made with the filters. The clear water tank is nearly completed, and the 12-inch pumping main is laid near to the service reservoir.

Accra Harbour Works.

Breakwater. About 50 feet of the breakwater was built and this work is nearing completion so far as actual blocksetting is concerned.

Sand Pumping Operations. The sand pumps were kept at work during the greater part of the year, but there were delays for want of coal.

The 8-inch wharf construction pump was installed and worked.

The wharf portion of the 12-inch pumping plant was erected and started to work pending the erection of the inshore plant, when the discharge will be taken to the lagoon.

During the year 1915 about 250,000 tons of sand were pumped out of the harbour, and the depth maintained was sufficient to allow lighters to load and discharge at both sides of the jetty.

New Wharf. The erection of the new wharf, under the lee of the breakwater, was carried on, a length of about 150 feet having been partly completed.

General. Owing to the economy which had to be observed a full programme of work could not be carried out.

Sekondi Harbour Works.

Breakwater. The breakwater was practically completed during 1915, and for present purposes now gives all the shelter required in the harbour.

Slipways. The cradle for the eastern slipway was erected, and the engines for the hauling machinery were completed ready for use.

Railway Quay Extension. This was practically completed and was in use for storing coal, etc.

Lighter Berth. This berth, built for bringing lighters with heavy loads along the breakwater, was nearly finished.

Jetty No. 3. The site for this jetty has been partially drilled and blasted ready for dredging.

Jetty No. 4. This was more than half completed.

Beach Stepped Retaining Wall. This was commenced, and a small portion of the wall built between the slipways and railway jetty No. 1.

General. Owing to the stringent economy necessitated by the war only a very restricted programme of construction was adopted.

XI.—SURVEYS.

The Survey Department is in abeyance for the time being, owing to the European officers of the Department having re-joined the colours.

The native staff, under the directions of officers of the Public Works Department, have been employed in town surveys. The segregation area Sekondi, Nyakrom, and Berracoe are amongst those carried out.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Suitability of Climate for Europeans and Openings for White Labour.

The Gold Coast is peculiarly free from many of the discomforts associated with tropical countries: hot nights and intense heat by day are the exception rather than the rule, while insects are comparatively unobtrusive. The poor quality of the food ordinarily obtainable by Europeans is in many cases accountable for their lowered vitality and renders them an easy prey to mosquito and water-borne diseases. The efforts of the sanitary and medical authorities in promoting hygiene and treatment of disease continue to exercise a beneficial effect on the general health of Europeans.

Native aspirants to various kinds of employment, skilled and unskilled, being plentiful, it is not the policy of Government to encourage European immigration; and, living being expensive, it is highly inadvisable for Europeans in search of employment to come to the Colony without previous engagement by Government or representatives of mercantile firms in Europe.

XIII.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

From the financial point of view the year under review has been more satisfactory than in its early months the most optimistic had the temerity to anticipate. The favourable turn to the Colony's finances was occasioned by the abundant cocoa crop and the facilities for shipping it. These two facts also have had their effect outside the

region of statistics. The high prices which regular shipping has enabled the merchants to pay for cocoa have added materially to the private hoards and purchasing power of the population, and, as remarked in previous reports, it is again to be discerned that the general tendency is to devote a considerable proportion of this unaccustomed wealth to uses which show a desire for the improvement of the standard of general welfare.

It is no exaggeration to say that, on the whole, the twelve months have been a period of prosperity for the native community; and, for the fact that this Colony can record a year of prosperity during the great war, the credit is given intelligently and gratefully where it is due—to the Navy. It is generally realised that the existence of the Colony as it is to-day depends upon its communications by sea, and this fact, perhaps more than any other, has brought home to the community their dependence on the Crown and their immediate concern in the fortunes of the war. It may be too early now to attempt any summary of the effect the war has had or will have on the course of affairs in this Colony. One effect, however, is obvious: it has compelled the native to take stock of things as they are and of things as they might be, and the result appears to have been to confirm and to evoke expression of his loyalty. Generous subscriptions from all parts of the Colony to the War Fund, to the Red Cross, to the Belgian Relief Fund, gifts of aeroplanes, the subscription from a chief in the interior to the Edith Cavell Fund, the enlisting of a native barrister and of clerks in the ranks of the Gold Coast Regiment for active service in the Cameroons, these and other instances, all of which in due time will have their record, are the endeavour of the native community to express articulately that it is heart and soul with the Empire and that any other connection is unthinkable.

Separate reports are presented with regard to Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

C. W. WELMAN,

Assistant Colonial Secretary.

May, 1916.

APPENDIX.

Statement showing the importation of spirits into the Gold Coast during the six years ended 31st December, 1915 :—

Year.	Total Quantity in Gallons Imported.	Total Quantity in Gallons entered for Home Consumption.	Gallonage at 100° converted from liquid gallons varying in strength.	Declared Value.	Revenue derived from Duties.	Duty Chargeable.
				£	£	
1910	1,581,624	1,459,350	751,969	176,359	384,538	West of Volta, 5s. 6d. per gal. imp. East of Volta, 3s. 7½d. per gal. imp.
1911	1,559,782	1,611,725	738,714	185,129	421,970	West of Volta, 5s. 6d. per gal. imp. East of Volta, 3s. 7½d. per gal. imp.
1912	1,835,204	1,655,842	904,526	220,267	470,143	West of Volta, 5s. 6d. per gal. imp. East of Volta, 3s. 7½d. per gal. imp.
1913	1,762,910	1,769,496	835,780	214,202	502,429	West of Volta, Jan. to Aug. 29th, 5s. 6d., 30th Aug. to Dec. 31st, 6s. 3d. per gal. imp. East of Volta, 3s. 7½d. per gal. imp.
1914	1,719,646	1,797,709	848,976	214,583	494,072	West of Volta, 6s. 3d. per gal. imp. East of Volta, 3s. 7½d. per gal. imp.
1915	1,534,080	1,503,262	714,714	215,748	514,043	From 1st January to 15 March :— West of Volta, 6s. 3d. per gal. imp. East of Volta, 3s. 7½d. per gal. imp. From 16 March to 31st December :— East and West of Volta, 7s. 6d. per gal. imp.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
857	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1914–1915
858	Basutoland	"
859	Gold Coast	1914
860	Jamaica	1914–1915
861	Gambia	1914
862	Straits Settlements	"
863	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
864	Ashanti	"
865	Cyprus	1914–1915
866	Swaziland	"
867	Somaliland	"
868	British Honduras	1914
869	British Solomon Islands	1914–1915
870	Tongan Islands Protectorate	"
871	Barbados	"
872	Falkland Islands	1914
873	Uganda	1914–1915
874	British Guiana	"
875	Mauritius	1914
876	Leeward Islands	1914–1915
877	Trinidad and Tobago	"
878	Nigeria	1914
879	Cayman Islands	1914–1915
880	St. Lucia	"
881	East Africa Protectorate	"
882	Imperial Institute	1914
883	Nyasaland	1914–1915
884	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	"
885	Weihaiwei	1915
886	Zanzibar	"
887	Fiji	"
888	Sierra Leone	"
889	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
890	Gambia	"
891	Trinidad and Tobago	"
892	Hong Kong	"
893	Ashanti	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 948.

GOLD COAST.

REPORT FOR 1916.

(For Report for 1915 see No. 894.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

January, 1918.

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I.—GENERAL.

Administration.

The Colony was administered by Sir Hugh Clifford, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, until the 17th of November, when he proceeded to England on leave of absence. Mr. A. R. Slater, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, administered the Government for the remainder of the year.

Retirements.

Dr. F. G. Hopkins, Principal Medical Officer, Mr. F. H. Waller, General Manager of the Railways, and Mr. C. S. Craven, Resident Engineer of the Water Works, retired from the Public Service during the year.

Honours.

Companionship of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George was conferred upon Mr. A. R. Slater, Colonial Secretary; Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. de B. Rose, Worcestershire Regiment (Gold Coast Regiment, West African Frontier Force) and Captain J. F. P. Butler, V.C., King's Royal Rifle Corps (Gold Coast Regiment, West African Frontier Force), were made Companions of the Distinguished Service Order; Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Bryant, C.M.G., R.A., and Dr. G. de P. D'Amico received the Cross of an Officer of the Legion of Honour and the Palms of an Officer of the Academy respectively from the Government of the French Republic, while Temporary Lieutenant Bussel and Lieutenant Earle, both killed in action in the Cameroons, were awarded the Croix de Guerre by the same government.

Obituary.

The deaths of the following are recorded with regret:—Dr. F. G. Hopkins, Principal Medical Officer, less than a month after his retirement; Major J. Marlow, Commandant of the Northern Territories Constabulary; Captain J. F. P. Butler, V.C., D.S.O., of wounds received in action while serving with the Gold Coast Regiment in East Africa; Captain H. T. C. Wheeler, Travelling Commissioner, Northern Territories; Captain C. J. Pye and Lieutenant G. G. Duncan, both killed in action while serving with the Gold Coast Regiment in East Africa.

Establishment.

Dr. T. E. Rice was appointed Principal Medical Officer on the retirement of Dr. F. G. Hopkins; Mr. F. H. Waller was appointed General Manager of the Railways in succession to the late Mr. A. E. Cruickshank, but retired on the ground of ill-health later in the year; Captain H. W. Dale-Glossop was promoted to be Commandant, Northern Territories Constabulary, in the vacancy caused by the death of Major Marlow.

The effects of the war were felt in the work of Government, which had to be carried on with staffs depleted of their personnel for military service and for the administration of the British Sphere of Occupation in Togoland.

Principal Events.

February saw the completion of the conquest of the Cameroons, with regard to which the General Officer Commanding (Major-General C. M. Dobell, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.) reported that the Gold Coast Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Rose, particularly distinguished itself throughout the whole of the operations.

The Gold Coast Regiment, after having taken the leading part in the conquest of Togoland and a prominent share in the Cameroons Campaign, was now the first West African regiment to go to East Africa whither it sailed in July 1916.

In addition to the Expeditionary Force of the Gold Coast Regiment a Volunteer Contingent proceeded to East Africa in November 1916.

By Royal Instructions under Letters Patent, passed under the great seal of the United Kingdom, constituting the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Colony and providing for the Government thereof, dated the 20th of September, 1916, the constitution of the Executive Council was altered by the addition to it of the Secretary for Native Affairs, and the Legislative Council, formerly composed of the Governor, four official and four unofficial members, was enlarged by the addition of seven official and four unofficial members. This change had the effect of making the Legislative Council more truly representative of the various interests of the Colony and the different sections of the community, and the most important internal event of the year may be said to have taken place on the 25th of September, when the newly constituted Legislative Council met for the first time.

With a view to the continuance as far as possible of a policy of development by local resources—recourse to the English Loan Market being out of the question—a scheme of increased taxation was adopted. the chief feature of which was an Export duty of £2 6s. 8d. a ton on cocoa. The measure was passed by the new Legislative Council on the 26th of September, to come into effect from the 1st of October.

Social condition of the people.

A social revolution is taking place among the peoples of the Gold Coast. It is the policy of the Government to support the age-old native system of tribal administration and to abide by native custom and procedure, tempered by English ideas of essential justice and clemency, in the internal politics of the various tribes. These native institutions are strikingly democratic and the spread of intellectual enlightenment and wealth among the lower orders of the population has a tendency to render them increasingly democratic in practice as well as in theory. Simultaneously the material conditions of life of large numbers of the indigenous population are undergoing a great change owing to the sudden acquisition of wealth by the inhabitants of the cocoa-producing districts, which now cover a large area in the Colony and in Ashanti. Both the native system of tribal government and the character of the people are thus being submitted to a searching test and it is satisfactory that it is possible to record that, in the view of those best qualified to judge, the people of the Gold Coast are undergoing the ordeal with credit. Given the guidance of a wise and sympathetic central Govern-

ment, the force of their racial character and the soundness and shrewdness of their political instincts qualify them to work out their own socia and political salvation.

General condition of the Colony.

The most outstanding feature of the period under review has been the unbroken peace and prosperity that the Gold Coast has enjoyed at a time when the British Empire is convulsed by a war unprecedented in its magnitude and in the world-wide disturbance of normal conditions which it has occasioned. This we owe entirely to the power of the Mother Country. By the protection of the Navy the security of our trade and of our communication with Europe and America has been maintained. This comparative immunity provides the Colony with the opportunity of rendering loyal and efficient service to the Empire. The sacrifices and sufferings entailed upon the people of this country by the war have not been of a severe character. The principal adverse result of the war has been the sudden check to the development of the Colony caused by the disappearance of facilities for borrowing money at reasonable rates to finance its more ambitious projects of railway extension and other remunerative enterprise. The Colony has, however, as already stated, endeavoured to supply to some extent by increased taxation what it cannot borrow.

The cocoa industry, to which the present prosperity of the Colony is mainly due (though it is by no means the only string to our bow), is a purely native enterprise and, as it is almost entirely in the hands of peasant proprietors who can accomplish a great deal before they have to resort to any further labour than that of themselves and their families, the cost of production is very small. The quality of the cocoa is of a low grade, owing to the way in which it is treated locally almost as a wild fruit when once it has been planted. This manner of treatment is encouraged by the hardiness of the forest variety of cocoa which thrives best in the Gold Coast. The demand for the product has, however, ordinarily been in advance of the supply and the cheapness with which it can be put upon the market would ensure an adequate margin of profit even when low prices and high freights had driven from the field the cocoa produced by other lands.

There has continued to be a generous response from all sections of the community to the various appeals in connection with the war. A sum of £29,600 has been subscribed since November, 1914, by all classes and tribes in the Colony to the Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund. The Legislative Council unanimously voted a contribution to the Imperial Government of £200,000. This is being paid in annual instalments of £20,000 and is being spent, during the war, on the purchase of fighting aeroplanes. Ten scouting aeroplanes (including two from Ashanti) have been presented by private communities, chiefs and tribes, while large sums have been subscribed by all races to the Red Cross and other funds.

Practically the whole of the Civil Service, and a large number of members of the trading community. have continuously importuned Government to be allowed to join the Forces. A large number of officials have been econded for various war services and the administrative staff of the Government has practically reached the irreducible minimum.

European Immigration.

Native aspirants to various kinds of employment, skilled and unskilled, being plentiful, it is not the policy of Government to encourage European immigration and, living being expensive, it is highly inadvisable for Europeans in search of employment to come to the Colony without previous engagement by Government or by mining, mercantile and other companies in Europe.

II.—FINANCIAL.

Revenue.

The Revenue for the year amounted to £1,835,989, or £379,859 in excess of the Revenue for 1915, and is the largest on record.

The increases and decreases under the several heads as compared with the figures for the year 1915 are shewn in the appended table :—

Heads of Revenue.	1916.	1915.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	1,132,000	828,015	303,985	—
2. Light Dues	1,656	1,682	—	26
3. Licences	53,964	45,436	8,528	—
4. Fees of Court, &c. ..	48,127	44,487	3,640	—
5. Railways	505,665	445,898	59,767	—
6. Posts and Telegraphs	18,248	14,989	3,259	—
7. Rents of Govt. Land	1,419	1,345	74	—
8. Interest	16,165	8,672	7,493	—
9. Ashanti	44,824	52,644	—	7,820
10. Northern Territories	3,502	3,616	—	114
11. Miscellaneous ..	10,105	9,271	834	—
12. Land Sales	314	75	239	—
Total ..	£1,835,989	£1,456,130	£387,819	£7,960

The substantial increase under Customs is due to unusually heavy importations of all classes of goods during the last six months of the year, to the operation throughout the year of increased duties which were imposed in March and October 1915, and to the export duty on cocoa imposed under Ordinance No. 16 of 1916, which came into force as from the 1st of October.

Under Licences the increase is mainly due to receipts under the sub-heads Firearms and Ammunition, Motor Licences and Spirit Licences. A much larger number of renewals of gun licences accounts for £2,000, the increased number of motor vehicles for £1,300, and spirit licences, always a variable source of revenue, for £3,000 of the increase.

The increase recorded under Fees of Court, &c., is due to larger receipts in respect of customs warehouse rents and water rates.

The large increase under Railways is due to advanced freight charges on cocoa from Coomassie to Seccondee and increased passenger traffic on the Accra Railway. The receipts from the Accra Water Works Railway, now taken over by the Railway Department and worked as part of the general system, account for over £4,000 of the excess.

Under Posts and Telegraphs the sum collected in respect of "Postage on United Kingdom and Inter-Colonial Parcels" was £1,100 more than in 1915 and the revenue from Inland Telegrams was £1,700 more, though the latter sub-head produced £2,678 less than had been estimated.

The increase under the head Interest is due to the fact that larger sums were available for temporary investment by the Crown Agents.

A falling off of £11,000 in the collections under Mining Royalties accounts for the decrease shown against Ashanti. This was due to the fact that the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation did not pay their royalty of £12,166 in respect of the half year ending with the 30th of June, 1916, until January, 1917.

The yearly revenue for the period 1912 to 1916 was as under :—

1912	£1,230,850
1913	1,301,566
1914	1,331,713
1915	1,456,130
1916	1,835,989

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure for the year amounted to £1,465,946 or £161,069 less than the expenditure in 1915.

The increases and decreases under the several heads, as compared with the figures for the year 1915, are shewn in the appended table :—

Heads of Expenditure.	1916.	1915.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Governor & Legislature	8,125	7,206	919	—
2. Supreme Court ..	11,599	12,042	—	443
3. Law Officers	3,976	4,075	—	99
4. Secretariat	10,845	9,257	1,588	—
5. Printing Office ..	14,556	12,931	1,625	—
6. Native Affairs ..	1,775	1,714	61	—
7. Prov. & Dist. Commrs.	38,070	36,851	1,219	—
8. Treasury	18,726	15,688	3,038	—
9. Audit Department ..	4,936	4,930	6	—
10. Customs	33,074	35,822	—	2,748
11. Customs, Prev. Services	14,147	18,537	—	4,390
12. Marine	2,647	2,434	213	—
13. Accra Harbour Maintenance	20,962	8,457	12,505	—
14. Railway	212,276	186,425	25,851	—
14*a*. Railway, Capital Improvements ..	19,964	156,027	—	136,063
14*b*. Accra Water Works Railway	2,782	—	2,782	—
14*c*. Railway Surveys ..	—	4,779	—	4,779
15. Posts and Telegraphs	49,865	49,307	558	—
16. Transport Department	4,075	4,250	—	175
17. Medical Department ..	61,118	63,448	—	2,330
18. Sanitation	53,912	53,117	795	—
19. Veterinary	862	1,158	—	296
20. Education	31,122	29,077	2,045	—
21. Agriculture	15,864	15,190	674	—
22. Forestry	2,534	3,440	—	906
23. Mines	2,593	2,597	—	4
24. Geological Survey ..	2,286	2,422	—	136
25. Gold Coast Regiment, W.A.F.F. ..	74,695	58,738	15,957	—
26. Volunteers	3,752	1,673	2,079	—
27. Police	54,908	54,499	409	—
28. Prisons	22,298	21,038	1,260	—
29. Public Cemeteries ..	1,859	1,834	25	—
30. Ashanti	37,552	37,544	8	—
31. Northern Territories ..	28,951	27,385	1,566	—
32. Northern Territories Constabulary ..	12,837	12,158	679	—
Carried forward ..	£879,543	£956,050	£75,862	£152,369

Heads of Expenditure (*continued.*)	1916.	1915.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Brought forward ..	879,543	956,050	75,862	152,369
33. Miscellaneous Services	10,701	10,309	392	—
34. Pensions & Gratuities	24,014	23,443	571	—
35. Public Debt Charges ..	131,770	134,250	—	2,480
36. Public Works Dept. ..	64,750	75,831	—	11,081
37. Public Works Annually Recurrent ..	48,306	38,626	9,680	—
38. Accra Water Works Maintenance ..	7,815	4,912	2,903	—
39. Public Works Extraordinary ..	119,735	167,285	—	47,550
39*a*. Coomassie-Ejura Road Department ..	—	368	—	368
40. Posts and Telegraphs Extraordinary ..	3,856	12,440	—	8,584
41. Repayment of Loans	20,000	20,000	—	—
42. War Contribution to Imperial Govt. ..	30,000	10,000	20,000	—
43. Special Works ..	86,489	136,646	—	50,157
44. War Expenses ..	37,273	22,364	14,909	—
45. Expedition to Togoland	1,694	14,491	—	12,797
Total ..	£1,465,946	£1,627,015	£124,317	£285,386

The increase under Accra Harbour Maintenance is due to the increased cost of the coal required for the sand-pumping operations.

Under Railways the increase is due partly to the charging to that head of the sum of £15,000 as the cost of the Accra Water Works Railway, taken over by the Railway Department from the 1st of March, 1916, and partly to the increased cost of materials, ocean passages, &c.

Under Gold Coast Regiment the increase is chiefly under Personal Emoluments and is due to the pay of troops, &c., who served in the Cameroons in 1914-15 being charged in the accounts for 1916.

The increase under War Contribution is due to the Legislative Council of the Colony having voted an increase of the Colony's contribution to the Imperial Government from £100,000 payable in ten annual instalments of £10,000 to £200,000 payable in ten annual instalments of £20,000 as from the 1st of January, 1915.

A curtailed programme accounts for the decreases under Railway Capital Improvements, Posts and Telegraphs Extraordinary, Public Works Department, Public Works Extraordinary and Special Works.

The yearly expenditure for the period 1912 to 1916 was as under :—

Year	£
1912	1,157,091
1913	1,353,291
1914	1,755,850
1915	1,627,015
1916	1,465,946

Loan Expenditure.

The following table shows the various items of expenditure up to 31st December, 1916, which have been charged to Loan Account :—

Seccondee-Coomassie Railway	£1,812,556
Accra-Akwapim Railway	300,000
Tarquah-Prestea-Broomassie Railway	135,000
Accra Harbour Works	158,000
Seccondee Harbour Works	168,312
Accra Water Works	200,000
Seccondee Water Works	156,817
	£2,930,685

In addition to the above sums charged to loan account, expenditure has been defrayed from revenue during the years 1912 to 1916 in respect of special works as under :—

Accra Harbour Works	£116,916
Seccondee Harbour Works	39,875
Accra-Akwapim Railway	84,904
Tarquah-Prestea-Broomassie Railway	26,837
Accra Water Works	60,257
Seccondee Water Works	12,411
	£341,200

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The excess of assets over liabilities on the 1st January, 1916, was £292,822. At the close of the year this excess had risen to £662,865, the increase of £370,043 representing the excess of revenue over expenditure for the year.

At the end of the year the amount of the Colony's surplus funds advanced at call by the Crown Agents stood at £468,288.

Public Debt.

At the close of the year the public debt of the Colony amounted to £3,424,118, as compared with £3,444,118 on the 31st December, 1915, the difference being due to the repayment of the sum of £20,000 to the Imperial Government during the year.

The amount standing to the credit of the sinking fund for the amortisation of the funded portion of the public debt on the 31st December, 1916, was £210,777 as against £182,055 at the end of 1915, £21,280 having been contributed from general revenue during the year, and £7,442 being the interest on investments.

Currency.

British gold and silver coins and British West African silver coins (introduced into West Africa in June, 1913), are legal tender to any amount throughout the Colony and its Dependencies; also British bronze coins and British West African nickel coins up to one shilling.

During the year coin of the face value of £526,000 was received from the Currency Board and the balance on the 31st December in the custody of the Currency Officer was £348,000.

The total face value of nickel coins which have been imported into this Colony amounted at the close of the year to £8,867, viz:—

Imported in	1912	£1,500
	1913	1,500
	1914	2,000
	1915	1,362
	1916	2,505
		£8,867

These coins are of the following denominations:—one penny, halfpenny and one-tenth of a penny. Generally speaking, they have been well received, although in the Colony and Ashanti little use is made of the "tenths." In the Northern Territories, however, there is a fair demand for this denomination.

The sum of £38,000 10s. in Imperial Treasury Notes was held by the Bank of British West Africa, Limited, on the 31st of December, 1916, to the order of the Currency Board.

West Africa (Nigeria) currency notes were introduced experimentally during the year and £30,000 in 20s. notes, £30,000 in 10s. notes and £5,000 in 2s. notes were received from the Currency Board. The amount of these notes actually in circulation during the year was £11,000, in 20s. and £3,750 in 10s. notes.

Municipal Bodies.

There are town councils in the towns of Accra, Cape Coast and Seccondee.

Each council consists of eight members, of whom four are officials,

nominated by the Governor, and four are elected by the ratepayers. The Governor has power to appoint four members to represent the ratepayers, if there is no election through the failure of voters to nominate.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the town councils for the past five years :—

Revenue.

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
	£	£	£	£	£
Accra ..	8,630	9,537	11,156	13,108	13,848
Seccondee	4,511	4,734	5,521	5,247	5,690
Cape Coast	3,495	3,890	5,288	3,335	4,521

Expenditure.

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
	£	£	£	£	£
Accra ..	8,022	10,637	11,340	11,516	13,403
Seccondee	4,769	5,172	5,551	5,223	5,324
Cape Coast	3,349	3,547	3,966	5,161	4,223

III.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

Imports.

The total value of imports during 1916 (exclusive of expenses on specie and of the value of free goods imported across the land frontiers) was £5,999,746, an increase of £1,490,211 or 33 per cent. as compared with 1915. Of this total the value of specie amounted to £902,982, a decrease of £134,762 or 13 per cent., and the value of Government stores amounted to £214,844, a decrease of £140,310 or nearly 40 per cent.

The value, therefore, of commercial imports (including post parcels, but exclusive of specie and free goods imported across the land frontiers) amounted to £4,881,920, an increase of £1,765,234 or 56 per cent. as compared with 1915. This remarkable increase is partly due to the increased prices of commodities, but at the same time it must be observed that, with the important exceptions of cotton goods, soap and gin, every important increase in value is accompanied by an increase in quantity (where quantity is shown), albeit nearly always smaller in proportion. The purchasing power of the inhabitants of the Colony has again proved extraordinarily stable. During the first six months of the year the local stocks of goods were greatly below the demand for them, price being only a secondary consideration.

Specific duty was paid on imports which were valued at £1,272,954, an increase of £363,177 or 40 per cent. as compared with 1915; *ad valorem* rates were paid on imports valued at £2,438,007, an increase of £994,639 or nearly 69 per cent.; and imports free of duty were estimated at £900,994, an increase of £321,602 or 55 per cent.

The value of goods imported by parcels post was £269, 964, an increase of £85,782 or 46 per cent.

THE FOLLOWING IS A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT FOR THE YEARS 1915 AND 1916.

Articles.		1915.		1916.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
			£		£	£	£
Ale and Porter	galls.	119,671	20,026	148,259	30,307	10,281	—
Apparel, Wearing		—	84,608	—	152,936	68,328	—
Beads		—	8,505	—	36,066	27,561	—
Beef and Pork	brls.	1,683					
	lbs.	809,868	18,782	1,050,306	21,867	3,085	—
Bread and Biscuit	cwts.	12,405	22,129	9,825	18,676	—	3,453
Building Materials		—	84,434	—	109,783	25,349	—
Carriages and Carts, including Motor Vehicles	nos.	515	95,175	3,681	179,130	83,955	—
Coal	tons.	42,751	83,193	38,346	87,673	4,480	—
Coopers' Stores	pkgs.	5,448	11,647	—	23,528	11,881	—
Cordage	cwts.	6,196	27,465	8,847	52,212	24,747	—
Cotton Yarn and Twist	lbs.	198,016	10,676	247,287	20,166	9,490	—
Cotton Goods (excluding Yarn and Twist) ..	lbs.	13,194,866	739,462	10,703,826	1,038,186	298,724	—
Earthenware		—	13,347	—	35,875	22,528	—
Flour	brls.	39,599	76,515	69,367	89,243	12,728	—
Furniture		—	50,505	—	68,471	17,966	—
Hardware		—	87,946	—	174,799	86,853	—
Lumber	sq. ft.	4,883,063	50,302	2,904,125	41,232	—	9,070
Machinery		—	172,323	—	115,971	—	56,352
Oil, Petroleum	galls.	945,453	28,822	1,269,441	44,314	15,492	—

COMPARATIVE IMPORT TABLE (*continued.*)

Articles.		1915.		1916.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
			£		£	£	£
Perfumery		—	35,785	—	102,916	67,131	—
Provisions		—	182,100	—	335,317	153,217	—
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock		—	47,545	—	74,107	26,562	—
Rice	cwts.	154,057	119,144	106,664	105,192	—	13,952
Salt	cwts.	105,590	18,352	111,903	25,853	7,501	—
Silk Goods		—	13,094	—	13,458	364	—
Soap	cwts.	67,429	67,614	59,581	71,748	4,134	—
Spirits, Gin and Geneva	galls.	502,171	88,074	489,667	130,602	42,528	—
Spirits, Rum	galls.	989,083	100,346	1,213,756	162,308	61,962	—
Spirits, Other	galls.	43,573	27,355	82,407	61,876	34,521	—
Sugar	cwts.	29,120	48,082	34,974	73,517	25,435	—
Tobacco, Manufactured : Cigars	lbs.	2,114					
	nos.	1,431,253	4,615	1,663,551	5,749	1,134	—
,, ,, Cigarettes ..	lbs.	10,311					
,, ,,	nos.	41,007,546	38,927	122,741,220	111,632	72,705	—
Other Kinds ..	lbs.	7,111	1,500	15,810	3,169	1,669	—
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	lbs.	2,312,464	80,811	1,966,895	76,772	—	4,039
Wines		38,414	14,300	58,998	33,046	18,746	—

The principal increases are in *Cotton Goods*, due to increased prices; in *Provisions*, probably due in the main to increased prices; in *Carriages and Carts*, due mainly to increased importations of light motor lorries and cheap touring cars of American origin; in *Hardware*, due largely to increased prices but also to long overdue fulfilment of orders; in *Cigarettes*, due to the necessity for replenishing stocks, which were very low at the beginning of the year; in *Wearing Apparel*, due to increased prices; in *Perfumery*, due to the supply this year by British manufacturers of substitutes for the goods supplied before the war by Germany; in *Rum*, about two-thirds due to increased price and one-third to heavy importations to replenish short stocks; in *Gin*, due entirely to increased price; in *Spirits, other Kinds*, more than a quarter due to increased prices, the remainder to increased importation, partly to satisfy a growing preference on the part of well-to-do natives for whisky instead of gin and rum and partly in anticipation of difficulty in obtaining supplies later; in *Beads*, due to the supply of substitutes of Italian manufacture for the beads supplied before the war by Austria; in *Railway Plant and Rolling Stock*, due to the arrival in 1916 of materials that had been long on order; in *Sugar*, more than three-fifths due to increased prices, the remainder to replenishment of short stocks and natural trade development; in *Building Materials*, due largely to increased prices, but also to the development of the Colony; in *Cordage*, about half due to increased prices and half to a return to normal supplies; and in *Earthenware*, due to increased prices and to the need of a substitute for German enamelware.

The principal decreases are in *Machinery*, due to the difficulty of obtaining it from the United Kingdom and in *Rice*, owing to the shipping difficulties in the way of getting it from the Far East to England and thence to this Colony.

The Commercial imports for the five years ending with 1916 were valued as follows:

	£
1912	3,140,786
1913	3,250,673
1914	3,158,171
1915	3,116,686
1916	4,881,920

Chief Sources of Supply.

The following table shows the value of imports (exclusive of specie) from the principal supplying countries each year from 1912 onwards and the percentages arrived at by comparing the several figures with the total imports for the year:

1912.

United Kingdom	£2,317,732—70%
Germany	379,027—11%
France	42,604— 1%
United States of America	229,604— 7%
Holland	182,965— 6%
Southern Nigeria	18,314— 1%
Other Foreign Countries	109,574— 3%

1913.

United Kingdom	£2,468,604—70%
Germany	386,670—11%
France	44,299— 1%
United States of America	251,742— 7%
Holland..	189,165— 5%
Southern Nigeria	23,535— 1%
Other Foreign Countries	124,964— 4%

1914.

United Kingdom	£2,660,682—74%
Germany	289,288— 8%
France	32,979— 1%
United States of America	270,176— 8%
Holland	170,810— 5%
Nigeria..	24,312— 1%
Other Foreign Countries	121,072— 3%

1915.

United Kingdom	£2,734,991—79%
Germany	9,839—
France	37,285— 1%
United States of America	349,106—10%
Holland..	199,644— 6%
Nigeria	36,351— 1%
Other Foreign Countries	95,588— 3%

1916.

United Kingdom	£3,860,765—75%
Germany	128—
France	77,089— 2%
United States of America	751,225—15%
Holland	217,976— 4%
Nigeria	75,902— 2%
Other Foreign Countries	81,759— 2%

The principal increases in imports from the United Kingdom occurred in Cottons, Hardware, Provisions, Wearing Apparel, Perfumery, Cordage, Beads, Spirits (Other Kinds), Cigarettes, Carriages and Carts, Building Materials, Earthenware and Furniture but it must be noted that the goods contributing to these increases are not all of British origin, although they come to the Gold Coast from the United Kingdom. Decreases in imports from the United Kingdom are shown against Machinery, Lumber. Rice, Beef and Pork and Sugar. Of these only machinery can be counted as a British product and it is natural that its production should decline under war conditions. The other commodities are to a great extent still being conveyed to the Gold Coast, but direct from their countries of origin instead of through the United Kingdom.

Imports from the United States of America show numerous important increases and no important decreases. Increases in such typical American products as beef and pork, cabin bread, carriages, flour, hardware, petroleum and rum call for no special comment, but the remarkable gains of the United States of America in building materials (especially cement), perfumery, provisions, railway plant and sugar can only be attributed to war conditions in Europe.

France has scored increases in beads, building materials, perfumery, silk and wines.

Holland has lost in cottons and sugar, but has gained in gin.

EXPORTS.

The total value of all exports from the Colony during 1916 was £5,816,527, a decrease of £127,104 or about per 2 cent., as compared with 1915. Deducting the value of specie (£239,772) and of Government exports (£621), the value of commercial exports amounted to £5,576,134, a decrease of £238,676 or 4 per cent. as compared with 1915. Considering the large increase recorded in 1915 and the difficulty of the circumstances this slight set-back does not papear to be of much significance.

The following is a comparative table of the quantities and values of the principal articles of Commercial Export for the years 1915 and 1916:—

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF COMMERCIAL EXPORT FOR THE YEARS 1915 AND 1916.

Articles.		1915.		1916.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
			£		£	£	£
Cocoa	tons.	77,278	3,651,341	72,161	3,847,720	196,379	—
Kola Nuts	lbs.	8,677,100	39,163	6,760,898	130,566	—	8,597
Copra	tons.	770	12,821	633	14,384	1,563	—
Gold and Gold Dust	ozs.	462,062	1,755,552	315,871	1,200,868	—	554,684
Auriferous By-Products	lbs.	125,009	26,960	101,377	41,262	14,302	—
Lumber (Native Timber)	sup. ft.	9,217,622	90,661	10,334,793	93,980	3,319	—
Palm Kernels	tons.	4,064	50,512	5,857	85,899	35,387	—
Palm Oil	galls.	330,990	25,769	450,360	38,299	12,530	—
Rubber	lbs.	647,982	25,167	2,215,973	78,865	53,698	—

The principal increases were as follows:

Cocoa. (Increase of £196,379 or 5 per cent. in value: decrease of 5,117 tons or 6 per cent. in quantity). The decrease in quantity was due to the shortage of ships and to the depressed state of the European cocoa market during the three last months of the year. The crop itself was much heavier than in 1915, but the great bulk of it remained in the Colony at the end of the year, because tonnage was not available to take it away. The increase in value is to be attributed to the fact that very large quantities of cocoa purchased at high prices during the latter part of 1915 were actually exported in 1916. There was a steady decline in the local market prices during the year from 18/- to 29/- per load of 60 lbs. in January to 7/- to 20/- in December. This decline was due solely to the unsettled conditions existing in the European and American markets and in no way to deterioration in quality. That the quality however has not improved relatively to cocoa from other countries is apparent from the fact that on January 13th last, while Trinidad stood in London at 76/- to 78/-; Grenada at 64/- to 69/-; Saint Lucia at 68/- to 69/-; Jamaica at 69/-; Saint Thomas at 66/-; Guayagil at 82/- to 84/- and Ceylon at 66/- to 90/-: Gold Coast cocoa stood at only 53/- to 58/- per cwt. As regards destination, the United Kingdom took in value £433,362 or 17 per cent. less than in 1915, while France took £401,733 or 43 per cent. more in value and the United States of America £226,379 or 80 per cent. more in value, increases which are probably accounted for by a greater number of shipments to these countries direct instead of through the British markets.

Rubber. (1,567,991 lbs. or 242 per cent. in quantity and £53,698 or 213 per cent. in value). This is due to a revival of the industry under the influence of the greater demand for rubber in England, but the lowering of the local average price indicates that the increased exports occurred in the lower class or paste varieties, which in normal times would probably be unsaleable.

Palm Kernels. (1,793 tons or 44 per cent. in quantity and £35,387 or 70 per cent. in value). This corresponds approximately to the decrease that occurred in 1915 and is due solely to the stimulus given by the increased price and demand in Europe.

Palm Oil. (119,370 gallons or 36 per cent. in quantity and £12,530 or 49 per cent. in value). The cause of this increase is the same as in the case of palm kernels and it is similarly about equivalent to the decline in 1915.

Timber. The small increase is far from compensating for the falling off that occurred in 1915. The demand for mahogany remains small and the facilities for its shipment inadequate.

The decreases were in gold and kola nuts.

Gold. (£554,684 or 32 per cent.). This is not due to any decline of the mining industry, but to the retention of stocks in the Colony.

Kola Nuts. (1,916,202 lbs. or 22 per cent. in quantity and £8,597 or 6 per cent. in value.) This is probably due solely to the difficulty of getting the product shipped to its principal market, Nigeria.

The value of commercial exports for the five years ending with 1916 has been as follows:

		£
1912	..	4,004,294
1913	..	5,023,646
1914	..	4,469,753
1915	..	5,814,810
1916	..	5,576,134

Chief Customers for Gold Coast Exports.

The following table shows the value of goods (exclusive of specie) shipped to each principal consuming country since 1912 and the proportion that each figure bears to the total for the year:

1912.			
United Kingdom	..	.. £2,677,575	or 67%
Germany..	..	.. 731,122	„ 18%
France ..	..	.. 384,219	„ 10%
United States of America	..	72,135	„ 2%
Southern Nigeria	..	.. 133,977	„ 3%
1913.			
United Kingdom	..	.. £3,416,637	or 68%
Germany..	..	.. 899,468	„ 17%
France ..	..	.. 455,585	„ 9%
United States of America	..	101,055	„ 2%
Southern Nigeria	..	.. 145,023	„ 3%
1914.			
United Kingdom	..	.. £3,028,997	or 68%
Germany..	..	.. 554,632	„ 12%
France ..	..	.. 528,780	„ 12%
United States of America	..	93,383	„ 2%
Nigeria ..	..	.. 141,968	„ 3%
Holland —	—	— 116,948	„ 3%
1915.			
United Kingdom	—	.. 4,370,377	or 75%
France ..	..	— 963,634	„ 16%
United States of America	..	329,466	„ 6%
Nigeria ..	..	.. 139,247	„ 2%
1916.			
United Kingdom	..	.. £3,453,888	or 62%
France ..	..	.. 1,374,815	„ 24%
United States of America	..	603,772	„ 12%
Nigeria —	—	— 130,913	„ 2%

The large decrease in shipments to the United Kingdom in 1916 is due to *Cocoa* (£433,362), which in this year to a larger extent than formerly was shipped direct to the United States of America and France instead of *via* the British markets, and to *Gold* (£554,684), the shipment of which to the United Kingdom has been postponed. The bulk of our increased exports of palm oil and palm kernels went to the United Kingdom.

The increased shipments to France were made up of cocoa, palm kernels, copra and rubber.

The gain of the United States of America consists of cocoa and timber shipped direct instead of through British ports.

Principal Ports.

The following table gives the principal ports of the Colony, showing the value of imports and exports for 1916 in each case :—

	Value of Imports.	*Value of Exports.*
	£	£
Accra	2,406,467	2,260,653
Seccondee	1,819,181	2,267,535
Winnebah	348,453	409,546
Addah	365,259	249,221
Saltpond	263,333	231,039
Cape Coast ..	180,444	109,148
Quittah	100,098	55,266
Axim	44,046	106,262
Appam	86,584	62,940
Half Assinie ..	30,469	20,579

Total Trade.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Colony during the year, including expenses on specie, was £11,814,949, an increase of £1,367,966 or 13 per cent. as compared with 1915. If we add the value of dutiable imports and exports across the inland frontiers, we find that the total value of the trade of the Colony was £11,827,576, an increase of £1,366,542 or 13 per cent. Again by deducting the value of specie imported and exported, including expenses, (£1,154,057) and the value of imports and exports on behalf of the Colonial Government (£215,465) we arrive at £10,458,054 as the value of the total mercantile trade of the Colony, an increase as compared with 1915 of £1,526,560 or 17 per cent. This increase was, as has already been shown, wholly in imports, there having been a slight decrease in exports. This is the exact opposite of what happened in 1915, when a considerable increase in the total trade was due to exports, whereas imports showed a slight falling off. The above figures do not include the very considerable trade in free goods passing across the inland frontiers, complete and trustworthy statistics of which cannot be obtained.

The Colony may congratulate itself once more on having suffered so little from the war that, in spite of disturbed markets and shortage and uncertainty of shipping, it has been able to increase its trade. A part, but not the greater part, of the increased value of imports is due to the rise of prices, and it speaks well for the wealth of the Colony that high prices have not discouraged importation.

The holding up of the 1916—17 cocoa crop for want of shipping was an economic event of some magnitude, but the solid foundation of a series of prosperous years seems to be capable of bearing the strain.

Preventive Service.

The Preventive Service was maintained during the year on the Western Frontier from Half Assinie to Debisu and on the Eastern Frontier from Obosumanu to Wupe and thence along the Southern Eastern Frontier to Aflao. The service north of Obosumanu to Dakar Mouth was abolished in September. The estimated expenditure on the Service during the year amounted to £16,832 and the revenue to £2,253 as against £2,629 in 1915. This decrease was due largely to the curtailment of the Service for the last quarter of the year.

The importance of the Preventive Service is not to be measured solely by the revenue that it collects and by its prevention of smuggling. Its officers and men have a considerable influence in other ways in the regions where they work. They "show the flag," maintain the peace in certain outlying parts of the Colony and have improved the sanitation of the frontier villages.

Mining.

The value of the *gold* produced in 1916 amounted to £1,629,746, being a decrease of £89,892 as compared with the value in 1915.

Of the total amount produced 378,785 ounces were obtained by mining and 4,866 ounces by dredging operations.

The decrease in value in the Colony was £107,162, while in Ashanti there was an increase of £17,270.

The following statement shows the value of gold produced by the various mining companies during the year, as compared with the preceding one:—

Name of Company.	1915.	1916.
	£	£
Gold Coast Colony.		
Abbontiakoon Mines, Limited	260,720	231,213
Abosso Gold Mining Co., Limited	177,141	179,911
Akoko Main Reef, Limited	12,246	16,182
Ancobra Exploration and Dredging Co., Limited..	2,164	5,111
Bogosu Mines, Limited	—	1,942
Broomassie Mines, Limited	77,779	14,278
Cinnamon Bippo Co., Limited	81,715	93,938
Fura Gold Dredging Co., Limited	—	316
Kayiankor, Limited	—	1,858
Morkwa Gold Estates, Limited	3,301	1,071
New Axim Mines, Limited	932	—
Prestea Block A., Limited	417,328	402,032
Taquah Mining and Exploration Co., Limited ..	210,039	186,981
Western Frontier Goldfields, Limited	2,032	3,402
Total ..	£1,245,397	£1,138,235
Ashanti.		
Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, Limited	455,330	477,338
Ashanti Rivers and Concessions, Limited	409	—
Offin River Gold Estates, Limited	18,502	14,173
Total for Ashanti ..	£474,241	£491,511
Total for Gold Coast and Ashanti..	£1,719,638	£1,629,746

On the Tarquah conglomerate mines 349,148 tons were crushed and produced 162,911 ounces, this being an extraction of 10·01 dwts. per ton; the crushing of 407,491 tons from the quartz mines produced 215,874 ounces, representing an extraction of 10·59 dwts. per ton.

The various dredging companies treated 896,700 cubic yards of alluvium, resulting in a production of 4,865·88 ounces of fine gold, *i.e.* an average of 2·6 grains per cubic yard treated.

The average number of labourers employed daily by the mining and dredging companies throughout the year was 15,296 as against 15,300 in 1915. There was a sufficient supply of surface labour, but some of the companies were short of underground labourers.

The number of deaths resulting from mining accidents was 33, being at the rate of 2·16 per 1,000 as compared with a rate of 3·46 per 1,000 in 1915.

The only mining apart from gold mining was done by the Wassaw Exploring Syndicate on a *manganese* deposit on the Dagwin Extension Concession (about 30 miles from Seccondee), which was discovered by the Geological Survey Department. Work was started in August and the first shipments of high-grade manganese were made in September. Up to the end of the year 4,258 tons were shipped and there were several thousands of tons of broken ore awaiting shipment.

Three certificates of validity for mining concessions were issued in the Colony. Four mining licences were granted in the Colony during the year.

AGRICULTURE.

The exuberant fertility of its soil is the principal asset of the Gold Coast. Unfortunately the ease with which valuable economic plants and trees thrive in the Colony and Ashanti with practically no attention after planting, has engendered in the native farmer a deep-seated reluctance to interfere in any way with the course of nature until the fruit is ripe for him to gather. The field is thus left open for insect and fungoid parasites and the most absorbing and most difficult task of the Agricultural Department is that of persuading the cultivators, especially the cocoa-growers, of the importance of keeping their plantations clean, and using such simple measures of culture and sanitation as may preclude the possibility of disease spreading and becoming a serious menace to the industry.

There are five Government agricultural stations (including a stock farm) and five sub-stations, distributed as follows:

EASTERN PROVINCE	1 Station
	2 Sub-Stations
CENTRAL PROVINCE	1 Station
	1 Sub-Station.
WESTERN PROVINCE	1 Station
	1 Sub-Station.
ASHANTI	1 Station
	1 Sub-Station.
NORTHERN TERRITORIES	1 Station and Stock Farm

On these stations experiments are carried out in the cultivation and preparation of all the more important tropical agricultural products, approved methods of cultivation are brought directly to the notice of the farmers, plants and seeds are distributed and the native subordinate staff (drawn from as many different parts of the Colony as possible) receives its training.

The revenue from the local sale of some of the Agricultural Department's produce amounted in 1916 to £701, an increase of £56 on the previous year. In addition to this a nett sum of £994 was credited to Colonial funds by the Crown Agents as the proceeds of the sale in London and Liverpool of rubber obtained in the tapping experiments at the Tarquah agricultural station. A considerable quantity of rubber and cocoa remained on hand at the end of the year. The total receipts show an increase of £492 compared with 1915.

Decorative and shade tree seedlings have been largely distributed during the year for the streets and roads of towns, and for the gardens of both Europeans and natives.

In addition to the instructional work carried out at the various stations the European and senior native officers patrolled the country, inspecting plantations, lecturing to the farmers and giving practical demonstrations.

Courses of instruction at the various centres were attended by 89 students in January and 98 in July. Of those who completed the course in July 76 were successful in gaining certificates, a record both for attendance and for passes. The gardens attached to the various schools throughout the country were inspected by agricultural officers travelling, advice and assistance were rendered and, when opportunity offered, the children were addressed and the importance of agricultural work was demonstrated. Several "learners" completed their training during the year and were promoted to fill vacancies on the staff. Other learners were appointed and there were 22 under training at the end of the year The first King Edward VII Scholarship in Agriculture of the annual value of £30 for 3 years was awarded to one of the learners, who has been over two years under training, after a competitive examination.

The total export of *Cocoa* for the year was 72,161 tons, a decrease of 5,117 tons compared with the record shipments of the previous year. This decrease is due to shortage of shipping and trade dislocation occasioned by the war and not to a smaller production. It is estimated that the year's crop was far the heaviest ever gathered. Large quantities remained on the hands of shippers at the end of the year for which there was difficulty in obtaining sufficient storage accommodation and in many of the more remote districts the bulk of the main season's production remained with the farmers. The price was abnormally high early in the year and continued at a fairly satisfactory level till about the end of November, when owing to heavy stocks and the difficulties of shipping the trade gradually collapsed and had come practically to a standstill at the end of the year.

The production of *Copra* as shown by the export returns is about 140 tons less than in 1915, but a record total value has been reached.

Considerable progress has been made by the European companies engaged in the development of *Oil Palm* products, and their activities give the best promise of a revival of the palm oil industry.

The export of *Rubber* shows a gratifying increase compared with that of the previous two years. The production of plantation rubber increases annually and, although the export returns show no differentiation, it is estimated that over 50 tons were exported during the year. European plantation companies are responsible for this, but several native planters have trees at the productive stage and are now contemplating the production of rubber on approved lines. The Agricultural Department is giving them advice.

Some years must elapse before the experimental work in cattle breeding at Tamale in the Northern Territories yields results worthy of record.

Work of the Imperial Institute,

Economic Investigations. The following reports were furnished during 1916 by the Imperial Institute as the result of investigations conducted in the Scientific and Technical Research Department on materials from the Gold Coast, supplemented when necessary by reference to commercial experts.

Kapok from Togoland. A bale of kapok from Togoland was found to be similar in all respects to the kapok of commerce (*Eriodendron anfractuosum*) for which there is a ready market in London for upholstery and other purposes. The bale was sold in London in consultation with the Imperial Institute at 7d. per lb.

Strophanthus seed from Togoland. A sample of strophanthus seed was identified at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, as probably *S. hispidus* D. C. Owing to the scarcity of *S. Kombe* seed, which is the variety generally used in medicine, there is a temporary demand for other kinds of strophanthus seeds, including those of *S. hispidus* D.C., and importers in London valued *S. hispidus* seeds at the time of the report at 1s. 3d. per lb. Until *S. Kombe* is again available in quantity the seed of *S. hispidus* may continue to be saleable at about this price.

Minerals. During the year twelve reports were furnished to the Colonial Office on the results of the examination at the Imperial Institute of a large number of mineral specimens and concentrates collected by the Geological Survey.

Miscellaneous. Information was also furnished during the year to enquirers regarding sample of zanthoxylum bark and of " kungwa " (natural bicarbonate of soda).

Economic Enquiries. A number of enquiries relating to Gold Coast products were dealt with by the Technical Information Bureau during the year.

Information was supplied as to the rubber plants indigenous in the Gold Coast and the quality of the rubber which they furnish. Particulars were also furnished as to the development of the cocoa industry and its present position, and as to the cultivation and preparation of cocoa. Other enquiries relating to Gold Coast products which were dealt with included the following subjects :— copra ; the cultivation of coconuts and rubber ; native dyes ; the oil palm ; palm oil ; palm fibre ; oilseeds ; gum copal ; and forest products. General enquiries relating to the conditions in the Colony and to its trade were also answered.

Publications. The following articles relating to products from the Gold Coast or to subjects of special interest to the Colony were published in the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute" in 1916 (Vol. XIV) :

African Wild Silk.
The Cultivation of the Pineapple.
Feeding value of Palm Kernel Cake and Meal.
Some present needs of the British Rubber Industry.

Gold Coast Court. The Gold Coast is represented in the Public Exhibition Galleries of the Imperial Institute by a court containing exhibits illustrating the resources and industries of the country.

Additional samples of products (rubber, owere seeds, and annatto fruits) have been placed on exhibition.

Considerable rearrangement of the exhibits has been effected, notably in the General Products and Cotton cases. New labels have been added.

The statistical statements of trade, and the models representing the gold output of the Colony, have been brought to date.

LANDS.

The bulk of land in the Colony belongs to the tribal "Stools," and, theoretically, there is no land without an owner. The general principle is that all the land within the recognised territory of a "Stool" is the property of that "Stool."

The Crown possesses no waste lands in the Colony, but certain lands have been acquired by the Government from time to time, mostly under the Public Lands Ordinance, 1876, and the Railway Ordinance, 1898, which legalise compulsory acquisition for the service of the Colony on payment of reasonable compensation.

The validity of concessions is enquired into by the Supreme Court under the provisions of the Concessions Ordinance, 1900. The Court enquires whether the grantors are the native owners of the land; whether the area falls within the prescribed limit of five square miles for a mining concession and 20 square miles for other concessions; whether the prescribed term of 99 years is exceeded; whether the consideration is adequate; whether the natural produce other than timber is to be collected to the exclusion of the natives; whether natives are to be removed from their habitations within the area of the concession and whether the statutory rights reserved to the natives are included in the deed. A survey and demarcation of boundaries by the Survey Department is then ordered, and when it is completed, a certificate of validity giving the lessee an indefeasible title, subject to the observance of his covenant, is issued by the Court. In the certificate are contained such modifications of the deed as the Court may impose to bring it within statutory requirements and to render it a transaction fair and equitable to both parties. The rent from certified concessions is paid to the native grantors through the Government.

Concessions granted solely for purposes of plantations of rubber and other produce may be exempted from the operation of the Ordinance, whilst the concessions to acquire mineral oil are held subject to the Government right of pre-emption of the oil under Ordinance No. 15 of 1907.

SHIPPING.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of steam vessels (distinguishing their nationality) which entered the ports of the Colony during the years 1915 and 1916. Steamers entering the ports of the Colony stay for a

day or two only, so that for all practical purposes the number of vessels entered may also be taken as the number cleared :—

Nationality.	1915. No.	1915. Tons.	1916. No.	1916. Tons.
British	289	687,167	283	642,346
French	60	118,156	55	122,237
Belgian	2	9,582	—	—
Norwegian	—	—	1	14
U.S.A.	1	1,036	1	1,718
Spanish	1	832	—	—
Barbados	1	1,583	—	—

The following table shows the total shipping "inwards" for the five years 1912—16. For the reason mentioned the shipping "outwards" is not given :—

Steam Vessels.

Year.	No.	Tons.
1912	686	1,448,506
1913	692	1,511,197
1914	637	1,413,009
1915	354	818,356
1916	340	766,315

Sailing Vessels.

Year.	No.	Tons.
1912	1	958
1913	1	851
1914	1	751
1915	8	7,259
1916	20	16,331

One feature of the war period is the development of direct intercourse with the United States of America. Besides the American sailing ships, which are much more frequent in our waters now than they were before the war, there is now a monthly service of Messrs. Elder Dempster & Co's steamships between New York and the Gold Coast. The route is free from German submarine activities, commodities which England can ill spare at the present time are obtained direct from our Ally on the other side of the Atlantic, and a good and growing market is made accessible for the large proportion of Gold Coast cocoa which cannot now be shipped to England.

IV.—LEGISLATION.

Twenty-nine Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council during the year under review, of which the following are the principal ones of general interest:

No. 5 of 1916.—The Trading with Enemy (Extension of Powers) Ordinance, 1916, follows closely the terms of the corresponding Imperial statute 5 & 6 Geo. V., Chap. 98.; and its effect is to extend the policy and scope of the local Trading with the Enemy legislation to persons and bodies of persons whose enemy nationality or enemy association may cause business relations with them to be injurious to British interests.

No. 11 of 1916.—The Concessions Ordinance, 1900, Amendment Ordinance, 1916 amends the definition of "concession" in the principal Ordinance by bringing within the ambit of that expression sales and leases of land, except of land situated in a town or village from the conveyance of which minerals and precious stones are excepted. Extended powers are conferred on the Governor in Council to exclude from the operation of the Ordinance concessions which it is considered unnecessary to control. The area limitations of the principal Ordinance are extended to options; and three new sections have been added in order to prevent combinations of holders of concessions taking place in such a manner as substantially to form one person, and so holding concessions exceeding the areas allowed by the principal Ordinance to one person.

No. 14 of 1916.—The Registration of Medical Practitioners and Dentists (Amendment) Ordinance, 1916, provides for the registration in the Colony of practitioners holding British Colonial qualifications which entitle them to registration in the United Kingdom.

No. 15 of 1916.—The Immigration of Labourers Restriction Ordinance, 1916, empowers the Government to exercise control over the immigration into the Colony of indentured foreign labourers who are neither of West African nor of European origin or descent.

No. 18 of 1916.—The Patents Ordinance, 1916, repeals the former law regulating patents, the Patents Ordinance, 1900, and provides that only inventions patented in the United Kingdom can be patented in this Colony.

No. 19 of 1916.—The Cocoa Export Duty Ordinance, 1916, imposes an export duty on cocoa exported from the Colony at the rate of one farthing a pound, net weight.

No. 20 of 1916.—The Deportation of Suspects Ordinance, 1916, empowers the Governor to deport from the Colony persons suspected of aiding or communicating with the enemy.

No. 23 of 1916.—The Enemy Property Control and Disposal Ordinance, 1914, Amendment Ordinance, 1916, follows in the course of corresponding Imperial legislation. The position of the Controlling Officer is partially assimilated to that of the Public Trustee in England touching the matters to which the Ordinance relates. The Ordinance further provides for the compilation of statistics relating to enemy property, to claims against enemies, and the like, and also for the appointment of a custodian of the property which has been dealt with under the Ordinance.

No. 29 of 1916.—The British Property in Enemy Territory and Claims against Enemies Returns Ordinance, 1916, makes it compulsory on British subjects in the Colony to make a return to the Controlling Officer of any property they may be entitled to in enemy territory and of any claims they may have against enemy persons or enemy Governments.

V.—EDUCATION.

The schools under the management of missionary bodies which are subject to inspection by officers of the Education Department and receive grants-in-aid from public funds numbered, at the close of the year, 157. There are fourteen schools under direct Government control. In addition to the assisted schools there are 259 primary schools supported by the various religious bodies. Education is not compulsory.

The following is a comparative table showing the number of schools inspected during the last two years.

Denomination.	1915.	1916.	Increase or Decrease.
African Methodist E. Z. Mission	4	4	—
Basel Mission	68	68	—
Bremen Mission	15	15	—
Church of England (S.P.G.)	4	4	—
Government Schools	14	14	—
Roman Catholic Mission	30	32	plus 2
Wesleyan Mission	34	39	plus 5
Secondary, S.P.G. Grammar School, Cape Coast	1	1	—
Total ..	170	177	plus 7

The total number of children enrolled on the registers of schools supported by contributions from the public funds during the year 1916 was 22,456, the average daily attendance being 17,611. Compared with 1915 these returns show increases of 1,775 and 1,693 respectively.

The grants-in-aid earned by schools on the assisted list in 1916 amounted to £9,156, which shows a decrease of £124 on the figures for the previous year, but this amount does not include any expenditure in respect of the former Bremen Mission schools, which were taken over by the Government on the deportation of the German missionaries belonging to that Mission. Grants to these schools amounted to over £822 in 1915, so that instead of a decrease of £124 in the grants-in-aid there has been an increase of nearly £700, leaving the Bremen Mission schools out of account.

The total income of these schools in 1916 was £20,060, of which sum the grants-in-aid represent rather more than half, the balance comprising school fees, to the amount of £3,283, voluntary subscriptions, and grants from the missionary societies.

The total estimated expenditure by Government on education in the Colony and its Dependencies in 1916 amounted to £33,360, a total exceeding that of the previous year by £946.

At the Government Training College for Teachers at Accra there were 95 students in residence—an increase of 22 students on the numbers during the previous year.

At the Government Technical School at Accra there were 42 pupils in residence—a decrease of one pupil on the number of the previous year.

Instruction in agriculture or some other form of industrial work is now given in nearly every assisted school.

Seventy-six candidates were successful in obtaining certificates at the courses of instruction in agriculture for students and teachers held at the Aburi, Assuantsi, Tarquah, Kibbi and Coomassie agricultural stations.

At the competitive examinations for 1916 which control admission to clerkships in the Government Service 137 candidates obtained passes.

The first examination was held in September of competitors for the King Edward VII Trade and Agricultural Scholarships. These have been established by means of the King Edward VII Memorial Fund, contributed to by all communities throughout the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories. The Scholarships are of the value of £30 a year for three years and four will be open for competition annually. One Trade Scholarship and one Agricultural Scholarship were awarded on the result of the first examination.

VI.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals and Asylum.

During the year 1,748 Europeans and 30,800 natives were treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of the Colony, as compared with 1,146 and 30,512, respectively, in the previous year.

The following table shows the total number of patients treated during 1916:—

	Number of in-patients.	Number of out-patients.
Accra	1,010	9,758
Seccondee ..	448	4,776
Cape Coast ..	240	3,384
Axim	82	937
Saltpond	66	1,000
Winnebah ..	116	1,845
Tarquah	102	1,708
Elmina	18	755
Quittah	21	2,472
Addah	16	1,366
Akuse	103	1,266
Mpraeso	1	152
Dunkwa	—	906
	2,223	30,325

A new hospital for Europeans has been built at Accra and is in use.

The native hospital contains six wards with a total of 46 beds.

The hospital at Seccondee contains six European wards, including two for convalescents, with a total of sixteen beds, while for native patients five wards with twenty-seven beds are provided.

At Coomassie there is a European hospital with four wards, and a native hospital with 76 beds. The number of patients treated in Ashanti amounted in 1916 to 53 European in-patients, 34 European out-patients, 1,256 native in-patients and 11,645 native out-patients.

European nursing sisters are attached to the Accra, Seccondee and Coomassie hospitals.

There are a lunatic asylum and a pathological laboratory at Accra.

The number of patients admitted into the lunatic asylum during the year amounted to 40 males and 7 females, as compared with 27 and 6 respectively, in 1915. The number discharged as cured was 7 males and 2 females, as against 21 and 3 respectively in 1915.

The daily average of inmates was 102. Those able to work are employed in the asylum garden.

The criminal lunatics have separate accommodation.

Savings Bank.

There was a large increase in the transactions of this Branch during the year. Deposits amounted to £43,493, an increase of £6,196, and withdrawals to £39,014, an increase of £4,212 over last year.

The amount standing to the credit of the 5,834 depositors on 31st December was £61,420, an increase of £5,807 in deposits and 727 depositors compared with the 31st December, 1915.

VII.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

Police.

The total strength of the Police Force of all ranks on 31st December, 1916. was 1,104, being 25 below the authorized strength, made up as follows :—

General Police	459
Escort Police	506
Mines Police	39
Railway Police	91
Marine Police	9
	1,104

This force is distributed in the Colony and Ashanti (separate provision being made for the policing of the Northern Territories by means of the Northern Territories Constabulary, as to which information is contained in the annual report on the Northern Territories).

The establishment of the General, Escort, Railway and Mines Police remained unchanged. A new division of the Force called Marine Police was tentatively started to assist the Customs in Accra Roads. Under the direction of the Comptroller of Customs regular patrols have been instituted between ship and shore when cargo is being landed, preventing to a large extent the pilfering which was extensively carried on before by the boatmen of the importers. Useful work is done by the Marine Police too in regulating the traffic alongside steamers, and passengers are now able to embark and disembark more comfortably.

The number of recruits enlisted was 399 as compared with 444 during 1915. The casualties from death, desertion, dismissal and other causes were 404 as against 350 in 1915.

Escorts were provided as usual for movements of Government specie and £266 was realised in commissions for the escort of private specie as compared with £478 in 1915. There was no loss of bullion or specie when under police escort.

The police dealt with 12,416 cases of crime, a decrease of 569 as compared with the previous year. Of this number 232 were committed for trial. The remainder were dealt with summarily and in these summary cases 9,185 convictions were obtained.

In 1,982 summary cases the accused were acquitted, 658 were withdrawn and 359 were not proceeded with.

Prisons.

The four central prisons of the Colony, in which long sentence prisoners are confined, are at Accra, Seccondee, Cape Coast, and Elmina, the daily averages of which in 1916 were 287, 267, 80, and 28 respectively.

Prisoners whose sentences are for less than six months serve their time in the smaller gaols at Axim, Seccondee, Tarquah, Sutpond, Winnebah, Akuse, Addah, Quittah and Dunkwa. At Obuasi (daily average 69) and Coomassie, in Ashanti, (daily average 125), prisoners undergo sentences up to three years. Smaller gaols in Ashanti are at Kintampo, Sunyani, Krachi, Goaso, Wenchi and Juaso.

The number of persons committed to prison in 1916 amounted to 6,169, a decrease of 311 as compared with 1915. The daily average of prisoners in the Colony and Ashanti was 1,320 as compared with 1,201 in 1915, an increase of 119.

The reports on the various prisons show that the discipline maintained was generally satisfactory. 45 prisoners escaped; 11 fewer than in the previous year. Of the 45, 15 were captured. All the escapes were extra-mural. Escapes are comparatively easy to effect, owing to the ease with which a prisoner can get out of sight in thick bush.

The health of the prisoners generally was good.

The total earnings in respect of prison industries and labour amounted to £1,748 as compared with £3,928 in 1915, a decrease of £2,180 which is due to the fact that to Government Departments prison labour is now free.

There were four executions in James Fort, Accra, prison, and eight in Seccondee central prison, making a total of 12 as compared with 14 in 1915.

Criminal Statistics.

The number of convictions in the Superior Courts of the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories for the last two years has been as follows :—

	1915	1916
Offences against the person ..	104	91
Slave dealing	—	—
Offences against property (other than praedial larceny) ..	81	81
Other Offences	106	108
	291	280

There were 147 acquittals in 1916 as compared with 139 in 1915.

The number of summary convictions has been as follows :—

	1915	1916
Offences against the person	1,892	1,991
Slave dealing	19	15
Offences against property (other than praedial larceny)	2,743	2,787
Other Offences	7,045	6,075
	11,699	10,868

There were 2,997 acquittals in 1916 as compared with 3,380 in 1915.

These criminal statistics include cases not handled by the police and as regards Superior Court cases, those instituted on the initiative of district commissioners in certain outlying districts where illiterate police are directly under their command.

VIII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The population of the Gold Coast Colony and its Dependencies amounted at the last census, in 1911, to 1,503,386.

The number of Europeans resident in the Colony during the year is given as 2,006.

Public Health.

An analysis of the death and invaliding statistics of the European population is appended :—

1916.	Number of Residents	Deaths.	Invalided.	Death rate per 1,000	Invaliding rate per 1,000
Officials	589	4	24	6·7	40·7
Merchants	671	6	36	8·9	53·6
Mining companies ..	637	3	43	4·7	67·5
Missions	109	1	2	9·1	18·3
Total or average ..	2,006	14	105	6·9	52·3

As regards the four cases of death amongst European officials, one was due to blackwater fever, one to yellow fever, one to heart failure, one to uraemia.

There were five cases of yellow fever amongst Europeans, of which four proved fatal. Of the twenty-four officials invalided, six were for malaria, three for neurasthenia, and fifteen for various other diseases.

Of the eighty-one non-officials invalided fifteen were for malaria, four for malarial cachexia, eight for blackwater fever, fifty-four for various other diseases.

No means exist whereby accurate statistics relating to the health of natives can be obtained. Treatment was given for 3,610 cases of malaria, 536 of dysentery, 351 of pneumonia and 283 of tuberculosis.

In all 48,155 cases of disease were treated during 1916, of which 282 proved fatal, the figures for 1915 being 48,592 and 219 respectively.

The Gold Coast and its Dependencies were free from any serious outbreak of epidemic disease during the year.

The number of successful vaccinations performed during the year was 7,848 as compared with 7,270 in 1915. The total number performed was 10,313.

Eight cases of sleeping sickness were treated during the year, three of which terminated fatally.

One case of yellow fever in a native was reported. It proved fatal.

SANITATION.

Generally speaking the health conditions of the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories, especially in the larger towns, show some improvement.

In the larger towns of Accra, Cape Coast, Seccondee and Coomassie 9,846,148 square yards of vegetation were cleared, 73 pools or excavations were filled, 6,257 square yards of marsh land were filled and drained and 7,007 drains and 8,701 pools were treated with crude petroleum.

A sum of £34,925 was spent by the Public Works Department on sanitary improvements during the year.

Under the Head of Sanitation the sum of £53,912 was spent, and £1,301 in addition was spent on sleeping sickness preventive measures.

In the larger towns and stations along the Seccondee-Coomassie and Accra-Akwapim Railways constant warfare against rats was maintained during the year by trapping. The average number caught per month in Accra for the whole year was 642.

During the year 7,455 persons were prosecuted for offences against sanitary laws and regulations and 7,349 convictions were obtained, the fines inflicted amounting to £3,206.

Climate.

General Remarks.—The climate, though hot and damp, is cooler than that of most tropical countries situated in the same latitudes. It is not in itself unhealthy ; but an evil reputation has been earned for it in the past by the prevalence of mosquito-borne diseases, against which all possible precautions have constantly to be taken. The Gold Coast is peculiarly free from many of the discomforts associated with tropical countries : hot nights and intense heat by day are the exception rather than the rule, while insects are comparatively unobtrusive. The efforts of the sanitary and medical authorities in promoting hygiene and treatment of disease continue to exercise a beneficial effect on the general health of Europeans.

The rainfall varies with the physical configuration of the country and is highest at Axim and in the lower mining districts of Tarquah, Upper and Lower Wassaw, etc. The first rains, or rainy season proper, begin in March and end in July ; the later rains are spread over the months of September and October. The rainy season is marked by a considerable fall in the temperature, which is found to be refreshing to many Europeans, but proves trying to some. The Harmattan season begins in December and ends in February. It is characterised by a cool wind, which is sometimes dry and bracing, but often moist, when it is very depressing.

Rainfall.—The rainfall was exceptionally heavy in 1916. The highest annual rainfall registered was at Axim, where a total of 110·45 inches fell on 82 rainy days as compared with 81·25 inches and 76 rainy days in 1915.

Gambaga had the lowest rainfall during the year, viz. 14·07 inches. At Accra 41·05 inches of rain fell in 1916 as against 22·81 in the previous year.

Temperature.—The station showing the highest mean shade temperature for the year was Quittah with 82·65° F. and the lowest Sunyani with 72·14° F. The figures for Accra, Seccondee and Coomassie were 80·14°, 79·19° and 79·06° respectively.

The highest shade temperature recorded during the year was 103·22 at Tamale and the lowest was 52·87 at Sunyani.

The mean daily range was highest at Tamale (24·9° F.) and lowest at Addah (11·64° F.) At Accra, Seccondee and Coomassie it was 11·93°, 19·18 and 16·56° respectively. The absolute range for the year was greatest at Sunyani (45·26° F.) and least at Saltpond (18·19° F). At Accra it was 20·28° jt Seccondee 23·77° and at Coomassie 27·75°.

X.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

The business dealt with by the Department during the year, as compared with the previous year, is as follows :—

	1915.	1916.
Sale of stamps for postal purposes	£13,102	£14,036
Letters and postcards received and despatched	4,293,828	5,948,714
Registered articles	576,004	568,434
Book Packets	1,104,168	1,181,352
Parcels	97,501	132,376
Money Orders (Value) ..	£ 76,912	£149,340
Postal Orders (Value) ..	£190,972	£197,509
Postal Orders (Number) ..	258,575	280,523
Inland Telegrams, Private ..	207,694	153,407
Inland Telegrams, Official ..	82,744	78,217

The falling off in the number of private inland telegrams is due to the rate having been doubled.

The Department collected £32,776 in respect of duties levied on parcels, as compared with £19,877 in 1915.

The total number of telegraph offices open to the public in the Colony Ashanti and the Northern Territories is 55 with a length of wire of 1,500 miles There is a wireless telegraph station at Accra.

There are telephone exchanges at Accra, Seccondee, Tarquah and Dodowah.

The public subscribe for 66 of the 182 telephones in connection at the four exchanges.

X.—RAILWAYS AND ROADS.

Railways.

The length of line open for traffic at the end of 1916 was 264 miles as against 257 in 1915. The increase is due to the opening of seven miles for traffic on the extension of the Accra-Akwapim line.

The total capital account on the 31st December, 1916, stood at £3,170,650. The gross revenue for the year amounted to £489,912, an increase of £42,442 over the previous year.

The interest earned on the total combined capital of £3,170,650 was 9·24 per cent. as against 8·93 per cent. in the previous year, 7·32 per cent. in 1914, 8·26 per cent. in 1913 and 8·05 per cent. in 1912.

The number of passengers conveyed during the year was 888,442, an increase of 61,202 compared with the figure for 1915.

The total tonnage carried was 298,593, compared with 267,773 in the previous year, an increase of 30,820.

There were 9 fatal and 4 non-fatal personal accidents on the railways during 1916 as compared with 9 and 6 respectively in 1915.

ROADS.

In the Colony the main roads are constructed and maintained by the Public Works Department. In addition to the main roads, 2,095 miles of secondary roads in the Colony have been placed under the Roads Ordinance (No. 13 of 1894) and are maintained by the native chiefs. The chiefs are paid by the Government at rates varying from 5s. to £1 a mile per quarter for the maintenance of these roads. About 150 miles of these chiefs' roads have been improved with the assistance of the chiefs and made passable for light motor traffic, while in the Eastern Province of the Colony some 25 miles of properly engineered motor road have been constructed by chiefs of their own enterprise. Of this, one section of six miles has been handed over to the Government for maintenance, free of liability for the cost of construction, while the remainder is to be placed under the Roads Ordinance and maintained by the chiefs themselves, who will be paid at a special rate not exceeding £5 a mile per quarter.

The lengths of the principal main roads constructed and maintained by the Public Works Department and available for light lorry traffic are as follows :

Accra-Dodowa-Somanya-Akuse-Kpong Road ..	63	miles
Branch to Aburi	11	,,
Accra-Nsawam-Apedwa Road	51	,,
Nsawam-Asamankese Road	14½	,,
Krobo Plantations Roads	8	,,
Mangoase-Adawso-(towards) Mamfe Road ..	14	,,
Winnebah-Asantemang Road	43¾	,,
Branch Swedru to Kwanyako	8	,,
Saltpond-Insuaim Road	31	,,
Branch Mankesem to Domenase	8½	,,
Cape Coast-Prahsu Road	42	,,
Branch Yamoransa to Saltpond	4½	,,
Cape Coast-Jukwa Road	14	,,
Cape Coast-Elmina Road	8	,,
Broomassie-Insu Road	10	,,
Ashieme-Chama Road	8½	,,

In Ashanti a motor road, specially constructed by Government, connects Coomassie with Ejura (61 miles). With the exception of this, road-development in Ashanti has until quite recently been carried out by the district commissioners with communal labour and such skilled assistance as could be engaged locally when necessary. The Government has however now embarked upon the improvement of certain of the roads constructed under this system in order to render them fit for motor traffic. Some 80 miles of road has already been brought up to this standard and a further 230 miles is under construction.

In the Northern Territories there is an excellent system of roads, the generally open flat country offering no impediment to construction, which is undertaken by the natives under supervision of political officers and native chiefs. The chiefs are responsible for the maintenance of allotted sections of road and receive a small payment for satisfactory results.

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works Department.

The total expenditure on Public Works amounted to £240,843, as compared with £289,037 in 1915, a decrease of £48,194. New works and buildings shew a decrease of £46,864, and roads and bridges of £2,603. These decreases are due to a deliberate "war" policy of retrenchment and to difficulty in obtaining materials and in providing for European supervision.

The amount expended on sanitary works was £37,240 and on roads and bridges £20,931.

The more important works of general interest were the completion of new police barracks and new European hospital in Accra, Government offices at Koforidua, a new girls' school at Cape Coast, Customs and Preventive Service offices at Half-Assinie and extension of the Post Office at Tarquah.

Additional quarters were completed at Accra, Koforidua, Assuantsi, Cape Coast, Winnebah, Seccondee, Coomassie and Tamale.

Accra Water Works.

The water supply to Accra was maintained throughout the year without interruption except for such short periods as were due to bursts on the trunk main. The quantity of filtered water consumed was 73,870,000 gallons, equivalent to an average daily consumption of 201,831 gallons. The distribution mains were extended by 980 lineal yards to supply the new European hospital and 8 new Government quarters, additional services were fitted to various Government buildings and private consumers' premises, and temporary supplies were laid on when necessary for building purposes. The light railway from Agbogloshi to the works was handed over to the Railway Department on the 18th of March and worked and maintained by that Department from that time. During January and February 9,273 passengers and 426 tons of goods were carried, the receipts being £628.

Seccondee Water Works.

The expenditure on these works during the year was £38,226 and the total expenditure up to the 31st of December, 1916, was £169,228. The work has made satisfactory progress in spite of the difficulties arising from shortness of staff. The construction of the dam has been continued and has been attended with gratifying success. The pumping station building is complete and the engines have been run from time to time. The filter beds were nearing completion, while the clear water well and the 12″ pumping main were satisfactorily completed. Work was begun on the service reservoir main.

Accra Harbour Works.

Breakwater. The breakwater is now finished with the exception of some necessary repairs.

Sand pumping operations. Want of coal interfered seriously with the continuity of the sand pumping during the greater part of the year. It was only for the last two months that a sufficient supply of fuel made it possible

to work the pumps systematically and so their capability to deal with the accumulation of sand was not adequately tested.

Sand pumped from the harbour was used for filling in the lagoon, being delivered there by the 12″ pumping plant, and a considerable area has been thus reclaimed.

Wharf. The erection of the new wharf under the lee of the breakwater was continued.

Expenditure. £8,592 was spent during the year on construction and £20,962 on maintenance.

Seccondee Harbour Works.

Breakwater. The structure has stood without any sign of settlement. Repairs are being carried out on two weak places in the foundations which have developed.

Beach Stepped Retaining Wall. This has been finished.

Slipways. The engine house was completed and the channel has been dredged to a depth of between five and six feet, but the excavation necessary for finishing the under-water portion of the slipway remains to be completed.

Jetty No. 3. The removal of the rock from the site was continued.

Jetty No. 4. The structure has been completed. The four electric cranes for its equipment arrived in two pairs and erection was begun immediately. One pair has been completed and the other nearly so.

Expenditure. £16,009 was spent during the year.

XII.—SURVEYS.

Geological Survey.

During the first half of the year 1916 the Geological Survey party examined those parts of Ashanti adjacent to the road from Coomassie through Nkoranza to Kintampo, from Kintampo to Wenchi and from Wenchi through Techiman to Coomassie; also portions of the Northern Territories along the Black Volta River, from Bonyalipe to Bwipe, the White Volta from Yape to Daboiya and the road from Yape through Tamale, Daboiya, Konkori, Wa and Bole to the Black Volta near Kintampo.

Among the economic results obtained were the discoveries of

(a) Extensive beds of limestone, probably of good quality, in the Bwipe district, north of the Black Volta River, and small patches of the same near Gwa on the White Volta in the Northern Territories, and outcrops of similar stone—its extent as yet undetermined—in Ashanti between Kintampo and the Black Volta on the Bole road.

(b) Clay-shales and slates suitable for the manufacture of good bricks, tiles, drain-pipes or coarse pottery at various places along the Black Volta and the White Volta, in the Tamale, Konkori, Wa, Bole and Banda districts in the Northern Territories, and Wenchi in Ashanti.

(c) Good pottery clays along the White Volta near Gwa and at Daboiya

(d) Good building stones at various places between Dusi and Wa and between Wa and Bole.

The wide-spread extent and the general character of the water-bearing sandy strata in Northern Ashanti and the Northern Territories were determined, numerous springs being found, many of them yielding large quantities of water—up to about 1,000,000 gallons a day.

During the five months—June to November—work on the coast was suspended as usual while the specimens collected were under arrangement and examination in London. Work on the coast was resumed in November and an examination was made of parts of the country from Accra to Akropong on the Akwapim Range, of Akim from Koforidua through Tafo, Begoro and Anyinam to Jyajate and of the Mpraeso district on the Kwahu plateau. The economic results obtained will be announced later. Large numbers of specimens of rocks and a good many concentrates were collected for examination during the next visit to England. The scientific results are valuable and will be published at a later date.

Concessions.

Five concession surveys, carried out by non-Government licensed surveyors, were checked.

General.

Various towns, segregation areas, proposed new townships and projected roads were surveyed.

Surveys for the investigation of a water supply for Koforidua were commenced.

XIII.—TRANSPORT.

The Transport Department has continued to perform its difficult function of handling passengers' luggage and loads of all kinds arriving in Seccondee, whether by rail from the North or by sea, supplying Government officers travelling with the necessary carriers and arranging for the conveyance of passengers and their luggage, of mails and other loads from Railhead at Coomassie to other places in Ashanti and the Northern Territories. A motor service was maintained between Coomassie and Ejura, a distance of 61 miles, and a boat service on the Volta River between Yeji and Yapei, 88 miles. Apart from these two stretches everything must travel on the heads of native men and women. A load destined for Tamale, the headquarters of the Northern Territories, goes from the seaport of Seccondee to Coomassie by rail (168 miles), from Coomassie to Ejura by motor (61 miles), from Ejura to Yeji (87 miles—4 days) on the head of a carrier, from Yeji to Yapei (88 miles) by boat and from Yapei to Tamale (some 30 miles—2 days) by carrier. The time taken by the load in transit from Seccondee to Tamale, making no allowance for pauses at the various depots, is 12 or 13 days and its costliness by the time it has reached its destination after so much handling and so many different modes of

conveyance is of course considerably enhanced. Many loads are despatched from Coomassie by carrier direct to places, near and far, in Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

The number of loads dealt with in 1916 at the various stations was as follows :—

Coomassie	20,017
Seccondee	12,813
Ejura ...	6,017
Yeji ...	2,889
Yapei ...	1,321.

425 passengers were conveyed from Coomassie to Ejura by motor. 767 from Ejura to Coomassie ; 45 passengers availed themselves of the boat service down the river from Yapei to Yeji and 3 up from Yeji t Yapei.

The carriers who were sent to the Cameroons for the campaign there returned in the course of the year and were paid off.

Carriers' Savings Bank accounts numbered 825 at the end of the year as compared with 779 in 1915.

The European staff of the Department locally effective throughout the year was 2.

XIV.—TOGOLAND.

It is calculated that the natives in the British Sphere of Occupation in Togoland have to-day 33 per cent. more land under cultivation than they had at any period under German rule. Release from constant vexatious interference and from forced labour of various kinds has placed more time at the disposal of the individual native than he has ever in the past been able to devote to his own affairs. Also the inhabitants have been able to abandon their old habit of making their farms as far as possible from highways and railroads with the object of escaping the inconvenient attentions of German administrative officers and tax-collectors. To-day therefore produce is grown in localities whence it can easily be transported to market and time that was formerly wasted in carrying it great distances can now be spent on the cultivation of the crops. The abolition of the infliction of lashes as an everyday punishment and the practice of hearing all criminal and civil cases in public are also boons which are much appreciated by the native population of the British Sphere of Occupation. The material prosperity of the territory is increasing and its provisional administration is already financially self-supporting.

Separate reports are presented with regard to Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

C. W. WELMAN,

July, 1917. *Assistant Colonial Secretary.*

NOTE.—The sketch map which usually accompanies this Report is omitted during the war owing to the difficulty and expense of getting it printed.

GOLD COAST, 1916.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE IMPORTATION OF SPIRITS INTO THE GOLD COAST DURING THE SIX YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1916 :—

Year.	Total Quantity in Gallons Imported.	Total Quantity in Gallons entered for Home Consumption.	Gallonage at 100 converted from liquid gallons varying in strength.	Declared Value.	Revenue derived from Duties.	Duty Chargeable.
				£	£	
1911	1,559,782	1,611,725	738,714	185,129	421,970	West of Volta, 5s. 6d. per. gal. imp. East of Volta, 3s. 7½d. per. gal. imp.
1912	1,835,204	1,655,842	904,526	220,267	470,143	West of Volta, 5s. 6d. per. gal. imp. East of Volta, 3s. 7½d. per. gal. imp.
1913	1,762,910	1,769,496	835,780	214,202	502,429	West of Volta, Jan. to Aug. 29th. 5s. 6d. 30th Aug. to Dec. 31st. 6s. 3d. per. gal. imp. East of Volta, 3s. 7½d. per. gal. imp.
1914	1,719,646	1,797,709	848,976	214,583	494,072	West of Volta, 6s. 3d. per. gal. imp. East of Volta, 3s. 7½d. per. gal. imp.
1915	1,534,080	1,503,262	714,714	215,748	514,043	From 1st January to 15th March :— West of Volta 6s. 3d. per. gal. Imp. East of Volta 3s. 7½d. per. gal. Imp. From 16th March to 31st December :— East and West of Volta 7s. 6d. per. gal. imp.
1916	1,785,819	1,637,242	829,843	354,766	585,151	East and West of Volta 7s. 6d. per. gal. imp.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
913	Leeward Islands	1915–1916
914	Uganda	"
915	British Honduras	1915
916	Mauritius	"
917	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
918	St. Lucia	1915–1916
919	Nyasaland	"
920	Nigeria	1915
921	East Africa Protectorate	1915–1916
922	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	"
923	Hong Kong	1916
924	Weihaiwei	"
925	Zanzibar	"
926	Fiji	"
927	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
928	Cayman Islands	1915–1916
929	Seychelles	1916
930	Trinidad and Tobago	"
931	Gibraltar	"
932	Bahamas	1916–1917
933	St. Helena	1916
934	Ceylon	"
935	Malta	1916–1917
936	Gambia	1916
937	British Guiana	"
938	Falkland Islands	"
939	Sierra Leone	"
940	Straits Settlements	"
941	Cyprus	1916–1917
942	Grenada	"
943	Jamaica	"
944	Somaliland	"
945	Swaziland	"
946	Nigeria	1916
947	Basutoland	1916–1917

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-Percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 998.

GOLD COAST.

REPORT FOR 1917.

(For Report for 1916 see No. 948.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

August, 1919.

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GOLD COAST

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK

FOR 1917.

GOVERNMENT PRESS, ACCRA
1918.

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I.—GENERAL.

Administration.

The Government of the Colony was administered by Mr. A. R. Slater, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, until the 24th of April, when Sir Hugh Clifford, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, returned from leave of absence, and administered the Government for the remainder of the year.

Honours.

Companionship of the Imperial Service Order was conferred upon Mr. A. A. C. Finlay, Senior Assistant Colonial Secretary.

The following officers were made Companions of the Distinguished Service Order :—

Major H. Goodwin, Gold Coast Regiment.
Major F. W. F. Jackson, R.F.A., (Provincial Commissioner.)
Captain H. A. A. F. Harman, Gold Coast Regiment. (Principal, Accra Training College.)

The following officers were awarded the Military Cross :—

Dr. A. J. R. O'Brien (Captain.)
Captain J. L. Leslie Smith, Gold Coast Regiment.
do. R. H. Poyntz, do.
do. G. Shaw, do.
do. J. G. Foley, do.
Lieutenant G. B. Kinley, do.
do. T. B. C. Piggott, do.
do. S. B. Keast, R.E. (Superintending Sanitary Engineer.)

Dr. A. J. R. O'Brien and Captain G. Shaw also received a Bar to the Military Cross.

The French Government conferred the Legion d'Honneur, Croix d'Officier, upon Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. de B. Rose, Gold Coast Regiment, and the Croix de Guerre upon Major H. Goodwin, Gold Coast Regiment.

The Italian Government conferred the Silver Medal of the Italian Order of Saint Maurice and Saint Lazarus upon Lieutenant T. B. C. Piggott, Gold Coast Regiment.

OBITUARY.

The following officers of the Gold Coast Regiment were killed whilst on active service in East Africa :—

Lieutenant G. H. Shields, Headmaster, Education Department.
do. R. de B. Saunderson, Assistant District Commissioner.
do. R. C. Woods.

The number of officers who died during the year would have been exceptionally large even without the heavy list of casualties involved in the loss through enemy action of the mail steamers "Abosso" and "Apapa" when homeward bound on the 24th of April and the 28th of November respectively. The list of those who met their death by these dastardly acts of war included certain of the most valued members of the Public Service. The names of the officials who were passengers on these vessels when the disasters occurred, and who lost their lives, are as follows :—

On the S.S. "Abosso" :—

The Honourable E. B. Reece, Treasurer.
Mr. E. V. Collins, Inspector General of Police and Prisons.
Mr. K. R. Chatfield, Provincial Engineer, Public Works Department.
Mr. J. R. Whitaker, Assistant District Commissioner.

On the S.S. "Apapa" :—

The Honourable W. R. Townsend, Attorney General.
Mr. C. A. Harragin, Deputy Comptroller of Customs.
Mr. A. Farrar, Senior Assistant Colonial Secretary.
Mr. C. H. Holtermann, Assistant Transport Officer.
Miss E. D. Soward, Secretariat Assistant.

The S.S. "Umgeni" which sailed from the United Kingdom with passengers on the 31st of October, was lost with all hands, whether by enemy action or stress of weather is unknown. Amongst the passengers were the following officials of this Colony :—

Lieutenant Kingham, Gold Coast Regiment.
do. Barber, do.
Mr. T. H. B. North, Assistant Accountant, Railway Department.
Mr. J. G. Dilke, do.
Dr. K. Manson, West African Medical Staff.

In addition to the foregoing heavy list of officials who died at sea, the death through more normal causes of the following officers has also to be recorded as having occurred during the year :—

The Honourable F. G. Crowther, Secretary for Native Affairs.
Captain T. W. Breckenridge, Provincial Commissioner, Northern Territories.

Lieutenant G. F. H. Moore, District Commissioner.
Mr. P. E. Greville, Assistant District Commissioner.
Mr. A. C. Couldery, Draughtsman, Railway Department.
Lieutenant F. J. Bussel, Gold Coast Regiment.
do. Howell Williams do.
do. J. G. Ironside, do.
do. F. P. F. Mayer, do.
Band-Master C. T. Leeder, do.
Sergeant A. J. Jones, R. E. (Senior Surveyor, Surveys Department.)

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. E. M. Bland was appointed to the office of General Manager of the Government Railways in succession to Mr. F. H. Waller, who had retired on the ground of ill-health; Mr. J. T. Furley, Provincial Commissioner, was promoted to the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. F. G. Crowther, Secretary for Native Affairs; Mr. D. R. A. Bettington was appointed to the post of Inspector General of Police and Prisons which was rendered vacant by the death of Mr. E. V. Collins.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Ever since the outbreak of war, constant efforts have been made by the Government to release as many of its European Officers as possible for military service, and to carry on the public business of the Colony with as small a staff as is compatible with safety and efficiency. On the 4th of August, 1914, the European Establishment of the Colony and its Dependencies numbered 613 officers. Before the end of the year under review, the European Establishment had been reduced to 521 men. Of this number of 521, no less than 91 were seconded for war service, thus leaving only 430 available for duty in the Gold Coast and its Dependencies. The total reduction since the outbreak of war thus amounted to approximately thirty per centum. The volume of work to be done has been reduced in many directions—notably in connection with public works of all descriptions, but in many other departments the business of Government is not susceptible of any material reduction. To permit, therefore, of so large a diminution in staff as has been indicated it has been necessary temporarily to increase the period of service, and simultaneously to curtail the period of leave of absence.

THE GOLD COAST REGIMENT.

The Gold Coast Regiment after having taken the leading part in the conquest of Togoland in 1914, and a prominent share in the conquest of the Cameroons, which was completed in February, 1916, had sailed for East Africa in July, 1916, and remained in East Africa throughout the whole of the year under review bearing a distinguished part in the victorious operations which resulted, in the final month of the year, in the complete evacuation by the German forces of their last remaining Colony.

In the early part of the year, the Acting Governor, Mr. A. R. Slater, C.M.G., with the Acting Colonial Secretary Mr. C. H. Harper and the Assistant Director of Recruiting for West Africa, Colonel Haywood, D.S.O., conducted a recruiting tour in the Colony and Ashanti for the purpose of raising recruits to provide reinforcements for the Gold Coast Regiment on active service in East Africa. The results were on the whole satisfactory. Recruiting was also carried on in the Northern Territories by civil officers specially seconded to the Gold Coast Regiment for this work. The source of personnel for the Gold Coast Regiment still lies mainly in the Northern Territories.

Motor Transport Section of the Gold Coast Regiment.

An appeal for motor-drivers for overseas service met with a ready response, and 237 volunteers were sent overseas before the end of the year, whilst many more were awaiting embarkation.

Financial Contributions in connection with the War.

The generous response which has been made by all sections of the community since the outbreak of war to the various appeals which have reached them was amply maintained during the year under review.

In February, the Legislative Council decided to invest a sum of £500,000 of the surplus funds of the Colony in the five per cent Imperial War Loan.

Money for the purchase of an aeroplane was contributed by Ashanti Chiefs, making the third aeroplane which has been forthcoming from this Dependency.

The Autumnal appeal on behalf of the Red Cross resulted in the contribution throughout the Colony and its Dependencies of the handsome sum of £15,750.

Various other funds also received generous support.

Social condition of the People.

In the Report for the previous year, reference was made to the Government's policy of supporting the system of tribal administration. This system has been fully explained by the Governor in the following paragraphs of his Message to the Legislative Council on the 28th October, 1918.

"One of the distinctive features of the Gold Coast, which in some sort differentiates it from the Crown Colonies in other parts of the world with which I am acquainted, is that it cannot rightly be regarded as a single entit

even to the extent to which Ashanti, under the rule of its native kings, could be so regarded. During historical times, the Tribes of the Gold Coast Colony have never owed allegiance to a single central Native Authority. Instead, there has existed here for many centuries a mosaic composed of a large number of small, self-dependent and mutually independent Native States, each ruled by its elected Chief, who with his Sub-Chiefs, Counsellors, Linguists and other Court functionaries, constitutes its Tribal Authority. Any extra tribal cohesion which has been imparted to these small Native States was in old days the result of temporary or traditional alliances, which were formed, or which were regarded as existing, between certain tribes when, as in the case of the all too frequent Ashanti invasions, a common danger threatened them from without. For the rest, even when certain tribes were separated from others by ethnological and linguistic differences, a certain bond grew up between those of them which happened to regard themselves as dependent upon, or allied to one or another of the European nations which chanced to have won a foothold in this part of West Africa. This spirit was manifested in an unmistakeable manner when, in 1867, the British and Dutch Governments, desiring to render their settlements on the Gold Coast as self-contained as possible entered into an agreement for the rectification of their boundaries. This entailed the surrender to Holland of certain Tribal Divisions which traditionally owed allegiance to Great Britain, but so strenuously was the proposed arrangement resisted by the native populations concerned that in 1871 the Dutch were glad to be rid of so troublesome a business, and by a further convention ceded all their forts on the Gold Coast to Great Britain in exchange for what at that time were regarded as much more important concessions secured by them in the island of Sumatra.

There is yet another respect in which the Gold Coast Colony differs from the majority of British tropical possessions. The authority of the Government of Great Britain has not been established here through conquest or cession, but instead has asserted itself throughout the country, at present included within the boundaries of the Colony proper, by a process of natural and more or less fortuitous growth. The original British settlements in this part of West Africa consisted of fortified trading-depots, whereof the occupants were concerned exclusively with trade, and with the none too easy task of defending themselves against the armed rivalry of the merchant-settlers of other European nationalities similarly situated. These British traders, though exercising authority in the immediate vicinity of their forts over their European agents and garrisons and over the natives in their direct employ, did not attempt to extend their jurisdiction over the indigenous populations in their neighbourhood, or to acquire sovereign or territorial rights over their country; nor were they conscious of any obligation to interfere with barbarous practices, or to endeavour to improve the moral or material condition of the natives.

British civil administration in the Gold Coast had its beginning between 1830 and 1844, and its inception was mainly due to the virtues and personality of a single man. Captain George Maclean was appointed Governor at Cape

Coast in the former year by the Committee of Merchants in London, which at that time was chosen by the Home Government to administer the West African Settlements of Great Britain. He opened a court of justice at Cape Coast, over which he presided, often assisted by one or more of the Native Chiefs, and to this tribunal little by little the people from all parts of the country began voluntarily to resort. He also stationed one policeman in each of the more important centres of population, and by this means, for the first time, exerted a certain restraining and controlling influence over the actions of the Tribal Authorities. His jurisdiction, however, except in the immediate neighbourhood of his Forts, was not confirmed by treaties and had no legal foundation. It rested solely upon the personal influence of Maclean himself, and it owed its force to the confidence and the respect which his wisdom and integrity inspired. It was not until 1844, by which time Maclean's enemies had so far compassed his downfall that he had been superseded in the Governorship and had been relegated to the lower office of Judicial Assessor, that the British jurisdiction which he had established was at last based upon a formal treaty. This document, which was signed by the principal Chiefs in what is to-day the Central Province of the Colony, on behalf of their people, was a formal acknowledgment by them of the "power and jurisdiction" of the Queen's Government over the Native States concerned. It provided for the abolition of "human sacrifice and other barbarous customs"; and it laid down that "murders, robberies and other "crimes and offences will be enquired of before the Queen's judicial officers "and the chiefs of the districts, moulding the custom of the country to the "general principles of British law."

This treaty was the forerunner of many similar agreements, by means of which the power and jurisdiction of the British Crown were gradually extended over the whole of the area now comprised within the limits of the Colony; but in none of these documents, it will be noted, was any cession of territory made or contemplated. At a much later date, the Gold Coast was constituted a Crown Colony, of which Ashanti and the Northern Territories are its Dependencies; but this Act effected no change in the status of the little Native States which compose it, and did not materially alter in any way their relations with the Colonial Government.

The Colony to-day, therefore, is what it has always been a collection of little States, each of which is self-contained and entirely independent of its neighbours, to which a measure of unity is imparted by their common allegiance to His Majesty the King, and by the fact that all have voluntarily accepted the power and the jurisdiction of the British Crown, as exercised by its servants, as the ultimate determining force in the administration of the country and in the management of the affairs of its inhabitants."

General condition of the Colony.

In 1917, the third year of hostilities, the Colony began to experience in a sensible degree, the effects of the Great War. The hardships of the local community, however, were limited to such as were the direct outcome of the restrictions on shipping. The prohibition or limitation of certain classes of Imports, and the high and increasing prices of those commodities which

were not under any ban made it necessary for the inhabitants generally to reduce their style of living and resort in not a few cases to the simpler standard of earlier years. More serious, because fraught with potential danger to the staple industry of the Colony, was the fall in the price of cocoa. The poor return to the farmer was such as to test his sturdiness and his foresight, but though this obviously entailed some risk to the industry, present information gives ground for the hope that no permanent injury has resulted.

There is clear testimony to show that no signs of war weariness, or of failing loyalty and interest in the allied cause, have manifested themselves among the inhabitants of the Colony. The contributions to the Red Cross Fund in the year under review, have been double the totals of 1915 and 1916. Of greater honour is the fact that the call to service overseas evoked enthusiastic effort and response from all sections of the community throughout the Colony and its Dependencies. At no time was there any doubt that the drafts to maintain the Gold Coast Regiment at its full fighting strength would be forthcoming, and in addition to the large number of recruits needed for this purpose, approximately 1,000 natives from the chief towns enlisted as motor drivers for service in East Africa. It can be said now with confidence that the people of the Colony have never once failed to respond to any call that has been made upon them during the Great War.

II.—FINANCIAL.

Revenue.

The Revenue for the year amounted to £1,624,124, a decrease of £211,865 upon the revenue for 1916. The increases and decreases under the several heads as compared with the figures for 1916 are shewn in the appended table :—

Heads of Revenue.	1917.	1916.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	893,785	1,132,000	—	238,215
Light Dues	1,501	1,656	—	155
Licences	63,732	53,964	9,768	—
Fees of Court &c. ..	60,191	48,127	12,064	—
Railways	494,338	505,665	—	11,327
Posts and Telegraphs ..	30,399	18,248	12,151	—
Rents of Govt. Land ..	5,478	1,419	4,059	—
Interest	33,424	16,165	17,259	—
Ashanti	—	44,824	—	44,824
Northern Territories ..	—	3,502	—	3,502
Miscellaneous	39,644	10,105	29,539	—
Land Sales	1,632	314	1,318	—
Total ..	£1,624,124	£1,835,989	£86,158	£298,023

Nett Decrease £211,865

The Revenue and Expenditure for Ashanti and the Northern Territories during 1917, instead of being entered as separate heads of account were amalgamated with the Revenue and Expenditure for the Colony and recorded under the various heads of detail. This change in the method of accounting is naturally responsible for an increase being shewn under certain heads.

The decreases in Revenue derived from Customs, Light Dues, and Railways, are entirely due to the scarcity of shipping, to the restrictions on exports from the United Kingdom and from other parts of Europe, and to the consequent falling off in Imports and in Railway Goods-traffic.

The increase of £17,259 in respect of Interest on Colonial Funds is due to £500,000 of the Colony's surplus funds having been invested in the 5 per cent. Imperial War Loan in February 1917.

The increase under Posts and Telegraphs is due to the inclusion of revenue derived from sale of postage stamps, this item having previously been included under Fees of Court. At the same time the substantial increase under Fees of Court is due to the inclusion of the Revenues derived from Ashanti and the Northern Territories, which, as explained above, have hitherto been accounted for under separate Heads.

Customs and Railway receipts represent the bulk of the revenue and the proportion which they bear to the total revenue is shown hereunder :—

Year.	Customs.		Railway.		Other Sources.	
	Receipts.	Percentage to total Revenue.	Receipts.	Percentage to total Revenue.	Receipts.	Percentage to total Revenue.
1912 ..	£735,470	59·75%	£329,399	26·76%	165,981	13·49%
1913 ..	779,593	59·89%	357,329	27·46%	164,644	12·65%
1914 ..	768,829	57·73%	380,716	28·59%	182,168	13·68%
1915 ..	828,015	56·87%	445,898	30·62%	182,217	12·51%
1916 ..	1,132,000	61·66%	505,665	27·54%	198,324	10·80%
1917 ..	893,785	55·03%	494,338	30·44%	236,001	14·53%

As has been the case in past years, a considerable portion of the Colony's Revenue was derived from the importation of spirits. This is due not to the relatively large quantities of spirits imported, as compared with other commodities, but to the fact it is possible to impose on spirits import duties which would be prohibitive if levied upon any other article of import. The general depression in trade during 1917 caused however a reduction of nearly 50 per cent in the imports of spirits, with the result that the proportion of revenue accruing from this source in 1917 amounted to little more than a quarter of the total revenue for the year.

IMPORTATION OF SPIRITS.

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Total Quantity (in Gallons) Imported	1,762,910	1,719,646	1,534,080	1,785,819	919,372
Gallonage at 100 converted from liquid Gallons varying in strength ..	835,780	848,976	714,714	829,843	442,489
	£	£	£	£	£
Declared Value ..	214,202	214,583	215,748	354,766	213,325
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs Duties ..	502,429	494,072	514,043	585,151	394,202
Licence Fees ..	39,717	42,835	41,804	45,672	41,949
Railway Freightage	38,688	42,563	46,024	51,610	24,116
Total Revenue on Spirits	580,834	579,470	601,871	682,433	460,267
Percentage which Revenue on Spirits bears to Aggregate Revenue for the year derived from all sources	45%	44%	41%	36%	28%

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure for the year amounted to £1,424,279 or £41,667 less than in 1916. The expenditure had been estimated at £2,363,472, but early in the year, it was foreseen that the revenue would fall heavily short of the amount estimated which was £2,098,640. Measures of rigid economy and drastic retrenchment were therefore applied, resulting, despite the fact that the revenue only reached £1,624,124, in an excess of revenue over expenditure for the year to the amount of £199,845.

The increases and decreases under the several heads of expenditure as compared with the figures for the year 1916 are shewn in the appended table :—

Head of Expenditure.	1917	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Governor	6,876	8,125	—	1,249
Supreme Court	11,716	11,599	117	—
Law Officers	4,495	3,976	519	—
Colonial Secretary's Office and Legislature	12,364	10,845	1,519	—
Printing Office	13,879	14,556	—	677
Political Administration ..	77,548	—	77,548	—
Native Affairs	—	1,775	—	1,775
Prov. & Dist. Commrs. ..	—	38,070	—	38,070
Treasury	16,635	18,726	—	2,091
Audit Department	5,114	4,936	178	—
Customs	37,480	33,074	4,406	—
Preventive Service	12,484	14,147	—	1,663
Marine	3,380	2,647	733	—
Accra Harbour Maintenance	37,170	20,962	16,208	—
Railways	196,069	212,277	—	16,208
Accra Water Works Railway	—	2,782	—	2,782
Posts and Telegraphs ..	55,573	49,865	5,708	—
Transport Department ..	5,014	4,075	939	—
Medical	58,413	61,118	—	2,705
Sanitation	57,012	53,912	3,100	—
Veterinary	681	862	—	181
Education	33,620	31,122	2,498	—
Agriculture	15,901	15,864	37	—
Forestry	1,992	2,534	—	542
Mines	2,320	2,593	—	273
Geological Survey	1,371	2,286	—	915
Gold Coast Regiment, (W.A F F.)	85,119	74,695	10,424	—
Volunteers	1,872	3,752	—	1,880
Police	60,551	54,908	5,643	—
Prisons	26,577	22,298	4,279	—
Public Cemeteries	1,848	1,859	—	11
Ashanti	—	37,552	—	37,552
Northern Territories	—	28,951	—	28,951
Northern Territories Constabulary	12,378	12,837	—	459
Miscellaneous Services ..	20,557	10,701	9,856	—
Pensions and Gratuities ..	24,878	24,014	864	—
Public Debt Charges ..	136,885	131,770	5,115	—
Carried forward ..	**1,037,772**	**1,026,065**	**149 691**	**137 984**

Head of Expenditure.	1917	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Brought forward ..	1,037,772	1,026,065	149,691	137,984
Public Works Department ..	62,770	64,750	—	1,980
Public Works Recurrent ..	64,325	48,306	16,019	—
Accra Water Works Maintenance	7,337	7,815	—	478
Public Works Extraordinary	106,688	119,735	—	13,047
Railway Capital Maintenance	29,574	19,964	9,610	—
Posts and Telegraphs Extraordinary	7,115	3,856	3,259	—
Special Works..	48,682	86,488	—	37,806
Repayment of Loans ..	15,000	20,000	—	5,000
War Contribution to Imperial Government ..	20,000	30,000	—	10,000
War Expenses	26,218	37,273	—	11,055
War Expedition to Togoland	1,202*	1,694	—	2,896
Total ..	1,424,279	1,465,946	178,579	220,246

Nett Decrease £41,667

*Overpayment recovered.

The increases and decreases under the heads Colonial Secretary's Office and Legislature, Political Administration, Native Affairs, Provincial and District Commissioners, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories, are due to changes in the method of accounting.

Other increases and decreases call for no special comment.

The yearly revenue and expenditure for the period 1913 to 1917 is shown in the following table :—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1913	1,301,566	1,353,291
1914	1,331,713	1,755,850
1915	1,456,130	1,627 015
1916	1,835,989	1,465,946
1917	1,624,124	1,424,279

It will be observed that whilst the Expenditure has been reduced each year since the outbreak of war, 1917 was the first year to shew any falling-off in Revenue.

Loan Expenditure.

The following table shows the various items of expenditure up to the 31st of December 1917 which have been charged to Loan Account :—

Seccondee-Coomassie Railway ..	£1,812,556
Accra-Akwapim Railway	300,000
Tarquah-Prestea-Broomassie Railway	135,000
Accra Harbour Works	158,000
Seccondee Harbour Works	168,312
Accra Water Works	200,000
Seccondee Water Works	156,817
	£2,930,685

In addition to the above sums charged to loan account, expenditure has been defrayed from revenue during the years 1912 to 1917 in respect of special works as under :—

Accra Harbour Works	£123,359
Seccondee Harbour Works	52,037
Accra-Mangoase Railway	95,264
Tarquah-Prestea-Broomassie Railway	26,837
Accra Water Works	57,191
Seccondee Water Works	35,194
	£389,882

Assets and Liabilities.

The excess of assets over liabilities on the 1st of January 1917 was £662,865. At the close of the year this excess had risen to £862,710, the increase of £199,845 representing the excess of revenue over expenditure for the year.

Out of its surplus funds, the Colony in February 1917, invested the sum of £500,000 in the 5 per cent. Imperial War Loan, and the Crown Agents had, at the close of the year advanced at call the sum of £80,000 at varying rates of interest.

The Public Debt of the Colony was reduced from £3,424,118 on the 1st of January to £3,409,118 on the 31st of December, 1917, by the repayment during the year of the sum of £15,000 to the Imperial Government.

The amount standing to the credit of the Sinking Fund for the amortization of the funded portion of the Public debt on the 31st December, 1917, was £246,066, contributions from General Revenue during the year amounting to £26,455 and £8,834 accruing from interest on investments having been added to the Fund.

Currency.

Silver coin to the face value of £52,000 was received from the Currency Board during the year and the balance in the hands of the Currency Officer on the 31st December amounted to £218,000.

No nickel coins were imported during the year. The total face value of these coins imported into the Colony is as follows:—

Imported in 1912	£1,500
1913	1,500
1914	2,500
1915	1,362
1916	2,505
	£8,867

West African Currency Notes to the value of £37,545 were in circulation on the 31st December, 1917, as follows:—

20/- Notes	£24,495
10/- ,, ...	12,000
2/- ,, ...	1,050

These notes were introduced experimentally in 1916 but up to the end of the year under review had not been made legal tender. The 20/- and 10/- note are used in the larger towns; but the notes generally do not, at present, find ready acceptance in the upcountry districts.

Banking.

Representatives of the Colonial Bank arrived in the Colony towards the close of 1916 and the Bank opened branches at Accra in February 1917, and at Seccondee in June 1917. Government opened accounts at both branches in September 1917. The usual Government accounts at the various branches of the Bank of British West Africa throughout the Colony were maintained during the year.

Municipal Bodies.

Town Councils are established at Accra, Cape Coast and Seccondee.

The following table shows their Revenue and Expenditure for the past five years:—

	1913		1914		1915	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Accra	9,537	10,637	11,156	11,340	13,108	11,516
Seccondee ..	4,734	5,172	5,521	5,551	5,247	5,223
Cape Coast..	3,890	3,547	5,288	3,966	3,335	5,161

	1916		1917	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£
Accra	13,848	13,403	13,986	15,766
Seccondee	5,690	5,324	5,923	5,564
Cape Coast	4,521	4,223	4,137	4,538

III.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

Imports.

The total value of imports during 1917 (exclusive of expenses on Specie and of the value of free goods imported across the inland frontiers) was £3,386,480—a decrease of £2,613,269, or 43 per cent, as compared with 1916.

This total is made up of goods imported on behalf of the Colonial Government valued at £256,066, Specie valued at £165,961 and Commercial imports valued at £2,964,453.

Imports on behalf of the Colonial Government show an increase of £41,220 or 19 per cent. This increase is more than accounted for by the increased cost of commodities.

Imports of Specie show a decrease of £737,021 or 82 per cent as compared with 1916. This is due almost entirely to the reduced need for Specie for purchasing cocoa, in consequence of the low prices ruling during the year.

The value of other commercial imports shows a decrease of £1,917,467 or 39 per cent as compared with 1916. In considering this decrease, it should not be forgotten than an increase of £1,765,234 was recorded in 1916. Were it not for the higher ruling prices of commodities, the decrease appearing under this head would be far greater, but there can be no doubt that whatever decrease has occurred is due to two causes, viz. the difficulty in procuring goods, and the lack of tonnage to convey them. It is remarkable that notwithstanding the long and heavy slump in the Cocoa market, there was no shortage of money in the Colony. The demand for imported goods has not slackened in spite of the soaring prices, and the market could easily have absorbed the goods in much greater quantities had they been available.

The values of the various commodities imported during 1917 as compared with the figures for the previous year are recorded in detail in the annexed table "A."

TABLE "A."

THE FOLLOWING IS A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT FOR THE YEARS 1916 AND 1917.

Articles.	1916.		1917.		Increase in Value.	Decrease in Value.
		£		£	£	£
Ale and Porter (Gallons)	148,259	30,307	27,771	7,323	—	22,984
Apparel, Wearing	—	152,936	—	97,786	—	55,150
Beads	—	36,066	—	32,480	—	3,586
Beef and Pork (lbs.)	1,050,306	21,867	334,841	8,411	—	13,456
Brass and Copperware	—	9,503	—	6,020	—	3,483
Bread and Biscuits (cwts)	9,825	18,676	1,735	3,998	—	14,678
Building Materials	—	109,783	—	71,262	—	38,521
Coal (tons)	38,346	87,673	31,800	132,980	45,307	—
Coopers' Stores	—	23,528	—	10,612	—	12,916
Cordage (cwts)	8,847	52,212	7,595	58,393	6,181	—
Cotton Yarn & Twist (lbs.)	247,287	20,166	269,119	28,905	8,739	—
Cotton Goods other than Yarn & Twist (lbs.)	10,703,826	1,038,186	4,187,540	565,143	—	473,043
Earthernware	—	35,875	—	23,024	—	12,851
Flour (cwts.)	69,367	89,243	37,360	56,603	—	32,640
Furniture	—	68,471	—	37,900	—	30,571
Gunpowder (lbs).	279,464	9,421	77,073	3,437	—	5,984
Guns and Pistols	3,876	4,030	6,087	24,273	20,243	—
Hardware	—	74,799	—	124,257	—	50,542
Lumber (Sup. Ft.)	2,904,125	41,232	1,921,814	28,559	—	12,673

TABLE A—*continued.*

Articles.	1916.		1917.		Increase in value.	Decrease in value.
		£		£	£	£
Machinery	—	115,971	—	100,231	—	15,740
Oil (Petroleum) (Gallons)	1,269,441	44,314	1,558,733	69,302	24,988	—
Perfumery	—	102,916	—	61,971	—	40,945
Provisions	—	335,317	—	113,141	—	222,176
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	—	74,107	—	10,689	—	63,418
Rice (cwts.)	106,664	105,192	55,719	73,075	—	32,117
Salt (cwts.)	111,903	25,853	73,227	20,934	—	4,919
Silk Goods	—	13,458	—	7,128	—	6,330
Soap (cwts.)	59,581	71,748	39,907	58,267	—	13,481
Spirits (Gallons)	1,785,830	354,786	919,370	213,325	—	141,461
Sugar (cwts.)	34,974	73,517	16,109	38,324	—	35,193
Tobacco (including Cigars & Cigarettes)	—	197,322	—	82,494	—	114,828
Vehicles—Carriages and Carts (Number) ..	579	11,051	477	5,976	—	5,075
„ Motor Cars and Lorries (Number) ..	398	136,790	388	116,579	—	20,211
„ Motor Cycles (Number)	118	8,639	102	5,017	—	3,622
„ Other Cycles (Number)	2,586	22,649	550	7,208	—	15,441
Woollen Goods	—	8,339	—	5,881	—	2,458
Wines (Gallons)	58,998	33,046	27,366	16,450	—	16,596
Bullion and Specie	—	907,244	—	167,381	—	739,863
Other Articles (including Postal Parcels) ..	..	1,333,515	—	891,741	—	441,774
Total value of all Articles	—	5,999,749	—	3,386,480	105,458	2,718,727
				Nett Decrease		2,613,269

Examination of this table will show that the only items which present any notable increase are :—

Coal	£45,307	or 51%
Petroleum	£24,988	or 56%
Guns and Pistols	£20,243	or 502%
Cotton Yarn and Twist	£ 8,739	or 43%
Cordage	£ 6,181	or 12%

The increase in value of the imports of these goods was due to increase in price excepting as regards Guns and Pistols, wherein the increase was occasioned solely by the quantity of weapons imported to meet Government requirements.

The decrease in other items was caused by the difficulty in obtaining the goods, and by the scarcity of tonnage to convey them.

The following comparison between the percentages of decrease in quantities and those of decrease in values of certain imported goods as compared with 1916 is interesting.

	Decrease per cent in quantity imported.	*Decrease per cent in value imported.*
Beef and Pork..	65%	61%
Bread and Biscuits	82%	78%
Cottons, excluding Yarn and Twist ..	62%	45%
Flour	48%	36%
Lumber	34%	30%
Rice	48%	30%
Soap	75%	33%
Rum	36%	10%
Gin	75%	67%
Sugar	55%	49%
Cigarettes	60%	59%
Tobacco, unmanufactured	59%	58%

The Commercial Imports for the five years ending with 1917 were valued as follows :—

	£
1913	3,250,673
1914	3,158,171
1915	3,116,686
1916	4,881,920
1917	2,964,453

The annexed table " B " shows the value of imports (exclusive of specie) derived from the principal supplying countries in 1917 and each of the four preceding years, and the percentages arrived at by comparing the several figures with the total imports for the year.

TABLE "B."

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE VALUE OF IMPORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) DERIVED FROM THE PRINCIPAL SUPPLYING COUNTRIES IN 1917 AND EACH OF THE FOUR PRECEDING YEARS, AND THE PERCENTAGES ARRIVED AT BY COMPARING THE SEVERAL FIGURES WITH THE TOTAL IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR.

Country of Origin.	1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.	
	Value.	Percentage of Total.	Value.	Percentage of Total.	Value.	Percentage of Total.	Value.	Percentage of Total.	Value.	Percentage of Total.
	£		£		£		£		£	
United Kingdom	2,468,604	70%	2,660,682	74%	2,734,991	79%	3,860,765	75%	2,235,439	69%
Germany	386,670	11%	289,288	8%	9,839	—	128	—	—	—
France	44,299	1%	32,979	1%	37,285	1%	77,089	2%	56,429	2%
United States of America ..	251,742	7%	270,176	8%	349,106	10%	751,225	15%	723,182	22%
Holland	189,165	5%	170,810	5%	199,644	6%	217,976	4%	81,783	3%
Nigeria	23,535	1%	24,312	1%	36,351	1%	75,902	2%	60,413	2%
Other Foreign Countries ..	124,964	4%	121,072	3%	95,588	3%	81,759	2%	56,801	2%
Other British Colonies ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,471	—

This table shows that whereas in 1915 the United Kingdom contributed 79 per cent (in value) of our imports, this percentage dropped to 75 per cent in 1916, and again to 69 per cent in the return for the period now under review. These declines are in each case almost exactly balanced by corresponding increases in the percentage in value of imports derived from the United States of America. It does not however follow that the use of American goods has increased to the extent indicated by these figures though undoubtedly the consumption of such goods has been greatly stimulated by the shortage in the United Kingdom. Much of the increase however is more apparent than actual, large quantities of American goods having, in pre-war days, been imported *via* the United Kingdom, and having thus been included in the British Returns. During 1916 the submarine menance was growing in seriousness. The result was a tendency to import goods direct from the United States of America instead of *via* British ports. This tendency naturally developed still further during 1917.

Reference has been made to the importation of Spirits into the Colony, and to the revenue derived therefrom, in the Financial Section of this Report.

No other feature of the Import Trade of the Colony during 1917 calls for special mention.

Exports.

The total value of all Exports excluding gold from the Colony during 1917 amounted to £4,646,442.

Of this amount £834,507 represents the value of specie exported, £1,349 was the value of exports made on behalf of Government whilst the value of Commercial Exports exclusive of gold and Specie was £3,810,586, a decrease of £564,680 or 13 per cent. from the corresponding figures for 1916.

The various items in the list of Exports are analysed in the annexed Table "C" which shews the quantities and the values as compared with those for the previous year.

TABLE "C."

THE FOLLOWING IS A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT FOR THE YEARS 1916 AND 1917.

ARTICLES.	1916.		1917.		Increase in Value.	Decrease in Value.
		£		£	£	£
Cocoa (Tons)	72,161	3,847,720	90,964	3,146,851	—	700,869
Kola Nuts (lbs.)	6,760,898	130,566	11,984,645	239,134	108,568	—
Copra (Tons)	633	14,384	736	19,916	5,532	—
Auriferous By-Products (lbs.)	101,377	41,262	37,501	22,316	—	18,946
Lumber,—Native Timber (Sup. Ft.)	10,334,793	93,980	7,481,468	69,128	—	24,852
Palm Kernels (Tons)	5,857	85,899	4,768	74,911	—	10,988
Palm Oil (Gallons)	450,360	38,299	198,900	24,770	—	13,529
Rubber (lbs.)	2,215,973	78,865	2,961,204	110,272	31,407	—
Specie	—	239,772	—	834,507	594,735	—
Other Articles	—	44,912	—	104,637	59,725	—

The principal items showing an increase in the value of the quantities exported as compared with the previous year were as follows :—

Specie :—(Increase of £594,735). The bulk of this was transferred to Nigeria where the demands of the local produce markets were greater than in this Colony.

Kola Nuts :—(Increase £108,568 or 83 per cent). This increase was due to the provision of greater shipping facilities than in the previous year to the principal market, Nigeria.

Rubber :—(Increase £31,407 or 40 per cent). The value of the rubber exported was more than four times the value of the amount exported in 1915. This sudden " boom " is due to better prices and to greater demand in the United Kingdom. It has resulted in a better quality of rubber being obtained by the Natives, who took more care in its collection and preparation for sale.

Copra :—(Increase £5,532 or 38 per cent). This is due to the development of the industry in the Quittah District, and to the greater demand for Oleaginous products.

The principal items showing a decrease in the value of quantities exported as compared with the previous year were as follows :—

Cocoa :—(Decrease of £700,869 or 18 per cent in value but an increase of 18,803 tons or 26 per cent in quantity). Thus in spite of the conditions brought about by the war, glutted markets, and declining prices, another record was established in the quantity of Cocoa exported from the Colony. Even so, only a small proportion of the 1917—18 season's crop was exported, and much of the Cocoa purchased from the 1916—17 crop still remained in the Colony at the end of 1917. The failure to export all the cocoa was due to freightage not being available, and to the limitation of imports into the United Kingdom. Otherwise, the quantity of cocoa exported from the Colony would have been far greater.

For reasons of national importance, ships were compelled to give preference to freights of Palm Oil, Kernels and Ground Nuts, and when such freights were available, they were not permitted to take Cocoa. This resulted in homeward-bound vessels passing the Gold Coast laden with Oil Produce from Nigeria, with consequent loss to our Cocoa Trade.

The United States of America took nearly one third of the year's exports, as against about one eighth of those of 1916. France took less than in 1916. The quantity taken by the United Kingdom was slightly in excess of that taken

in 1916, which must be attributed to heavy shipments having been made prior to the restrictions on Cocoa imports into the United Kingdom coming into operation.

The amount collected as Export duty on cocoa during 1917 amounted to £212,045 as compared with £32,568 in 1916. In 1916, however, it must be remembered that this duty came into force only on October 1st. In 1917 too this revenue was affected by a reduction of the duty from ¼d. to ⅕d. per lb. as from the 1st December. This reduction was conceded in fulfilment of a promise made when the duty was first imposed, that if prices sank so low as to cause hardship to the cocoa farmer, the amount of the duty would be reconsidered. The reduction is estimated to have cost the Revenue of 1917 £4,960.

Lumber :—(Decrease of £24,852 or 26 per cent in value and of 2,853,325 superficial ft. or 28 per cent in quantity). This was due to shortage of shipping.

Palm Oil :—(Decrease of £13,529 or 35 per cent in value and of 251,460 gallons or 56 per cent in quantity).

Palm Kernels :—(Decrease of £10,988 or 12 per cent in value, and of 1,098 tons or 18 per cent in quantity).

It is not easy to account for these decreases, since prices stood higher than ever before, and there was no lack of demand. The depression of the Cocoa-market should have the effect of stimulating the trade in this particular quarter, but that effect has clearly not been attained as yet.

The values of the total exports (exclusive of specie) sent to the principal consuming countries in 1917 and each of the four preceding years are shown in the annexed Table " D."

TABLE "D."

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE VALUE OF EXPORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) SENT TO THE PRINCIPAL CONSUMING COUNTRIES IN 1917 AND EACH OF THE FOUR PRECEDING YEARS, AND THE PERCENTAGES ARRIVED AT BY COMPARING THE SEVERAL FIGURES WITH THE TOTAL IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR.

COUNTRY.	1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.	
	Value.	Percentage of Total.	Value.	Percentage of Total.	Value.	Percentage of Total.	Value.	Percentage of Total.	Value.	Percentage of Total.
	£		£		£		£		£	
United Kingdom	3,416,637	68%	3,028,997	68%	4,370,377	75%	3,453,868	62%	3,588,743	65%
Germany	899,468	17%	554,632	12%	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	455,583	9%	528,780	12%	963,634	16%	1,374,815	24%	666,249	12%
United States of America	101,055	2%	93,383	2%	329,466	6%	603,772	12%	1,005,204	18%
Nigeria	145,623	3%	141,968	3%	139,247	2%	130,913	2%	242,736	4%
Other British Colonies ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,036	—
Other Foreign Countries ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,450	—

Total Trade.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Colony during the year including expenses on Specie, amounted to £9,737,673, a decrease of £2,077,271 or 18 per cent as compared with 1916. The total value of the trade of the Colony is arrived at by adding to the value of the sea-borne trade the value of dutiable imports and exports conveyed across the inland frontiers, which amounted in 1917 to £16,063. Thus the total value of the trade of the Colony during 1917 amounted to £9,753,741, a decrease of £2,073,835 or 18 per cent as compared with 1916.

Deducting from this, the value of Specie imported and exported including expenses, £1,002,804, and the value of imports and exports on behalf of the Colonial Government £257,416, the total value of the Commercial Trade of the Colony for 1917 is shewn to be £8,493,521, a decrease of £1,966,942 or 19 per cent as compared with 1916.

Hence there can be no disguising the fact that the trade of the Colony suffered a severe set-back in the year under review.

Principal Imports.

The following table gives the value of imports and exports which passed through the principal ports of the Colony during 1917 :—

	Imports.	*Exports.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£
Seccondee	1,232,062	3,045,598	4,277,660
Accra	1,218,946	2,215,512	3,434,458
Winnebah	149,556	398,561	548,117
Saltpond	115,391	244,258	359,649
Cape Coast	128,975	168,298	297,273
Addah	128,473	79,886	208,359
Quittah	124,121	58,216	182,337
Axim	53,940	80,640	134,580
Appam	27,487	41,658	69,505
Half Assinie.. ..	35,354	9,334	44,688

A diminution in the trade of the smaller ports is particularly noticeable and is due to a certain disinclination which has naturally been manifested by masters of vessels, since the quantity of shipping available fell below normal requirements, to call at the smaller ports where lading facilities are limited and slow, and where delay would in consequence be involved. Steamers to the number of 313 with a tonnage of 705,584 entered the ports of the Colony during the year as compared with 340 having a tonnage of 776,315 in 1916. This decline is smaller than would have been expected in view of the serious destruction of shipping which has taken place.

The following table shows the total shipping entering the ports of the Colony during the last six years.

	Steam Vessels.		*Sailing Vessels.*	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
1912	686	1,448,506	1	958
1913	692	1,511,197	1	851
1914	637	1,413,009	1	751
1915	354	818,356	8	7,259
1916	340	766,315	20	16,331
1917	313	705,584	23	16,902

The nationality of the vessels which entered the Ports of the Colony during 1916 and 1917 is shewn in the following table:—

Nationality.	1916		1917	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	283	642,346	262	609,449
French	55	122,237	41	82,781
Spanish	—	—	1	1,257
Norwegian	1	14	5	5,322
Greek	—	—	2	3,989
Danish	—	—	3	3,450
Portuguese	—	—	3	1,009
U.S.A.	21	18,049	19	15,229
Total	360	782,646	336	722,486

Preventive Service.

The Preventive Service was efficiently maintained during the year on the Western Frontier from Half Assinie to Debisu, and on the Eastern Frontier from Obosumanu to Wupe and thence along the South Eastern Frontier to Aflao.

The total revenue collected during the year amounted to £3,017 as against £2,253 in 1916. Export duties on cocoa which came into force on the 1st October 1916 are responsible for this increase.

MINING.

The average number of labourers employed daily by the Mining and Dredging Companies was 16,419 as compared with 15,296 in 1916. There was a sufficiency of both surface and underground labour.

Of these labourers 16,004 were natives and 415 were Europeans.

The number of deaths from accidents during the year was 31, including one European. The rate of deaths by accident was therefore 1·88 per 1000, which compares favourably with that of 2·16 per 1000 for 1916.

The only mining that was carried on in addition to gold-mining was performed by the Wassaw Exploring Syndicate Limited, on the deposit of Manganese Ore which was discovered in 1915 by the Government Geological Survey to exist on the land comprised in the Dagwin Concession. Removal of Manganese Ore was carried on throughout the year and 31,136 tons were shipped. A much larger quantity could have been exported had freightage been available.

AGRICULTURE.

During the year 1917, the local cocoa-market plumbed depths of depression never before experienced. Prices diminished as a whole from the beginning of the year to the end. In January, they were 7/6 to 15/- per load (of 60 lbs); in July 2/6 to 10/-; and in December, 5/- to 10/-. This depression was, of course, mainly accounted for by difficulties in obtaining freight, and by the risks of storing cocoa locally, which rendered purchase of the crop a more speculative operation than it had previously been. But when every allowance has been made for these factors, it is impossible to avoid the reflection that in many cases cocoa-buyers, both native and European, took unwise advantage of their opportunity to force down prices. There is an obvious danger lest such a policy should lead the cocoa-growers as a body to believe that the crop has permanently lost its value. Farms were extensively abandoned, and whilst the quantity of cocoa exported from the Colony during 1916 once more exceeded all previous records, much of this consisted of cocoa that had been held over from the previous year, and it is to be feared that the returns for 1918 will show a heavy fall, since it is only to be anticipated that an appreciable percentage of the crop will have been left to rot on the trees. The only encouraging feature in the situation was the improvement in the preparation of cocoa for market which was reported from several parts of the country. It has now been established that well-prepared cocoa can be stored in the Colony for twelve months or more without serious deterioration, and with the opportunities for shipping

cocoa so uncertain, merchants were more exacting than formerly with regard to the quality of the cocoa purchased by them.

There is little doubt that the cocoa crop for the year had it all been collected, would have been found to have greatly exceeded that for 1916.

With the object of inducing cocoa-farmers to maintain their farms during the period of depression, the Agricultural Department has endeavoured to introduce the use of cocoa as an article of diet. In spite of the fact that a crude form of chocolate is very simply prepared and that the natives readily agree to its palatableness, the attempt to encourage its use has not as yet met with the success it deserves.

A further means of supporting the cocoa-industry through the crisis which prevailed during the period under review and which seems likely to continue, would be provided if a market could be obtained for cocoa-butter. Experiments at Aburi in the extraction by primitive methods of this valuable fat from unfermented beans gave an extraction of as much as 17 per cent. There is a considerable demand for this commodity in England, and the question of its production in the Colony for export will continue to engage the attention of the Agricultural Department.

It might naturally have been expected that the depression of the cocoa-market would have reacted favourably in regard to the other staple crops of the Colony. Especially as regards the products of the Oil-Palm,—Palm-Oil and Palm-Kernels—might this effect have been anticipated, since the demand for these was considerable and prices ruled unprecedentedly high. The interest, however, so far evinced by the natives in the collection of these products has not shewn any marked sign of stimulation.

This applies in a less degree to trade in Cola, which attracted more attention during 1917 than in recent years. In due course as regards Palm Products also, it is probable that the native will reluctantly devote more energy to these, unless the cocoa-trade shows speedy symptoms of revival.

Little interest has as yet been displayed by the natives in the attempt which the Government has made to extend the Copra industry.

A considerable improvement was noticed in the quality of the Funtumia (wild) Rubber offered for sale in 1917.

The cultivation of the ordinary native food-crops was well maintained and no scarcity was apparent. So long as the prices of imported European provisions remain at the height which ruled during the year, there is no likelihood of any decline in the market for native food-stuffs.

The distribution of decorative and shade-tree seedlings for gardens, and for street-planting, was maintained during the year.

The number of students who attended classes in Agriculture at the five stations of the Department, was 201. Two King Edward VII Scholarships were awarded in agriculture, each of the value of £30, tenable for three years.

Work conducted at the Imperial Institute during the year 1917, for the Colony of the Gold Coast.

Economic Investigations.—The following subjects were dealt with during the year in the Scientific and Technical Research Department.

Drugs.—A sample of *Strophanthus hispidus* seed from the Northern Territories was forwarded to the Imperial Institute by the Director of Agriculture for examination and valuation. As stated in the report on the work of the Imperial Institute for the Gold Coast in 1916, there is a temporary demand at present for this variety of Strophanthus seed owing to the scarcity of *S. Kombé* seed, and a firm of manufacturing chemists who were consulted by the Imperial Institute offered to purchase a consignment of the *S. hispidus* seed from the Gold Coast. On further enquiries being made, however, it appeared that only a very limited quantity of the seed could be obtained at the present time, but it is proposed to encourage the natives to collect the seed which will then be sent to the Imperial Institute for sale in London.

Oil Palm Products.—A memorandum was furnished by the Imperial Institute with reference to a scheme submitted by the Director of Agriculture for the investigation of a number of problems in connection with the oil palm industry in the Gold Coast.

Miscellaneous.—During the year a report was furnished to the Colonial Office on the results of the examination at the Imperial Institute of minerals and concentrates collected by the Geological Survey.

Reports were also furnished to Government officers in the Gold Coast on specimens of minerals and drugs.

Economic Enquiries.—A number of enquiries relating to Gold Coast products were dealt with by the Technical Information Bureau during the course of the year.

In connection with an enquiry received from an important firm of cocoa manufacturers with reference to the cultivation in the British Empire of a South American type of cocoa which is greatly appreciated in the United Kingdom and commands high prices, the Bureau suggested to the Director of Agriculture that attempts should be made to cultivate this variety in the

Gold Coast. The Director of Agriculture having expressed his willingness to undertake such trials, steps were taken at the Imperial Institute with a view to securing a supply of young plants for the purpose.

Information was supplied to a firm of merchants as to the present methods of cultivating and preparing cocoa in the Gold Coast, in connection with the question of improving the product obtained from the existing types of cocoa in the Colony.

Other subjects relating to the Gold Coast which were dealt with by the Bureau included palm oil, palm kernels, castor seed and other oilseeds; palm kernel machinery; cassava starch; mangrove bark; the cultivation of indigo, cotton, plantains, papaw, cassava and yams; timber; rubber paste; sugar mills; pottery wheels: and bauxite. General enquiries relating to the resources of the Colony were also answered.

Publications:—The following articles dealing with products of the Gold Coast or relating to subjects of special interest to the Colony were published in the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute" for 1917 (Vol. XV):—

Production and Uses of Rice.
The African Palm Oil Industry. III. Machinery.
Palm nut Cracking Machinery.
Raffia or Bass; Its Production, Preparation and Utilisation.
Iapok from Togoland.
Baobab Wood and Bark for Paper-Making.
The Distribution and Uses of Titanium Ores.

The fourth volume of the Imperial Institute Series of Handbooks to the Commercial Resources of the Tropics, entitled "Cotton and other Vegetable Fibres; their Production and Utilisation," by Ernest Goulding, D.Sc. (London), F.I.C., of the Scientific and Technical Department, Imperial Institute was published during the year. The book is written with special reference to British West Africa and deals with all the most important fibres of commerce, including the following, which are of particular interest to the Gold Coast; cotton, Mauritius hemp, Sansevieria, Hibiscus, banana, pineapple piassava.

Gold Coast Court.—The new exhibits added to the Court include samples of rubber and oil seeds. The statistical statement of trade, and the models representing the gold output of the Colony, have been brought up to date.

During the latter part of the year a portion of the Public Exhibition Galleries, including the Gold Coast Court, was taken over by the Government for temporary occupation by the Ministry of Food. Arrangements are being made for the display elsewhere of a representative collection of Colonial products, in which the exhibits of the Gold Coast Court will be adequately represented.

IV.—LEGISLATION.

Eighteen Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council during the year under review, of which the following are the most important:—

Nos. 1 and 9 of 1917.—The Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1915, Amendment Ordinance, 1917, and the Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1915, (Further Amendment) Ordinance, 1917, prohibit the use of motor-cars fitted with twin tyres. This provision has proved necessary for the purpose of preventing undue injury being done to the roads in the Colony, which are unmetalled.

No. 3 of 1917.—The Education Ordinance, 1887, Amendment Ordinance 1917, reconstitutes the Board of Education on a sounder basis, and alters the syllabus of subjects required to be taught in Government-Assisted Schools. The latter now includes for Standard Classes Colloquial English, Drawing, Nature Study and Industrial Training, with, in the case of children in Standard IV and higher Standards, Hygiene, and, in the case of children in Standards VI and VII, lessons on the Rights and Duties of a British Subject.

No. 8 of 1917.—The Infectious Diseases Ordinance, 1908, Amendment Ordinance, 1917, empowers the Governor in Council to make regulations preventing the disturbance of soil which may contain germs of plague.

No. 11 of 1917.—The Enemy Property Control and Disposal Ordinance, 1917, makes more ample provision for the sale of immovable property of enemies and for the payment of debts due by enemy owners. Provision is made for the purchasers of such immovable property to acquire a reliable title; and all derogatory interests other than those of the Crown are accordingly extinguished, subject to payment of compensation in proper cases. Enemies, enemy subjects, and corporations under enemy control are precluded from purchasing any of the properties from the Controlling Officer, and also from acquiring them by subsequent transactions.

The Ordinance lays down the order of priority in which debts are to be paid by the Controlling Officer, and also imposes restrictions on payments to enemies and enemy subjects, who, if resident, or carrying on business, elsewhere than in British territory or in a British Protectorate, can only be paid under licence granted by the Governor.

The Ordinance is drafted in somewhat similar terms to the corresponding enactment of the Nigerian legislature, No. 2 of 1917.

No. 14 of 1917.—The West African Frontier Force (Prolongation of Service during the War) Ordinance 1917, legalizes the retention in the Gold

Coast Regiment for the duration of the present war of non-commissioned officers and privates whose terms of service would otherwise have expired.

No. 17 of 1917.—The Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1915, Amendment Ordinance, 1917, raises the import duties payable on spirits by one shilling per Imperial Gallon or part thereof.

No. 18 of 1917.—The Government Kwahu Lease Validation Ordinance, 1917 ensures fixity of tenure to the Government of the Land leased to it by a native authority in Kwahu; the lease under reference being a mining lease for 99 years of an area containing deposits of bauxite which it was deemed necessary to secure for the Government.

In 1917 three Ordinances were enacted with respect to Ashanti. Of these the following is that which possesses the most general importance:—

No. 2 of 1917.—The Ashanti Commissioners Ordinance, 1907, Amendment Ordinance, 1917, appoints the Police Magistrate, Coomassie, to be Sheriff for Ashanti and each Provincial Commissioner and District Commissioner to be a Deputy Sheriff within his province and district respectively.

V.—EDUCATION.

The schools under the management of Missionary bodies which are subject to inspection by Officers of the Education Department and which receive grants-in-aid from public funds numbered at the close of the year 175. There were sixteen schools under direct Government control. Of this total of 191 Government and assisted schools, 28 were open to boys only, 7 were for girls only, 119 were open to both boys and girls, the remaining 37 being infant schools.

In December 1917 all Basel Missionaries of German nationality were deported, and the control of the schools and seminaries of the Basel Mission was taken over by the Government Education Department. This course had already in 1916 been adopted in the case of the Bremen Mission, and the schools formerly established and maintained by that Mission were controlled by the Government throughout the year under review.

The following is a comparative table showing the number and denominations of the schools inspected during the year, and the enrolment of pupils under each Denomination:—

	No. of Schools.	Enrolment.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
African Methodist Episcopal Zionist Mission	5	672	78	750
Basel Mission	76*	5,663	2,041	7,704
Bremen Mission	24*	1,428	300	1,728
Church of England Mission ..	4	642	76	718
Roman Catholic Mission ..	32..	2,689	293	2,982
Wesleyan Mission	39	6,415	822	7,237
Secondary S. P. G. Grammar School, Cape Coast ..	1	46	—	46
Total Mission Schools inspected	181	—	—	—
Government Schools	16	3,050	509	3,559
Total ..	197	20,605	4,119	24,724

*Including all the Schools which were formerly under the control of the Basel and Bremen Missions but which were temporarily taken over by the Government.

The total number of pupils enrolled upon the registers of schools supported by contributions from the public funds during the year 1917, was 24,724 which exceeds the number on record for any previous year, and which constitutes an increase of 2,268 over the number for 1916. Moreover, the average attendance during 1917 shows an increase which is even greater in proportion than the large increase in the enrolment.

The Grants-in-aid paid to schools on the assisted list amounted to £9,556, an increase of £401 over the amount paid in 1916.

In addition to this, the amount of the salaries paid to the Bremen Mission eachers was £1,395.

The total expenditure by the Government on Education in the Colony and its Dependencies in 1917 amounted to £33,620, an excess of £2,497 over the expenditure in 1916. This increase arose mainly in respect of the upkeep of the Bremen Mission schools.

At the Government Training College for Teachers at Accra, there were eighty-five Students in residence during the year, and at the Government Technical School, thrity-five.

There are one hundred and thirteen Government and assisted schools in the Eastern Province as compared with forty-four in the Central Province and only seventeen in the Western Province. In Ashanti, there are fourteen Government and assisted schools, and in the Northern Territories three Government schools.

A King Edward VII Scholarship (Trade Section) was awarded to a pupil in the Metal-work Department of the Government Technical School.

During the year unmistakable evidence was manifested that there exists throughout the Colony a rapidly growing demand for education.

VI.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITALS AND ASYLUM.

During the year 1,555 Europeans and 53,318 natives were treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of the Colony as compared with 1,748 and 30,800 respectively in the previous year.

The number of patients admitted into the Accra lunatic asylum during the year was 49 males and 2 females. The number discharged was 18 males and 1 female. The daily average number of inmates was 113·5, as compared with 102 in 1916.

VII.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

POLICE.

The total strength of the Police Force of all ranks on the 31st of December 1917 was 1,154, made up as follows:—

General Police	366
Escort Police	541
Mines Police	18
Railway Police	94
Marine Police	9
Recruits	81
Disciplinary Staff &c.	45
	1,154

This force is distributed in the Colony and Ashanti (separate provision being made for the policing of the Northern Territories by means of the Northern Territories Constabulary, as to which information is contained in the annual report on the Northern Territories).

The strength of the Mines Police was reduced as a commencement towards the abolition of that Division as regards a separate nomenclature and scale of pay.

The total number of recruits enlisted in 1917 was 450 as compared with 399 in 1916, and the casualties from death, desertion, discharge, resignation and dismissals amounted to 360 as against 404 in 1916.

The depression in trade had a stimulating effect on recruitment for the Force, a specially satisfactory feature being the number of literate recruits who were enlisted.

The construction of the New Police Barracks at Accra was completed, and in March the Accra contingent entered into occupation. This fine building which contains accommodation for an European Police Officer, and four Superintendents in addition to 198 rooms for the men, will undoubtedly exercise a beneficial effect upon the whole Police Force. Centralization of the men is conducive to the establishment of a better discipline, and of a more effective control, than was attainable when the members of the force were compelled to rent rooms in the town and to cohabit with all and sundry.

Government specie was escorted during the year as usual. The sum of £357 was realised in commissions for the escorting of private specie as compared with £267 in 1916.

The Police dealt with 11,683 cases of crime during the year under review, a decrease of 733 as compared with the previous year. Of this number 390 cases were committed for trial. Of the 11,293 cases dealt with summarily, 8,657 resulted in convictions being obtained, 233 cases were not proceeded with 1,862 resulted in acquittals, and 541 were withdrawn.

Valuable service was rendered by the Force in connection with the outbreak of plague in the Accra District in March.

During the year, minor disturbances which occurred in different parts of the Colony were promptly and efficiently dealt with.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to £60,551 as compared with £54,908 in 1916. The amount paid in gratuities on discharge was £1,875 as compared with £692 in 1916.

Prisons.

During 1917, the daily average of the number of prisoners confined in the four central prisons of the Colony for the accommodation of long-sentence prisoners, as compared with the numbers in 1916 is shewn in the following table :—

	1917	1916
Accra	321	287
Seccondee	317	267
Cape Coast	84	80
Elmina	35	28

It will be observed that in each case the daily average number of prisoners was higher in 1917 than in 1916.

Prisoners whose sentences are for less than six months serve their time in the smaller gaols at Axim, Seccondee, Tarquah, Saltpond, Winnebah, Akuse, Addah, Quittah and Dunkwa. In Ashanti, prisoners undergo sentences up to three years at Obuassi or at Coomassie. The daily average of prisoners in these prisons during 1917 was 68 and 159 respectively, as compared with 69 and 125 in 1916. Smaller gaols in Ashanti are at Kintampo, Sunyani, Krachi and Juaso. The Prisons at Goaso and Wenchi were closed down during the year.

The number of persons committed to prison in 1917, was 6,528, an increase of 359 as compared with 1916. The committals during 1917 included 239 women and 215 juveniles. Of the total committals, 62 per cent. were for purposes of penal imprisonment, 10 per cent. were for debt, and the remaining 28 per cent. were for purposes of custody pending trial.

The number of persons committed for purposes of penal imprisonment during 1917 was 4,053 as compared with 3,965 in 1916.

The daily average number of inmates in the prisons of the Colony was 1,447, as compared with 1,320 in 1916. The number of escapes recorded was 65 in the period under review as compared with 45 in the previous year. Eleven of the escapes were intramural. Twenty-two recaptures were effected.

There were eight executions at Accra and two at Seccondee, making a total of ten, as compared with twelve in 1916.

The general health of the prisoners was good, the daily average per cent. on the sick-list being 2·4, as compared with 2·2 in 1916.

The total expenditure on rations amounted to £6,729, an increase of £402 from the expenditure in 1916. The average daily cost per prisoner was 3·06d. as compared with 3·36d. in 1916.

Long sentence prisoners are employed intramurally upon various handicrafts including carpentry, tailoring and bootmaking.

Short sentence prisoners are employed extramurally on general Town improvements and Sanitary labour.

Shortage in the staff of warders was the cause of the loss of a large proportion of potential prison labour.

The total earnings in respect of prison labour and industries amounted to £2,221 as compared with £1,748 in 1916.

The total expenditure for the year was £25,972, an increase of £3,674 over the amount of the expenditure in 1916.

Criminal Statistics.

The number of convictions in the Superior Courts of the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories during 1916 and 1917 was as follows:—

	1916	1917
Offences against the person	91	118
Slave Dealing	—	—
Offences against Property (other than praedial larceny)	81	103
Other Offences	108	37
	280	258

There were 144 Acquittals in 1917, as compared with 147 in 1916.

The number of summary convictions in 1916 and 1917 was as follows:—

	1916	1917
Offences against the Person	1,991	2,362
Slave Dealing	15	5
Offences against Property (other than Praedial larceny)	2,787	2,426
Other Offences	6,075	9,731
	10,868	14,524

There were 3,133 acquittals, as compared with 2,997 in 1916.

Civil Actions.

There were 391 civil actions brought in the Divisional Courts of the Colony during 1917, as compared with 374 in 1916 and 488 in 1915.

Court Fees and Fines collected during 1917 amounted to £4,539 as compared with £2,986 in 1916. (The scale of fees was raised in October 1916).

The number of writs of fi: fa: (fieri facias) issued by the Courts for execution during the year was 207 involving an amount of £14,621 of which 4,968 was collected. These figures shew a considerable decrease as compared with the figures for 1916, when 290 writs of fi: fa: issued, involving an amount of £23,105 of which £10,535 was collected. The number of writs of Ca: Sa: (Capias Satisfaciendum) issued during 1917 was 726 involving an amount of £24,890, whereof a sum of £5,222 was collected.

VIII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The Population of the Gold Coast and its Dependencies amounted at the last census in 1911 to 1,503,386.

The number of Europeans resident in the Colony during the year 1917 was 2,172.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

An Analysis of the death and invaliding statistics of the European population is appended.

1917.	Number of Residents.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Death Rate per 1000.	Invaliding Rate per 1000.
Officials	597	9	19	15·1	31·8
Merchants	718	11	45	15·3	62·7
Mining Companies ..	718	6	48	8·4	66·9
Missions	139	1	2	7·2	14·4
Total ..	2,172	27	114	12·43	52·49

The Death Rate amongst Europeans resident in the Colony during 1917 was 12·43 per 1000 as compared with 6·9 in 1916; the invaliding rates per 1000 for the same periods were 52·49 and 52·3 respectively.

Of the nine deaths which occurred amongst European Officials in the Colony and its Dependencies in 1917, three were due to Yellow Fever, two to Blackwater Fever, one to Malarial Fever and Pneumonia, one to Chronic Malaria, and two to other diseases.

Of the eighteen deaths of European non-officials, six were due to Blackwater Fever, and the others to miscellaneous diseases.

Thirteen European non-officials were invalided with Blackwater Fever.

The average daily number of European Officials on the sick list compared to the average daily number resident in the Colony was 2·55 per cent as compared with 1·66 per cent in 1916 and 1·10 per cent in 1915.

On the whole, the sick returns for 1917, amongst Natives as well as amongst Europeans, indicate that the year under review was an exceptionally bad one.

No means exist whereby accurate statistics relating to the health of natives can be obtained. Treatment was given in 3,507 cases of Malaria, 519 cases of Dysentery, 236 cases of Pneumonia, 261 cases of Tuberculosis, and in a large number of cases of minor complaints.

Since the introduction of the pipe-borne water supply to Accra there has been a marked reduction of the number of cases of Guinea-worm that present themselves for treatment.

In all, 52,150 cases of disease were treated during the year, and of these the number that proved fatal was 281. The figures for 1916 were 48,155 and 282 respectively.

In March 1917, an outbreak of Pneumonic Plague occurred in the Accra district. Six cases came under the observation of the medical authorities, all of which proved fatal. It is estimated that in all there were at least thirty-nine deaths. As was the case with regard to the outbreak of plague in 1908, it was not found possible to trace the origin of the outbreak of 1917, nor to prove that it had been introduced from without.

Outbreaks of Small-Pox were reported from Ashanti and the Northern Territories. Three hundred and fifty-eight cases came under observation and there were sixty-two deaths. 15,619 succcessful vaccinations were performed as compared with 7,848 in 1916.

Thirteen cases of Sleeping Sickness were treated during the year whereof six terminated fatally. Of twenty-four cases of Blackwater Fever treated, eight proved fatal, and of five cases of Yellow Fever, all resulted in death.

SANITATION.

The rainfall of 1917 was even heavier than that of 1916 which was considerably in excess of the averages. This necessarily acted as a stimulus to the breeding of mosquitoes, although vigorous combative measures were as usual taken at all the principal stations.

The total expenditure upon Sanitation during the year amounted to £57,012 as compared with £53,912 in 1916.

CLIMATE.

General Remarks.—The climate, though hot and damp, is cooler than that of most tropical countries situated in the same latitudes. It is not in itself unhealthy; but an evil reputation has been earned for it in the past by the prevalence of mosquito-borne diseases, against which all possible precautions have constantly to be taken. The Gold Coast is peculiarly free from many of the discomforts associated with tropical countries: hot nights and intense heat by day are the exception rather than the rule, while insects are comparatively unobtrusive. The efforts of the sanitary and medical authorities in promoting hygiene and treatment of disease continue to exercise a beneficial effect on the general health of Europeans.

The rainfall varies with the physical configuration of the country and is highest at Axim and in the mining districts of Tarquah, Upper and Lower Wassaw, etc. The first rains, or rainy season proper, begin in March and end in July; the later rains are spread over the months of September and October. The rainy season is marked by a considerable fall in the temperature, which is found to be refreshing to many Europeans, but proves trying to some. The Harmattan season begins in December and ends in February.

METEOROLOGY.

The rainfall registered at Accra in 1917 was 44·20 inches as compared with 41·05 inches in 1916 and 22·81 inches in 1915.

At the Agricultural Department Head-Quarters at Aburi, a rainfall of 73·16 inches was recorded, the average for the previous five years being 45·97 inches.

At Accra the mean shade temperature for the year was 80·87 F., slightly in excess of that of the previous year which was 80·14 F.

At Coomassie and Seccondee the mean shade temperature was 79·47° F. and 78·82° F. respectively, as compared with 79·06° F. and 79·19° F. in 1916.

The mean daily range of temperature at Accra was 10·80.

IX.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The business dealt with by the Department during the year as compared with the previous year was as follows:—

	1916.	1917.
Sale of stamps for postal purposes ..	£14,036	£13,461
Number of Letters and Postcards received and despatched ..	5,948,714	5,118,180
Registered Packets	568,434	528,060
Book Packets	1,181,352	799,392
Parcels	132,376	80,883
Money Orders (Value)	£149,340	£153,807
Postal Orders (Value)	£197,509	£167,090
Postal Orders (Number)	280,523	222,212
Inland Telegrams Private	153,407	173,690
Inland Telegrams Official	78,217	84,952

There were 103 Offices in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories open at the end of the year, whereof 66 were Postal Agencies.

The total amount of traffic dealt with shews a decrease which is in conformity with the decrease in the general trade of the Colony in 1917 as compared with the previous year.

Five Homeward Mails and One Outward Mail were lost at sea as a result of acts of the King's Enemies.

One Outward Mail was lost on board the S.S. "Umgeni" which was also lost at sea (*vide page 6 supra*).

The business transacted by the Post Office Savings Bank was adversely affected by the prevailing depression in trade. The Deposits made during the year were 10,935 in number, an increase of 142, but the total value, amounting to £39,940, shews a decrease of £3,552, as compared with 1916. Withdrawals increased from 5,642 in number to 6,461, and in value from £39,014 to £44,985. The average value of each deposit was £3 13s. 1d. as against £4 0s. 7d. in 1916, and of each withdrawal £6 19s. 3d. as against £6 18s. 4d. The amount standing to the credit of the 5,905 depositors on the 31st of December 1917 was £57,757 representing an increase of 98 in the number of depositors as compared with the position on the 31st of December 1916, but a decrease of £3,663 in amount.

The number of telegrams transmitted in 1917 shews an increase both as regards Official messages (increase eight per cent) and as regards Unofficial messages (increase 13 per cent) over the number transmitted in 1916. The average number of words in the private messages was 15, and in the Official messages (which are transmitted free) 38.

The total number of telegraph Offices open to the public in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories at the end of the year was 58 and the length of wire maintained during the year was approximately 2,600 miles. The exceptionally heavy rainfall occasioned many minor interruptions in the

lines, although the only serious breakdown which occurred was due to the Volta River Cable at Addah being carried away, thus necessitating communication being maintained by means of the ferry, an arrangement which was still in force at the end of the year.

Cable traffic for 1917 shewed a substantial increase over the return for the previous year.

The total number of private messages received and transmitted by the Wireless Station at Accra was 127. The Station was used mainly for Government purposes.

The telephone systems at Accra, Seccondee, Tarquah and Dodowah—Aburi were maintained throughout the year, as also were the trunk-lines connecting Accra—Aburi—Dodowah, Quittah—Danoe—Lome, and Addah—Akuse. There were a total of 224 telephones in use, of which 85 were in the hands of private subscribers.

X.—RAILWAYS AND ROADS.

Railways.

The length of line open for traffic at the end of 1917 was 269 miles as compared with 264 miles at the end of 1916.

The mean length of line operated during the year was 268 miles as against 248 miles during 1916. The total capital expenditure on the 31st of December 1917, stood at £3,210,585.

The gross revenue for the year amounted to £494,185 an increase of £4,273 over the gross revenue for 1916. The interest earned on the total combined capital of £3,210,585 was 9·30 per cent as against 9·24 per cent in the previous year, 8·93 per cent in 1915, 7·32 per cent in 1914, 8·26 per cent in 1913, and 8·05 per cent in 1912. In considering the high rates of interest in recent years it must be remembered that expenditure both capital and recurrent has been reduced to a minimum and that in the near future a large expenditure on renewals must be faced.

The number of passengers conveyed during the year was 886,672, a decrease of 1,770 as compared with the previous year.

The total tonnage carried during 1917 was 335,886, an increase of 37,293 as compared with 1916. There were seven fatal and three non-fatal personal accidents during 1917, as compared with nine and four respectively during the previous year.

The rainfall during 1917 was exceptionally heavy and this resulted in an abnormal number of "washouts," the most serious of which occurred through the collapse of a twenty-foot span bridge near Dunkwa.

Increased use of wood-fuel in consequence of the high price of imported coal proved advantageous on the Seccondee–Coomassie line, but on the Accra railway, suitable wood is not locally procurable. The Mining Companies are depending more and more upon the use of wood-fuel.

During the year the installation of an Electric Lighting system in Seccondee, both for public street-lighting and also for private dwelling-houses, was completed. The installation is worked in connection with the Railway Electric Power Station.

Roads.

In the Colony, the Main Roads are constructed and maintained by the Public Works Department. In addition to the main roads, 2121 miles of secondary roads in the Colony have been placed under the Roads Ordinance (No. 13 of 1894) and are maintained by the native chiefs.

The total length of the principal main roads constructed and maintained by the Public Works Department and available for light lorry traffic for the greater part of the year was 326 miles, of which 143 miles were situated in the Eastern Province, 141 miles in the Central Province and 42 miles in the Western Province.

The Streets and Town Roads in all the principal towns were maintained by the Public Works Department as far as restricted expenditure permitted.

A scheme which is being pursued in spite of adverse financial conditions is that of a "Coastal" Road connecting Accra with Axim. The term Coastal Road is not strictly accurate since the route decided upon, instead of following the Coast line, runs twenty or thirty miles inland in certain parts. The total length of the proposed route is some two hundred miles. At the end of 1917 motor-traffic was able to make use of the sections of the road between Seccondee and Chamah, Kommendah and Elmina, and Saltpond and Winnebah.

In Ashanti, the Coomassie-Ejura-Effiduasi trunk road was well maintained by the Public Works Department, and keenness was shewn by the Chiefs and people in the maintenance and construction of other roads, resulting in an increased mileage being available for motor traffic.

In the Northern Territories, as was also the case in the Colony and Ashanti, the abnormal rainfall caused considerable damage to the roads, and impeded road construction generally.

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works Department.

The total expenditure on Public Works amounted to £210,988 as compared with £240,843 in 1916, a decrease of £29,855.

New works and buildings show a decrease of £32,662 and roads and bridges an increase of £10,706.

Early in the year the original estimate of £511,676 had to be ruthlessly cut down in consequence of a serious falling-off in revenue. This policy of retrenchment necessarily involved the postponement of the construction of many important works.

Accra Water Works.

A constant supply of water to Accra was maintained throughout the year except for two short periods when failure was due to bursts on the trunk main. The total quantity of water consumed was 92,293,000 gallons, which is equivalent to an average daily consumption of 252,858 gallons. The quality of the water was fairly good although it has not yet reached the standard of purity aimed at. In order to obviate the growth of algae which had previously caused a certain amount of trouble, the water, on being pumped into the storage reservoirs was treated with one part per million of Copper Sulphate. This treatment had to be discontinued in the latter part of the year owing to copper sulphate being unobtainable. The result was that the growth of algae again became noticeable.*

Seccondee Water Works.

On the 3rd of July, the ceremony of the turning on of the public water-supply was performed by Lady Clifford, in the presence of His Excellency the Governor.

The standard of purity of the water is naturally as yet imperfect.

The expenditure during the year amounted to £22, 780. The construction of the Anankwan Dam proceeded satisfactorily.

Accra Harbour Works.

The expenditure on these works during the year under review amounted to £47,150.

The total outlay upon them up to the end of 1917 was £281,359.

Unfortunately the results afforded by this heavy expenditure are anything but satisfactory, an efforts to overcome the persistent setting up having failed.

The expenditure for the year consisted of £6,400 on constructional work, and £40,750 on maintenance by means of sand pumping. Three pumps (8 inch, 10 inch and 12 inch) were at work during th greater part of the year. A considerable area of the lagoon was reclaimed by the delivery of sand into it from the 12 inch pumping plant.

Certain settlements having occurred in the foundations of the break-water, considerable repairs were necessary. These repairs were not completed at the end of the year.

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*Note:—Recent experiments appear to show that the water can be effectively purified by "the Excess Lime Process."

Seccondee Harbour Works.

The expenditure on these works during 1917 amounted to £12,162.

Dredging operations had unfortunately to be suspended in April in consequence of the foundering of the Rockbreaker in a tornado. She had subsequently to be broken up, but the Rockbreaker Crane was salved, and it was decided to erect it upon a travelling bogie carriage supplied by the Railway Department. This operation was in hand at the close of the year.

Satisfactory progress was made with the construction of Jetty No. 3, and four electric cranes were erected upon Jetty No. 4 which was completed in 1916. Advantage was taken of the installation of the pipe-borne water supply to Seccondee, with which connection was made in November.

The aggregate outlay upon these works up to the end of 1917 amounted to £192,011, and the success of the works, and the improvement which they have constituted in the facilities of the port, amply justify this expenditure.

XII.—THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

On the 30th of December, 1916, a discovery of possibly great importance was made by the Director of the Geological Survey, Mr. A. E. Kitson. A large deposit of high-grade bauxite was found to occur in a mountain on the Kwahu plateau. By means of a careful survey and of the cutting of trenches across the area upon the surface of which the bauxite was observed, the occurrence of a large quantity of this valuable mineral, the ore from which the metal aluminium is obtained, was clearly established. The result of analysis indicated that the percentage of alumina was more than 60%, whilst the proportion of silica was about 1%.

This discovery may prove to be of the highest Imperial importance. It was therefore considered advisable that the rights in it should be reserved by the Government. The necessary concession was accordingly obtained, the terms granted by the Government to the land-owning Chiefs being very considerably more generous than those usually offered by private companies when seeking mining concessions.

The deposit is situated in a locality which at the present time is very difficult of access. Moreover an elaborate and extensive plant is likely to be necessary for its adequate exploitation. For these reasons it is at present still doubtful whether the deposits will turn out to be capable of remunerative working.

The Director of the Geological Survey also examined another locality where small pieces of bauxite are obtained by the natives and used by them for making beads and ornaments. The extent and character of the bauxite occurring in this neighbourhood remain to be determined, although it was apparent that deposits of fair quality are present.

Limestone beds which may prove to be valuable were discovered in the Afram River, similar to the deposits found in 1915 near the junction of the Afram and the Volta.

More than thrity thousand tons of Manganese Ore were exported from the deposit discovered by the Director of the Geological Survey in 1914 near the Sekondi-Coomassie Railway.

In the near future there is likely to be a rapid increase in the output of this comparatively accessible source of supply of a mineral which, so far as is known, is but sparingly distributed throughout the world, and which plays an essential part in the manufacture of certain steels.

XIII.—TRANSPORT.

The Transport Department has continued to perform its difficult function of handling passengers' luggage and loads of all kinds arriving in Seccondee, whether by rail from the North or by sea, supplying Government officers travelling with the necessary carriers, and arranging for the conveyance of passengers and their luggage, of mails and other loads from Railhead at Coomassie to other places in Ashanti and the Northern Territories. A motor service was maintained between Coomassie and Ejura, a distance of 61 miles, and a boat service on the Volta River between Yeji and Yapei, 88 miles. Apart from these two stretches everything must travel on the heads of native men and women. A load destined for Tamale, the headquarters of the Northern Territories, goes from the seaport of Seccondee to Coomassie by rail (168 miles), from Coomassie to Ejura by motor (61 miles), from Ejura to Yeji (87 miles—4 days) on the head of a carrier, from Yeji to Yapei (88 miles) by boat, and from Yapei to Tamale (some 30 miles—2 days) by carrier. The time taken by the load in transit from Seccondee to Tamale, making no allowance for pauses at the various depots is, 12 or 13 days, and its costliness by the time it has reached its destination after so much handling and so many different modes of conveyance is of course considerably enhanced. Many loads are despatched from Coomassie by carrier direct to places, near and far, in Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

The number of loads dealt with in 1917 at the various stations was as follows :—

Coomassie	17,537
Seccondee	12,008
Ejura	6,445
Yeji	1,636
Yapei	682

925 passengers were conveyed from Coomassie to Ejura by motor, and 699 from Ejura to Coomassie.

Carriers' Savings Bank accounts numbered 846 at the end of 1917 as compared with 825 at the end of 1916.

W. H. S. TRUELL,
Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.

25th December, 1918.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonia Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year
967	Solomon Islands	1917–1918
968	Grenada	"
969	Turks and Caicos Islands	1917
970	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
971	Ceylon	"
972	Hong Kong	"
973	Zanzibar	"
974	St. Helena	"
975	Malta	"
976	British Guiana	"
977	St. Vincent	1917–1918
978	Bahamas	"
979	Gambia	1917
980	Jamaica	1917–1918
981	Gibraltar	1917
982	Bermuda	"
983	Swaziland	1917–1918
984	Trinidad	1917
985	Mauritius	"
986	Cyprus	1917–1918
987	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
988	East Africa Protectorate	1916–1917
989	Barbados	1917–1918
990	Sierra Leone	1917
991	Straits Settlements	"
992	Leeward Islands	1917–1918
993	Uganda	"
994	British Honduras	1917
995	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1917–1918
996	Nyasaland	"
997	Basutoland	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-Percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement

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GOLD COAST.

REPORT FOR 1918.

(For Report for 1917 see No. 998.)

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March, 1920.

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GOLD COAST.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK

FOR 1918.

GOLD COAST:

GOVERNMENT PRESS, ACCRA.

1919

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I.—GENERAL.

Administration.

The Government of the Colony was, throughout the whole year, administered by Sir Hugh Clifford, K.C.M.G. Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Honours.

Companionship of the Imperial Service Order was conferred upon Mr. P. L. H. Archer, Comptroller of Customs.

The following officers of the Gold Coast Regiment were awarded Military Honours :—

Captain E. B. Methven, M.C.—Bar to the Military Cross.

Captain J. G. Foley, M.C.—Bar to the Military Cross.

Lieutenant Piggot, M.C., Brevet Major on promotion.

Lieutenant Colonel R. A. de B. Rose, C.M.G., D.S.O. Bar to D.S.O.

Captain R. B. Cumming— Military Cross.

Captain H. B. Dawes— do.

The following appointments to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire were approved :—

Commanders :— Lady Clifford.

The Honourable Mr. A. R. Slater, C.M.G.

The Honourable Nana Ofori Atta and

Mr. A. E. Kitson.

Officer :— The Honourable J. T. Furley.

Members :— Mr. H. B. Popham and

Mr. R. S. Rattray.

Mr. R. E. Lett, late Staff Instructor, Police Department was awarded the King's Police Medal.

Major P. F. Barton, Commanding the Gold Coast Volunteers was awarded the Colonial Auxilliary Forces Officers' Decoration.

OBITUARY.

The following deaths occurred during the year :—

Lieutenant S. Shaw, Gold Coast Regiment.

Colour-Sergeant F. T. Moth, Gold Coast Regiment.

Colour-Sergeant J. Roberts do.

Colour-Sergeant A. T. Thomson do.

Sergeant J. Willis, do.

Sergeant F. Gartside, do.

Battery Sergeant-Major F. Cross, do.

Mr. L. J. Muss, Deputy Comptroller of Customs.

Mr. J. W. Cattley, Assistant District Commissioner.

Mr. J. H. Thorley, Boilermaker, Railway.

Mr. T. W. M. Woods, Foreman of Works, Togoland Railway.

Mr. B. Burke, Pensioner.

Reverend J. E. Boggis, M.A. Incumbent of Trinity Church, Accra and Member of Board of Education of the Colony.

The s.s. "Burutu" which sailed from the Colony homeward bound in September was sunk in a collision with great loss of life. Amongst the passengers were the following officials of this Colony :—

The Honourable P. L. H. Archer, I.S.O., Comptroller of Customs.

Mr. H. Fenwick, Superintendent of Roads, Public Works Department.

Mr. W. Hurford, Foreman of Works, Public Works Department.

Mr. J. H. M. Witts, Fitter, Ice-making Plant.

Mr. G. R. Wadham, Platelayer, Railway.

Mr. A. F. Tompsett, District Station Master, Railway.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. O. Mitchell was appointed to the office of Comptroller of Customs in succession to Mr. P. L. H. Archer who died at sea on the s.s. "Burutu" on 3rd October, 1918.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The European establishment of the Colony and its Dependencies numbered 591 officers. Of this number 50 were seconded for military service in various theatres of war and in the Colony. 14 were seconded for civil duties in Togoland and 3 in East Africa.

THE GOLD COAST REGIMENT.

The close of the year 1917 still found the Gold Coast Regiment on active service in East Africa, for some fugitive remnants of the German forces had crossed the border into Portuguese territory and the regiment was selected to form a portion of the Port Amelia or PAM force. It was, in fact, the last unit of the West African Frontier Force to be withdrawn from that distant scene of operations where its reputation was second to that of no other unit of the East African Expeditionary Force as a whole. Eventually, however, its long exile was brought to a close in September, 1918.

Thus after 4 years practically continuous service in Togoland, the Cameroons and East Africa, the men who had done so much to enhance the reputation of this Colony returned to within measurable distance of their happy home.

The experiment of making use of their services in a field of operations several weeks journey overseas had been so amply justified, that the War Office asked for a Gold Coast Brigade to be raised for employment with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force. The formation of this Brigade was well under way when the collapse of the Turkish forces rendered its transport to so distant a field unnecessary. Nevertheless the year closed with a Gold Coast Brigade of several thousand men in being, the nucleus of which was a hundred or two stout hearts, the survivors of a war worn regiment.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE COLONY.

This Colony was peculiarly unfortunate during the later stages of the war in that cocoa, its chief product and source of wealth, was not placed on the priority list when restrictions in shipping were instituted owing to the submarine menace. The result was a general apathy amongst the farmers from which no amount of warning as to the effects of neglect served to rouse them. Nevertheless, the soil of this Colony appears to have an affinity for cocoa production which defies all the gloomy prognostications of the experts. Thus, in spite of beans left to rot on the trees and the consequent spread of disease which might be expected to spell disaster to the industry, there is every indication that the increase in shipping facilities which was initiated towards the end of 1918, on the cessation of hostilities, will serve to place the Gold Coast still

more firmly on a pedestal as the greatest cocoa-producing country in the world.

Despite the lean years, coincident with the slump in cocoa prices, there remained an accumulated wealth amongst natives of the upper class, whose style of living barely reflected the scarcity and vastly increased cost of imported European goods. Even the small farmer and labouring classes suffered no real hardship, though to some extent luxuries which in recent years had almost become necessities were denied them. Some good also came through a slackening of competition in the labour market: the police force, for instance, profited from this cause, as also through the necessities of the poorer literate class which has of recent years increased out of all proportion to the demand.

Mention of the latter class, amongst whom were found perhaps the greatest sufferers owing to the war, naturally raises the question of education. There is no more deserving individual in the Gold Coast than the young aspirant for clerical distinction whose sobriety and studiousness in earlier years are unfortunately sometimes offset by a lack of character which makes itself felt in later years. This lack of character is largely due to environment—the too acute competition for purely clerical appointments, which are the aim of probably 90 per cent. of the students at Government and subsidised schools, resulting in a method of imbibing letters and figures which may be described as 'sweating.' There is no worse enemy to the development of character than the crammer's method which commonly leads to re-action, once the goad is removed. Moreover an 'education' completed at 15 or 16 years of age, followed, as it commonly is, by disappointment in various degrees, is a still more severe handicap from the point of view we are considering. The trouble springs of course, from the tendency amongst primitive native communities to regard proficiency in reading and writing as the hall mark of a native gentleman, so that even those families which in former days handed down their skill in 'arts and crafts' from father to son are apt to desert their old pursuits in the fervent search for a 'literary' profession.

Amongst the brighter aspects of general conditions in the colony, note should be taken of the unswerving loyalty to the allied, or, as the natives themselves would have it, the British cause even during the black months of the German spring offensive; also the donations, no less generous than in previous years, to the Red Cross and other funds connected with the war.

Scarcely less creditable was the patience and fortitude with which the native community bore that terrible scourge, the influenza epidemic of September and October, which took its toll of every household and which seemed at the time a curse inexorable, unabating.

It would almost seem as if this curse was intended by the Almighty as a last trial to test the heart of man who, found staunch, was to be rewarded by the blessings of peace and returning prosperity at the close of an eventful year.

II.—FINANCIAL.

REVENUE.

The revenue for the year amounted to £1,298,674, being the lowest on record since 1912, and £325,450 less than in 1917.

The following table affords a more detailed comparison between 1917 and 1918:—

Head of Revenue.	1917.	1918.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs	893,785	619,973	—	273,812
Light Dues	1,501	1,315	—	186
Licences	63,732	45,420	—	18,312
Fees of Court &c. ..	60,191	71,621	11,430	—
Railways	494,338	453,250	—	41,088
Posts and Telegraphs ..	30,399	32,666	2,267	—
Rent of Govt. Lands ..	5,478	5,833	355	—
Interest	33,424	28,630	—	4,794
Miscellaneous	39,644	39,088	—	556
Land Sales	1,632	878	—	754
	£1,624,124	£1,298,674	£14,052	£339,502

Net Decrease £325,450

Comparing the figures in the above table for 1918 and 1917 we find, as might have been expected in view of the continuance and increased intensity of the war, a further decline in Customs notwithstanding an all round increase in the Import Tariff. With reduced imports and exports Railway receipts also naturally show a large falling off. Similarly there was a great decrease in the number of Spirit Licences taken out, which accounts for practically the entire decline under Licenses.

The increase under Fees of Court etc., is attributable chiefly to the re-imbursement by Togoland of the cost of the garrison maintained there (£10,142) and to an increase in Stamp Duties, the rates of which were raised during the year. The decrease under Interest and the increase under Post Office are partly accounted for by a transfer of the sub-head, Interest on Savings Bank Investments, from the former to the latter head. The other small increases and decreases call for no comment.

Customs and Railway receipts continued to represent the bulk of the revenue. The proportion which each bore during the last few years to the total revenue is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Customs.		Railway.		Other Sources.	
	Receipts.	Percentage to total revenue.	Receipts.	Percentage to total revenue.	Receipts.	Percentage to total revenue.
1912 ..	£735,470	60%	£329,399	27%	£165,981	13%
1913 ..	779,593	60%	357,329	27%	164,644	13%
1914 ..	768,829	58%	380,716	28%	182,168	14%
1915 ..	828,015	57%	445,898	30%	182,217	13%
1916 ..	1,132,000	62%	505,665	27%	198,324	11%
1917 ..	893,785	55%	494,338	30%	236,001	15%
1918 ..	619,973	48%	453,250	35%	225,451	17%

The revenue derived directly from the spirit trade in 1918 was £244,268 or 19% of the total revenue for the year, as compared with 28% in 1917. There has, in fact, been a steady decline in this percentage since 1913 when it was 45%. This is interesting in view of the recent decision to prohibit the sale of trade spirit in West Africa ; and, though such prohibition will inevitably entail a considerable loss of revenue, there is no longer any reason to anticipate serious financial embarrassment, more particularly as peace conditions have already begun to stimulate other sources of revenue.

Expenditure.

Actual expenditure for the year amounted to £1,369,486, which, as compared with the figure for 1917, shewed a decline of £541,793.

The following table affords a more detailed comparison :—

Heads of Expenditure.	1917.	1918.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. The Governor	£6,876	£5,853	—	1,023
2. Supreme Court ..	11,716	12,335	£619	—
3. Law Officers	4,495	3,795	—	700
4. Colonial Secretary's Office and Legislature	12,364	12,693	329	—
5. Printing Office ..	13,879	11,103	—	2,776
6. Political Administration	77,548	72,541	—	5,007
7. Treasury	16,635	13,907	—	2,728
8. Audit Department ..	5,114	5,540	426	—
9. Customs	37,480	31,035	—	6,445
10. Customs Preventive Service	12,484	12,347	—	137
11. Marine	3,380	2,649	—	731
12. Accra Harbour Maintenance	37,170	25,797	—	11,373
13. Railways	196,069	197,522	1,453	—
14. Posts and Telegraphs	55,573	65,368	9,795	—
15. Transport Department	5,014	5,851	837	—
16. Medical Department ..	58,413	59,886	1,473	—
17. Sanitation	57,012	57,613	601	—
18. Veterinary	680	842	162	—
19. Education	33,619	43,754	10,135	—
20. Agriculture	15,901	15,891	—	10
21. Forestry	1,992	1,163	—	829
22. Mines	2,320	2,535	215	—
23. Geological Survey ..	1,371	3,554	2,183	—
24. Gold Coast Regiment	85,119	82,403	—	2,716
25. Volunteers	1,872	1,479	—	393
26. Police	60,551	58,245	—	2,306
27. Prisons	26,576	28,736	2,160	—
28. Public Cemeteries ..	1,848	1,972	124	—
29. Northern Territories Constabulary ..	12,378	12,818	440	—
30. Miscellaneous Services	20,558	37,368	16,810	—
31. Pensions and Gratuities	24,878	26,362	1,484	—
32. Public Debt Charges ..	136,885	142,751	5,866	—
33. Public Works Dept. ..	62,770	57,563	—	5,207
34. Public Works Annually Recurrent ..	64,325	64,398	73	—
35. Accra Water Works Maintenance ..	7,337	9,240	1,903	—
Carried forward ..	1,172,202	1,186,909	57,088	42.381

Heads of Expenditure.	1917.	1918.	Increase.	Decrease.
Brought forward ..	£1,172,202	£1,186,909	£57,088	£42,381
36. Public Works Extraordinary	106,689	67,238	—	39,451
37. Railways-Capital Improvements ..	29,574	40,798	11,224	—
38. Posts and Telegraphs Extraordinary ..	7,116	2,526	—	4,590
39. Special Works	48,682	31,552	—	17,130
40. Repayment of Loans ..	15,000	20,000	5,000	—
41. War Contribution to Imperial Govt. ..	20,000	—	—	20,000
42. War Expenses ..	25,016	20,463	—	4,553
	£1,424,279	£1,369,486	£73,312	£128,105

Comparing the figures for 1918 and 1917 we find that ordinary expenditure increased by £14,707 from £1,172,202 to £1,186,909 and extraordinary expenditure decreased by £69,500 from £252,077 to £182,577. The only noteworthy increases under ordinary expenditure were under Posts and Telegraphs (an increase about £10,000 due chiefly to increase in cost of materials ;) Education (an increase of about the same amount, due to the taking over by the Government of the Basel Mission Schools); Miscellaneous Services (an increase of about £17,000 due to increased War Bonuses) and Public Debt Charges (an increase of about £5,600 due to provision having to be made for a full year's instalment of sinking fund on the 1914 loan). The various decreases under ordinary expenditure may be attributed to the non-filling of vacancies, non-receipt of indents, and general retrenchments, except that under Accra Harbour Maintenance which is due to the abandonment of sand-pumping operations. Of the heads of extraordinary expenditure all showed a decrease due to curtailment of programmes except Railways Capital Improvements and Repayment of Loans. The saving of the entire amount estimated for War Contribution to Imperial Government is owing to the temporary suspension of the contribution.

The yearly revenue and expenditure for the period 1914 to 1918 is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1914	£1,331,713	£1,755,850
1915	1,456,130	1,627,015
1916	1,835,989	1,465,946
1917	1,624,124	1,424,279
1918	1,298,674	1,369,486

LOAN WORKS STATEMENT.

There was no expenditure during the year charged to Loan Account as the total amount realized from loans raised to date had already been entirely expended. Expenditure, however, was continued on certain works which had not yet been completed and was defrayed from surplus funds. The appended statement shows particulars of this :—

	Provided out of Loan Funds.	Provided out of Revenue (surplus funds.)	Total Expenditure to end of 1918.
Seccondee-Coomassie Railway ..	£1,812,556	—	£1,812,556
Accra-Mangoase Railway	300,000	£95,264	395,264
Tarquah-Prestea-Broomassie Railway	135,000	26,837	161,837
Accra Harbour Works	158,000	125,682	283,692
Seccondee Harbour Works ..	168,312	61,406	229,718
Accra Water Works	200,000	58,501	258,501
Seccondee Water Works	156,817	49,661	206,478
	£2,930,685	£417,351	£3,348,036

All of the above items are now actually or practically completed. The Accra-Mangoase Railway has been extended northward as far as Tafo out of surplus funds, the expenditure on this account being £252,254.

Assets and Liabilities.

The excess of assets over liabilities on 1st January, 1918, was £862,710. On the 31st December it was reduced to £791,897 owing to the excess of expenditure over revenue that has been already noticed.

Excluding £500,000 invested in War Loan there was at 31st December, 1918, an available "liquid" balance of assets amounting to £130,000 approximately.

The public debt of the Colony was reduced during the year from £3,409,118 to £3,389,118 by the répayment of £20,000 to the Imperial Government.

The amount standing to the credit of the Sinking Fund for the amortisation of the funded portion of the Public Debt on 31st December, 1918, was £. 38,132. £31,630 contributions from general revenue and £10,436 interest on Sinking Fund investments having been added during the year.

Apart from investments on account of Sinking Fund which amounted to £288,132, the investments of the Government on 31st December, 1918, were £733,701—£500,000 of this was on account of surplus funds, the remainder being on account of amounts on deposit for special purposes.

Currency.

Silver coin received from the Currency Board and put into circulation during the year was as follows :—

Balance in hands of Currency Officer on 1st January, 1918	£218,000
Transferred from Note Redemption Fund	49,000
Received from Currency Board during year	287,200
	£554,200
Issued during the year	554,200
Balance in hands of Currency Officer on 31st December, 1918	£

No nickel coin was received during the year. The total face value of this coin imported from 1912 to 1917 inclusive was £10,567.

At the 31st December, 1918, West African Currency Notes to the value of £238,045 were in circulation, being an increase of £200,500 since 31st December, 1917, on which date the amount was £37,545 only. The denominations of these notes were as follows :—

	1918.	1917.
20/- Notes	£114,995	£24,495
10/- „	95,000	12,000
2/- „	28,050	1,050
	£238,045	£37,545

Besides the West African Notes referred to above at 31st December, 1918. a large amount of Imperial notes were in circulation. Of this amount £50,000 were issued by the Board on account of a temporary shortage in the supply of West African Notes.

BANKING.

The usual Government accounts at the various branches of the Bank of British West Africa Ltd. throughout the Colony were maintained during the year. Representatives of the Colonial Bank arrived in the Colony towards the close of 1916 and the Bank opened branches at Accra in February 1917 and at Seccondee in June 1917. Government opened accounts at both branches in September 1917 and these were also maintained during the year under review.

MUNICIPAL BODIES.

Town Councils are established at Accra, Cape Coast and Seccondee.

The following table shows their Revenue and Expenditure for the past five years :—

	1914.		1915.		1916.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Accra	11,156	11,340	13,108	11,516	13,848	13,403
Seccondee	5,521	5,551	5,247	5,223	5,690	5,324
Cape Coast	5,288	3,966	3,335	5,161	4,521	4,223

	1917.		1918.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£
Accra	13,986	15,766	13,454 (a)	13,251
Seccondee	5,923	5,564	6,180 (b)	6,089
Cape Coast ..	4,137	4,538	4,346 (c)	3,649

a. Includes Grant-in-aid of £3,600 from Government.

b. do. do. „ 1,250 „ „

c. do. do. „ 1,000 „ „

III.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

Imports.

The total value of all goods imported into the Colony during 1918 (excluding Bullion and Specie, the expenses thereon, and the value of free goods imported across the inland frontiers) amounted to £2,919,915 as against the corresponding figure of £3,219,099 for 1917—a decrease of £299,184 or 9%.

This total is made up of goods imported on behalf of the Colonial Government valued at £181,936 and Commercial imports (excluding Bullion, Specie, and free goods imported across the inland frontiers) valued at £2,737,979.

Imports on behalf of the Colonial Government show a decrease of £74,130 or 29% as compared with 1917—due entirely to economies in view of the declining Revenue and the difficulty of obtaining materials.

Commercial Imports (other than Bullion, Specie, and free goods imported across the inland frontiers) show a decrease of £226,475 or over 700. This small decrease, however, represents only a small proportion of the total decline in the value of imports. Were it not for the enormous increases in the price of commodities during the year the decrease shown would have been much greater.

The values of the various commodities imported during 1918 as compared with the figures for the previous year are recorded in detail in the annexed table " A."

TABLE "A."

THE FOLLOWING IS A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT FOR THE YEARS 1917 AND 1918.

Articles.	1917.		1918.		Increase in Value.	Decrease in Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
		£		£		
Ale and Porter (Gallons)	27,771	7,323	58,579	2[illegible],675	14,352	--
Apparel, Wearing	—	97,786	—	73,135	—	24,651
Beads	—	32,480	—	10,918	—	21,562
Beef and Pork (lbs.)	334,841	8,411	171,705	4,763	—	3,648
Brass and Copperware	—	6,020	—	3,343	—	2,677
Bread and Biscuits (cwts.)	1,735	3,998	278	814	—	3,184
Building Materials	—	71,262	—	75,530	4,268	—
Coal (tons)	31,800	132,980	10,663	55,332	—	77,648
Coopers' Stores	—	10,612	—	26,304	15,692	--
Cordage (cwts.)	7,595	58,393	4,817	52,730	—	5,663
Cotton Yarn and Twist (lbs.)	269,119	28,905	128,515	19,760	—	9,145
Cotton Goods other than Yarn & Twist (lbs.)	4,187,540	565,143	3,571,871	655,301	90,158	—
Earthernware	—	23,024	—	10,302	—	12,722
Flour (cwts.)	37,360	56,603	7,975	13,548	—	43,055
Furniture	—	37,900	—	16,616	—	21,284
Gunpowder (lbs.)	77,073	3,437	121,892	8,428	4,991	—
Guns and Pistols	6,087	24,273	1,745	10,461	—	13,812
Hardware	—	124,257	—	77,867	—	46,390
Lumber (Sup. Ft.)	1,921,814	28,559	2,544,614	59,861	31,302	—

TABLE A—*continued.*

Articles.	1917.		1918.		Increase in Value.	Decrease in Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Machinery	—	£100,231	—	£118,596	£18,365	—
Oil (Petroleum) (Gallons)	1,558,733	69,302	893,606	74,048	4,746	—
Perfumery	—	61,971	—	24,658	—	**£37.313**
Provisions	—	113,141	—	72,038	—	41,103
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ..	—	10,689	—	15,112	4,423	—
Rice (cwts.)	55,719	73,075	22,764	49,098	—	23,977
Salt (cwts.)	73,227	20,934	132,666	53,840	32,906	—
Silk Goods	—	7,128	—	6,357	—	771
Soap (cwts.)	39,907	58,267	39,003	88,691	30,424	—
Spirits (Gallons)	919,370	213,325	438,964	166,812	—	46,513
Sugar (cwts.)	16,109	38,324	1,683	4,680	—	33,644
Tobacco (including Cigars & Cigarettes)	—	82,494	—	95,331	12,837	—
Vehicles—Carriages and Carts (Number)	477	5,976	279	4,055	—	1,921
,, Motor Cars and Lorries (Number)	388	116,579	61	64,059	—	52,520
,, Motor Cycles (Number) ..	102	5,017	52	3,646	—	1,371
,, Other Cycles (Number) ..	550	7,208	185	4,468	—	2,740
Woollen Goods	—	5,881	—	5,484	—	397
Wines (Gallons)	27,366	16,450	13,119	10,941	—	5,509
Bullion and Specie	—	167,381	—		—	—
Other Articles (including Postal Parcels)	—	891,741	—	861,313	—	30,428
Total value of all Articles	—	3,386,480	—	*2,919,915	264,464	563,648

* Excluding Bullion and Specie.

Nett Decrease £299,184

The principal increases in Imports were :—

Cotton Goods excluding Yarn and Twist ..	£90,158	or 16%
Salt	32,906	„ 157%
Lumber	31,302	„ 110%
Soap	30,424	„ 52%
Machinery	18,365	„ 18%
Spirits (other kinds)	16,484	„ 66%
Cooper Stores	15,692	„ 148%
Ale and Porter	14,352	„ 196%
Tobacco unmanufactured	8,463	„ 26%

These are accounted for as follows :—

Cotton Goods—due solely to increased prices. The quantity imported was actually 15% less than in 1917.

Salt—The quantity imported in 1918 was only 81% more than in 1917. The remainder of the increase is due to increased prices. The increase in quantity was due to the fact that the exportation of the commodity from the United Kingdom was not restricted during the year.

Lumber—The increase in quantity was only 32%. The remainder of the increase was due to increased prices. The increase in quantity did not quite compensate for the decrease that occurred in 1917.

Soap—due solely to increased prices—The quantity imported was slightly less than in 1917.

Machinery—This was probably due entirely to increased prices.

Sprits—(other kinds). The quantity imported was 23% greater than in 1917. The remainder of the increase was in prices alone. The quantity imported was far below that imported in 1916.

Coopers Stores—The increase was probably in price alone. The value however is only slightly more than that of the imports for 1916.

Ale and Porter—The quantity imported shows an increase of 111%, but this does not compensate for the decrease that occurred in 1917. The remainder of the increase is due to prices.

Tobacco unmanufactured. The increase is solely in price. The quantity imported was actually 43% less than in 1917.

The principal decreases were :—

Coal	£77,648 or	58%
Spirits (Rum)	63,465 „	44%
Vehicles—Motor Cars and Lorries	52,520 „	45%
Hardware	46,390 „	37%
Flour	43,055 „	76%
Provisions	41,103 „	36%
Perfumery	37,313 „	60%
Sugar	33,644 „	88%
Wearing Apparel	24,651 „	25%
Rice	23,977 „	33%
Beads	21,562 „	66%
Furniture	21,284 „	56%
Guns and Pistols	13,812 „	57%
Earthenware	12,722 „	55%

These are accounted for as follows :—

Coal—due principally to the prohibitive price of Coal from the United Kingdom and the fact that local firewood was turned into a fairly satisfactory substitute on the Railways.

Rum, Motor Lorries, and Hardware—Due to lack of supplies and shipping facilities from the United States of America consequent on the United States of America joining in the War.

Flour—This followed another considerable decrease in 1917 and must be regarded also as one of the consequences of the United States of America joining in the War. Flour was one of the restricted articles of export from the United States of America during the year.

Provisions—due to what was practically prohibition of exports from the United Kingdom and the indequacy of substitutes from the United States of America.

Perfumery—due to the difficulty of obtaining supplies from the United Kingdom.

Sugar—Another consequence of the United States of America joining in the War.

Wearing Apparel—due to the difficulty of obtaining supplies from the United Kingdom.

Rice—due to the difficulty of obtaining supplies from the United Kingdom and United States of America.

Beads, Furniture, Guns and Pistols and Earthenware—due to the difficulty of obtaining supplies from the United Kingdom.

From the above it will be seen that all the decreases were due to causes directly connected with the War.

The following comparison between the percentage of decrease in quantities and those of decrease in values of certain imported goods as compared with 1917 is interesting. It calls for no explanation.

	Decrease per cent. in quantity.	Decrease per cent. in value.
Beef and Pork	49%	43%
Bread and Biscuits	84%	80%
Coal	66%	58%
Cordage	37%	10%
Flour	79%	76%
Rice	59%	33%
Spirits—Rum	57%	44%
Sugar	90%	88%
Wines Sparkling	59%	28%
„ Still	51%	36%

The following two tables also—the first showing increases per cent. in quantities and values and the second showing decreases per cent. in quantities but increases per cent. in value—may not be without interest.

	Increase per cent. in quantity.	Increase per cent. in value.
Ale, Beer and Porter	111%	196%
Gunpowder	57%	145%
Lumber	32%	110%
Salt	81%	157%
Spirits other	23%	66%

Articles which show an increase in value but a decrease in quantity.

	Decrease per cent. in quantity.	Increase per cent. in value.
Cotton Goods (excluding Yarn and Twists)	15%	16%
Oils Petroleum	43%	7%
Soap	2%	52%
Spirits Gin and Geneva	41%	1%
Cigars	64%	3%
Cigarettes	12%	11%
Tobacco unmanufactured ..	43%	26%

The Commercial Imports for the six years ending with 1918 were valued as follows :—

1913	.. £3,250,673
1914	.. 3,158,171
1915	.. 3,116,686
1916	.. 4,881,920
1917	.. 2,964,453
1918	.. 2,636,47

The annexed table " B " shows the value of imports (exclusive of specie) derived from the principal supplying countries in 1918 and each of the five preceding years, and the percentages arrived at by comparing the several figures with the total imports for the year.

TABLE "B."

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE VALUE OF IMPORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) DERIVED FROM THE PRINCIPAL SUPPLYING COUNTRIES IN 1917 AND EACH OF THE FOUR PRECEDING YEARS, AND THE PERCENTAGES ARRIVED AT BY COMPARING THE SEVERAL FIGURES WITH THE TOTAL IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR.

Country of Origin.	1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.	
	Value.	Percentage of Total.	Value.	Percentage of Total.	Value.	Percentage of Total.	Value.	Percentage of Total.	Value.	Percentage of Total.	Value.*	Percentage of Total.
	£		£		£		£		£		£	
United Kingdom ..	2,468,604	70%	2,660,68[illegible]	74%	2,734,991	79%	3,800,765	75%	2,235,439	69%	2,125,002	73%
Germany	386,670	11%	289,288	8%	9,839	—	128	—	—	—	—	—
France	44,299	1%	32,979	1%	37,285	1%	77,089	2%	56,429	2%	17,517	—
United States of America	251,742	7%	270,176	8%	349,100	10%	751,225	15%	723,182	22%	615,673	21%
Holland	189,165	5%	170,816	5%	199,644	6%	217,976	4%	81,783	3%	47,065	2%
Nigeria	3,535	1%	24,31[illegible]	1%	36,35[illegible]	1%	75,902	2%	60,413	2%	44,565	2%
Other Foreign Countries	124,964	4%	121,67[illegible]	3%	95,588	3%	81,759	2%	56,801	2%	59,636	2%
Other British Colonies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,471	—	6,998	—

*Exclusive of Bullion and Specie.

This table shows that whereas in 1916 the United Kingdom contributed 75 per cent. (in value) of our imports, this percentage dropped to 69 per cent. in 1917 and again rose to 73 per cent in the return for the period now under review.

Reference has been made to the importation of Spirits into the Colony, and to the revenue derived therefrom in the Financial Section of this Report.

No other feature of the Import Trade of the Colony during 1917 calls for special mention.

EXPORTS.

The total value of all Exports (excluding gold Auriferous by-products and Specie) from the Colony during 1918 amounted to £2,641,927.

Of this amount £1,460 represents the value of exports made on behalf of Government whilst the value of Commercial Exports exclusive of gold Auriferous by—products and Specie was £2,640,467, a decrease of £1,147,802 or 30 per cent. from the corresponding figures for 1917.

The various items in the list of Exports are analysed in the annexed Table " C " which shews the quantities and the values as compared with those for the previous year.

TABLE "C."

THE FOLLOWING IS A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT FOR THE YEARS 1916, 1917 AND 1918.

ARTICLES.	1916.		1917.		1918.		Increase in value	Decrease in value.
		£		£				
Cocoa (Tons)	72,161	3,847,720	90,964	3,146,851	66,343	1,796,985	—	1,349,866
Kola Nuts (lbs.)	6,760,898	130,566	11,984,645	239,134	13,254,538	262,144	23,010	—
Copra (Tons)	633	14,384	736	19,916	99	2,772	—	17,144
Auriferous By-Products (lbs.)*	101,377	41,262	37,501	22,316	—	—	—	—
Lumber—Native Timber (Sup. Ft.)	10,334,793	93,980	7,481,468	69,128	14,680,823	137,649	68,521	—
Palm Kernels Tons)	5,857	85,899	4,768	74,911	8,933	152,921	78,010	—
Palm Oil (Gallons	450,360	38,299	198,900	24,770	670,867	83,689	58,919	—
Rubber (lbs.)	2,215,973	78,865	2,961,204	110,272	1,391,097	57,006	—	53,266
Specie*	—	239,772	—	834,507	—	—	—	—
Other Articles	—	44,912	—	104,637	—	146,305	41,668	—

* Figures not published in Blue Book for 1918.

The principal items showing an increase in the value of the quantities exported as compared with the previous year were as follows :—

Palm Kernels.—(Increase of £78,010 or 104 per cent. in value and of 4,165 tons or 87 per cent. in quantity). This is due partly to the slump in the Cocoa market which turned the natives more to the Palm industries, partly to the increased prices obtainable, and partly to the fact that throughout the year Palm products were given a privileged position as regards space on steamers. Palm Kernel exports this year have reached the highest figure since 1913 but it is to be feared that with the revival of the Cocoa market Palm products will be neglected again. Practically all went to the United Kingdom.

Palm Oil.—(Increase in value £58,919 or 238 per cent. and increase of 471,967 gallons or 237 per cent. in quantity). The remarks about Palm Kernels apply to Palm oil also except that in the case of the latter there was no increase in price. All went to the United Kingdom.

Lumber.—(Increase of £68,521 or 99 per cent. in value and of 7,199,355 super feet or 96 per cent. in quantity). This is only a partial revival of a trade which since the outbreak of War had suffered enormously. The revival was due partly to the greater number of schooners of all nationalities available to carry timber to the United States of America—practically the only market during the year—and partly to a greater demand for the product in the United States of America for making Aeroplane propellers.

Kola Nuts.—(Increase in value £23,010 or 10 per cent. increase in quantity 1,269,893 lbs. or 11 per cent.). This is due to the regularity with which the Coasting Steamer Service was maintained with Nigeria—the principal market throughout the year.

The principal items showing a decrease in the value of quantities exported as compared with the previous year were as follows :—

Cocoa.—(Decrease of £1,349,866 or 43 per cent. in value and of 24,621 tons or 27 per cent. in quantity). The whole of this decrease is accounted for by the difficulty of obtaining shipping.

For reasons of national importance, ships were compelled to give preference to freights of Palm Oil, Kernels and Ground Nuts, and when such freights were available, they were not permitted to take Cocoa. This resulted in homeward-bound vessels passing the Gold Coast laden with Oil Produce from Nigeria, with consequent loss to our Cocoa Trade.

The United States of America took nearly one third of the year's exports, as against about one-eighth of those of 1916. France took less than in 1916. The quantity taken by the United Kingdom was slightly in excess of that taken in 1916, which must be attributed to heavy shipments having been made prior to the restrictions on Cocoa imports into the United Kingdom coming into operation.

The amount collected as Export duty on cocoa during 1918 amounted to £131,097 as compared with £212,045 in 1917. (In 1916, however, it must be remembered that this duty came into force only on October 1st). In 1917 too this revenue was affected by a reduction of the duty from ¼d. to ⅕d. per lb. as from the 1st December. This reduction was conceded in fulfilment of a promise made when the duty was first imposed, that if prices sank so low as to cause hardship to the cocoa farmer, the amount of the duty would be reconsidered. The reduction is estimated to have cost the Revenue of 1918 £31,000.

Rubber.—(Decrease in value £53,266 or 48 per cent. Increase in quantity 1,570,107 lbs. or 53 per cent.). This was due to the prohibition of the importation of rubber into the United Kingdom during the greater part of the year due in turn to shortage of shipping. The United States of America took a considerably increased quantity as compared with 1917, but this fell far short of compensation for the loss in the United Kingdom market.

Copra.—(Decease £17,144 or 86 per cent in value and 637 tons or 87 per cent. in quantity). This was due principally to the difficulty of getting ships to call at Quittah the principal port for the shipment of the product.

It is not easy to account for these decreases, since prices stood higher than ever before, and there was no lack of demand. The depression of the Cocoa-market should have the effect of stimulating the trade in this particular quarter, but that effect has clearly not been attained as yet.

The values of the total exports (exclusive of specie) sent to the principal consuming countries in 1918 and each of the five preceding years are shown in the annexed Table "D."

TABLE "D."

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE VALUE OF EXPORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) SENT TO THE PRINCIPAL CONSUMING COUNTRIES IN 1918 AND EACH OF THE FIVE PRECEDING YEARS, AND THE PERCENTAGES ARRIVED AT BY COMPARING THE SEVERAL FIGURES WITH THE TOTAL IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR.

Country of Origin.	1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.	
	Value.	Percentage of Total.	Value.	Percentage of Total.	Value.	Percentage of Total.	Value.	Percentage of Total.	Value.	Percentage of Total.	Value.	Percentage of Total.
	£		£		£		£		£		£	
United Kingdom ..	3,416,637	68%	3,028,997	68%	4,370,377	75%	3,453,888	62%	3,588,743	65%	1,243,810	47%
Germany	899,468	17%	554,632	12%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	455,583	9%	528,780	12%	963,634	16%	1,374,815	24%	666,249	12%	67,369	3%
United States of America	101,055	2%	93,383	2%	329,466	6%	603,772	12%	1,005,204	18%	971,079	37%
Nigeria	145,023	3%	141,968	3%	139,247	2%	130,913	2%	242,736	4%	272,260	10%
Other British Colonies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,036	—	26,873	1%
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,450	—	60,536	2%

Exclusive of Bullion, Specie, Gold and Auriferous by Products.

Total Trade.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Colony (excluding Bullion, Specie, Gold and Auriferous by-products) amounted to £5,547,659—a decrease of £1,444,996 or 21% as compared with the corresponding figure for 1917. Add to this the total value of dutiable imports and exports across the inland frontier, £14,183, and we get £5,561,842 as the total value of the trade of the Colony during the year, a decrease of £1,446,876 or 21% as compared with 1917. Again deducting from this the value of Government Imports and Exports, £183,396 we get the figure £5,378,446 as representing the total Commercial trade of the Colony (excluding Gold, Specie and Bullion of course) a decrease of £1,372,856 or 20%.

Principal Imports.

The following table gives the value of imports and exports which passed through the principal ports of the Colony during 1918 :—

	Imports. £*	*Exports.* £*	*Total.* £*
Seccondee	1,176,243	733,442	1,909,685
Accra	1,030,909	1,295,939	2,326,848
Winnebah	140,788	173,483	314,271
Saltpond	100,341	143,011	243,352
Cape Coast	128,502	88,103	216,605
Addah	41,102	38,422	79,594
Quittah	111,993	2,927	114,920
Axim	27,259	107,623	134,882
Appam	3,583	15,902	19,485
Half Assinie	41,083	36,945	78,028

*Exclusive of Bullion, Specie, Gold and Auriferous by-products.

A diminution in the trade of the smaller ports is particularly noticeable and is due to a certain disinclination which has naturally been manifested by masters of vessels, since the quantity of shipping available fell below normal requirements, to call at the smaller ports where lading facilities are limited and slow, and where delay would in consequence be involved. Steamers to the number of 210 with a tonnage of 488,366 entered the ports of the Colony during the year as compared with 313 having a tonnage of 705,584 in 1917. This decline is smaller than would have been expected in view of the serious destruction of shipping which has taken place.

The following table shows the total shipping entering the ports of the Colony during the last six years.

	Steam Vessels.		*Sailing Vessels.*	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
1913	692	1,511,197	1	851
1914	637	1,413,009	1	751
1915	354	818,356	8	7,259
1916	340	766,315	20	16,331
1917	313	705,584	23	16,902
1918	210	488,366	46	50,819

The nationality of the vessels which entered the Ports of the Colony during 1916, 1917 and 1918 is shewn in the following table:—

Nationality.	1916.		1917.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	283	642,346	262	609,449
French	55	122,237	41	82,781
Spanish	—	—	1	1,257
Norwegian	1	14	5	5,322
Greek	—	—	2	3,989
Danish	—	—	3	3,450
Portuguese	—	—	3	1,009
U.S.A.	21	18,049	19	15,229
Total	360	782,646	336	722,486

Nationality.	1918.	
	No.	Tons.
British	206	476,377
French	13	25,769
Danish	1	1,100
Portuguese	5	5,113
Spanish	1	1,257
Canadian	1	762
Italian	6	8,950
American	22	18,020
Russian	1	1,837
Total	256	539,185

Spirits.	Gallons.
Total Gallons imported	438,964
Total Gallons entered for Home Consumption .. .. ,,	452,269
Gallonage at 100 Degrees converted from Liquid Gallons varying in Strength .. .. ,,	209,896
Declared value	£166,312
Revenue derived from Duties	£201,974

Confidential Supplement on Gold, Bullion and Specie Imported and Exported during 1918.

The total value of Specie imported during the year amounted to £336,284 as compared with £165,962 in 1917—an increase of £170,322 or 103%.

2. The total value of Bullion imported during the year amounted to £1,392 as compared with £1,419 in 1917 a decrease of £27 or 2%.

3. The total value of Specie exported during the year amounted to £446,358 as compared with £834,507 in 1917 a decrease of £388,149 or 47%.

4. The total value of Gold and Auriferous by-Products exported during the year amounted to £1,384,640 as compared with £1,740,799 in 1917 a decrease of £356,159 or 21%.

Mining.

The average number of labourers employed daily by the Mining and Dredging Companies was 13,918 as compared with 16,419 in 1917. There was a considerable shortage of labour during the second half of the year due partly to the influenza epidemic and partly to the labourers leaving the mines to work on the transport of the Cocoa crop.

Of these labourers 13,582 were natives and 336 were Europeans.

The number of deaths from accidents during the year was 41. The death rate from accidents was 2·95 per 1000, as compared with 1.88 per 1000 in 1917.

In addition to gold mining, the Manganese deposits on the Dagwin Extension Concessions were worked throughout the year, and 30,292 tons were shipped

Very large deposits of Manganese ore have now been located on these two Concessions.

Agriculture.

Cocoa :—The continued depression in the cocoa market led to a still more pronounced neglect of farms, and even to wholesale abandonment in the remoter districts where the cost of transport to the nearest buying centre commonly exceeded the price paid for the produce. The Director of Agriculture estimates that, as regards the 1917—18 crop, probably not more than three fourths was gathered and only one half sold. Moreover, the belief expressed in last year's report that a reduction in output was tending to an improvement in preparation of the beans has not been justified in the light of another year's experience. Owing partly, no doubt, to the general apathy, little success has hitherto attended the experiment of appointing local cocoa instructors under the nominal supervision of the Amanhene or Headchiefs of Ashanti and the Eastern Province ; and there is no immediate prospect of any improvement in the quality of the Gold Coast variety of this produce which has unfor-

tunately earned an unenviable reputation in this respect. Nevertheless, so far as can be judged, the 1918 crop was scarcely less plentiful than that of 1917 which constituted a record; while there is scant reason to doubt that the somewhat inferior bean of this Colony will continue to find a ready market in Europe. Experiments in intensive cultivation by the Agricultural Department on previously abandoned or neglected native plots have been most successful, and serve to shew what might possibly be done by compulsory methods of cultivation in the event of a serious crisis. It is to be hoped however, that example and encouragement will by degrees lead to similar results. Unfortunately the present haphazard method of shipping makes differentiation between good and bad cocoa difficult, so that prices are not as a rule dependent on quality, and thus active encouragement is lacking.

The formation of local growers associations has been a recent feature and deserves encouragement, for there is little doubt that the farmers have been unmercifully exploited of late years by the buyers.

The attempt to create interest in the local preparation of chocolate and cocoa butter made little or no progress during the year; and now that shippers are more eager to compete for the raw article, there is even less prospect of success for this venture.

Palm Products:—The export of these products which in recent years has steadily declined owing to the greater lucrativeness of the cocoa industry has found its opportunity in the recent set back to its despoiler. It also found encouragement during 1918 in the enhanced demand for oil palm products in Europe and their classification as priority cargo. It is to be feared, however that so far at least as native farmers are concerned, this revival of activity is only temporary and that reaction will set in as soon as the cocoa industry resumes its normal stride, since under ordinary local conditions cocoa is more easily produced and has a higher unit value.

The best hope, therefore, of re-establishing the oil plam industry in this colony on its former prosperous footing seems to lie in the extension of operations by European Companies, engaged in plantation and in the extraction of the products by machinery. There are at present two such companies which have carried on during the war in spite of difficulties in obtaining personnel and plant, and which appear to have met with a certain measure of success.

Cola, also profited by the depressed state of the cocoa market. There is a great demand for cola nuts in Northern Nigeria.

One European plantation company has a considerable area in bearing and, it is understood, has latterly been exporting the Cola nuts direct to Kano. Otherwise the trade is in the hands of Hausas and natives of the Northern Territories. The seeds or nuts are mostly exported in a fresh state, and there is only a small trade in dried nuts which are bought by mercantile firms and shipped to Europe.

Plantations of Cola are a comparatively recent feature at the various Agricultural stations where the white or king Cola, the seeds of which are worth three to four times as much as the ordinary variety, is now cultivated.

Coconuts :—Encouragement has been given to the export of Copra by propaganda, distribution of seeds for coconut plantations and the offer of a bonus of £2 for every 150 palms successfully planted out. It is disappointing to have to record that not a single application for the bonus has yet been received. There has, however, been a considerable increase in plantation in Quittah district. So long as cocoa proves successful, the coconut will probably not receive the attention it deserves in inland districts; but there is more hope of its value being recognised on the littoral where fishermen can conveniently and with much profit combine this industry with their premier occupation.

Rubber :—The days when this Colony was the largest rubber-producing country in the British Empire have long since faded away, and now there is every indication of the wild rubber industry becoming extinct in the near future, owing chiefly to the fact that native methods of production cannot compete with European methods established in other tropical countries. This refers more particularly to the indigenous Funtumia rubber. Para rubber trees, with which experiments have been made at the Agricultural stations during the last few years and which has been planted by several European companies, as well as by natives, is found to give a much better yield. The Director of Agriculture also reports some improvement in the preparation of rubber generally by native farmers. But there is no sign of any widespread revival of interest in rubber export.

Food crops :—The scarcity of imported European provisions continued to enhance the value of native foodstuffs, and prices ruled high chiefly owing to the activities of middlemen.

This applies particularly to yams and vegetables generally which find so ready a market amongst Europeans, as well as amongst natives.

The Maize crop, also devoted to local consumption, was not so good as usual owing to two abnormally dry months in July and August.

Rice was again grown more extensively, owing principally to the enterprise of immigrants from Sierra Leone and Liberia who are used to its cultivation. This is a staple food in certain parts, and there seems no reason why it should not be grown before long in sufficient quantities to cut out the imported article which is becoming very dear and is not always procurable.

Cinnamon bark :—Samples were sent to the Imperial Institute from four Agricultural stations, and besides being reported on in detail, were the subject of the following general remarks :—

" The results of this investigation show that these cinnamon barks from the Gold Coast are of very good quality, as they furnish a high yield of oil which contains a large percentage of cinnamic aldehyde. In both these respects the barks are superior to Ceylon cinnamon bark."

Horticulture:—There was as usual a large distribution of decorative plants and seedlings. As the result of recent efforts in this respect, the European reservations and surroundings at Accra and elsewhere now present a very pleasing contrast to their bare aspect of a few years ago. A large number of plants were supplied to natives, shewing that their aesthetic taste is developing. The number of students who attended classes in Agriculture at the five stations of the Department during the year was 188. One King Edward VII Scholarship (value £30, tenable for three years) was awarded in Agriculture.

WORK CONDUCTED AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE DURING THE YEAR 1918 FOR THE COLONY OF THE GOLD COAST.

Reports on the following subjects were furnished during the year as the result of investigations conducted in the Scientific and Technical Research Department.

Cinnamon bark.—A sample of cinnamon bark prepared from trees grown experimentally at the Tarquah Agricultural Station had a less delicate aroma than Ceylon cinnamon bark but yielded on distillation a higher percentage of oil, *viz.*—1.48 per cent. The oil was of excellent quality and was valued at about 5s. per oz. in London (February 1918). The value of the bark would have been about 1s. per ℔. on the same date. Samples were also sent later in the year from Assuantsi, Coomassie and Aburi, and the yields of oil therefrom were found to be somewhat higher than the yields from the previous sample from Tarquah.

It was suggested by the Imperial Institute that a few cwt. of the bark should be forwarded for distillation trials on larger scale in order that the yield of oil under commercial conditions might be determined.

Indigo.—Specimens of a plant from which indigo is prepared by the natives in the Northern Territories were forwarded to the Imperial Institute by the Director of Agriculture. The plant was identified at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, as *Lonchocarpus cyanescens*, Benth., which is well known as a source of native indigo in West Africa. The Imperial Institute had previously examined the leaves of this plant from Sierra Leone and a reference was supplied to an article in the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute (Vol. V (1907), p. 129) giving the results of the investigation.

A number of enquiries relating to the products and industries of the Gold Coast were dealt with by the Technical Information Bureau during the year.

At the request of the Gold Coast Government full particulars, including illustrations and prices, were furnished of suitable hand machines for husking rice, an operation which had previously been carried out by the natives with a pestle and mortar.

The Imperial Institute was consulted as to difficulties which were being experienced in the Colony owing to the prohibition of the export of wooden tool handles from the United Kingdom. In reply to this enquiry particulars were supplied regarding woods occurring in the Gold Coast likely to be suitable for making such handles.

Information regarding Cohune nuts, a product of Central America, was furnished to enquirers desiring to cultivate the Cohune palm in the Gold Coast. In one case the object in view was the production of oil for burning in the lamps used in the gold mines, palm oil not having proved satisfactory in native hands. As it is not known whether the Cohune palm would grow successfully in the Gold Coast it was suggested that the difficulty experienced in the use of palm oil could be overcome by making certain modifications in the lamps and the method of using them.

Other subjects relating to the Gold Coast which were dealt with included; cocoa and cocoa cultivation; palm nut cracking machines; palm oil machinery; kola nuts; Ogea gum; and petroleum. General information relating to the Colony, its climate, resources, etc., was also supplied to enquirers.

Publications.

An article on Cinnamon Bark from the Gold Coast was published in the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute for 1918.

Gold Coast Court.

The Court is in occupation by the War Office, but representations have been made with a view to its early release.

IV.—LEGISLATION.

During the year 1918 forty Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council, of which the following are those of more general interest:—

No. 1 of 1918.—The Enemy Property control and disposal (Extension of Powers) Ordinance, 1918 was passed in order to provide for the liquidation of firms and concerns of enemy association not being technically corporations of enemy character. Under this Ordinance the liquidation of the Basel Mission Factory and the Basel Mission Society was undertaken.

No. 2 of 1918.—The Recovery of Money Loans Ordinance, 1918 extends the powers of the Courts to re-open money-lending transactions brought before them, with a view to affording effective equitable relief to debtors victimized by harsh and unconscionable bargains. Section 3 of the Ordinance follows the purport of the Money Lenders Act, 1900 of the Imperial Parliament (63 and 64 Vict. Chap. 51).

No. 10 of 1918.—The Alien Missionaries and Teachers Restriction Ordinance, 1918 prescribes the limitations under which alien missionaries and teachers are allowed to enter the Colony and to work in it. The general principle of the Ordinance is that no alien missionary or teacher shall enter the Colony except with the Governor's consent.

Penalties are provided for any infraction of the provisions of the Ordinance; and power is also taken to deport offenders.

No. 11 of 1918.—The Oaths Ordinance, 1918 repeals the former law relating to Promissory Oaths, and makes fresh provision in that respect. Section 17 of the Ordinance prescribes the form and manner in which oaths may be taken, and inter alia follows the Oaths Act, 1909 of the Imperial Parliament (9 Edw. VII. Chap. 39) in rendering the unhygienic practice of "kissing the book" no longer obligatory.

Subsection (4) of the same section declares the officers who by law are authorized to administer oaths and to perform certain notarial functions.

No. 16 of 1918.—The Stamp Ordinance, 1889, Amendment Ordinance, 1918 effects a general increase in the stamp fees in accordance with the scale set forth in the new Schedule; this increase being effected for the purpose of raising additional revenue.

No. 22 of 1918.—The Concessions Ordinance, 1900, Amendment Ordinance, 1918.

Section 2 of this Ordinance directs that notice of a concession shall be served on the owners and occupiers of lands contiguous to the area comprised in the concession; the object being to enable their representations to be preferred without delay if it shall appear that any land of such owners or occupiers has been improperly included in the area granted by such concession.

Section 3 directs the Concessions Court to give attention to the questions whether a concession area includes any fetish land, and what the effection the interest of the grantor or concessionaire of the existence thereon of such fetish land may be.

No. 25 of 1918.—The Supreme Court Ordinance, 1876, Further Amendment Ordinance, 1918.

Section 3 of this Ordinance provides that from the first day of January, 1919 no person other than a Law Officer shall practise as a solicitor unless he shall first have taken out an annual licence to practise. This provision is enforced by a penalty of fifty pounds, and also by imposing on practitioners contravening it certain disabilities, which measure has been adapted from that laid down in section 39 of the Stamp Act, 1870 of the Imperial Parliament (33 and 43 Vict. Chap. 97).

No. 26 of 1918.—The Patents Ordinance, 1916, Amendment Ordinance, 1918 provides for petitions relating to patents to be lodged at the office of the Registrar of Patents at Accra instead of being sent to the Colonial Secretary as at present. This modification of practice will prove of general convenience both to the public and to the departments concerned.

No. 27 of 1918.—The Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1918 makes provision for the prevention of the spread of epizoötic disease. The desir-

ability of its enactment had been emphasized by the local prevalence of cattle plague which had already led to widespread fatality among cattle in the Colony.

Certain epizoötic diseases are named in section 2 of the Ordinance, and by section 3 the Governor in Council is authorized to add to them, if necessary, as occasion may require.

Section 5 of the Ordinance requires a Veterinary Authority to be notified of any cases or suspected cases of epizoötic disease, and section 6 provides for the isolation of infected animals.

Sections 8 and 9 of the Ordinance provide for the inspection by a Veterinary Authority of animals suspected to be infected, and also for the performance of autopsies where that course is thought desirable; while section 10 defines the powers of a Veterinary Authority with respect to disinfection, destruction, and so on.

Under section 4 of the Ordinance the Governor in Council has power to proclaim "infected areas;" and section 11 lays down the provisions which will thereupon apply to such areas. These include registration of owners and animals, and also restriction on the movements of animals with respect to their entering and leaving such areas.

Section 14 provides for payment of compensation in approved cases to persons who may have sustained loss by reason of measures taken under the provisions of the Ordinance.

No. 28 of 1918.—The Legal Documents (restriction on preparation) Ordinance, 1918.

The purport of this Ordinance is to prevent unqualified persons from preparing for gain legal instruments relating to land.

No. 34 of 1918.—The West African Currency Notes Ordinance, 1918 provides for the making of legal tender in the Gold Coast Colony the currency notes issued by the West African Currency Board; and Ordinance No. 39 of 1918, namely the Currency Offences Ordinance, 1918, makes provision with the object of preventing acts tending to depreciate such currency notes as also the Imperial Treasury Notes which are likewise legal tender in the Gold Coast Colony.

No. 35 of 1918.—The Boy Scouts Association Ordinance, 1918.

Section 3 prohibits the unauthorized public use of the uniform and other equipment of the Association.

Section 4 prohibits Boy Scouts, unless otherwise so lawfully entitled, from passing themselves off as Police Officers, or as officers of the Government or of any native authority or tribunal.

Section 5 prohibits the unauthorized organization of any body passing themselves off as Boy Scouts or as otherwise connected with the Boy Scouts Association.

No· 40 of 1918.—The Basel Mission Ordinance, 1918 provides for the transfer of the properties of the Basel Mission Society and of the Basel Mission Factory to other bodies of British character and association. A proportion of the profits of the commercial business is impressed with a trust for charitable purposes and enterprises in the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti.

ASHANTI.

During the year 1918 fifteen Ordinances were enacted with respect to Ashanti. Several of these were enacted for the purpose of applying to Ashanti various Ordinances of the Gold Coast Colony.

Apart from these, Ordinance No. 3 of 1918, namely the Oaths (Ashanti) Ordinance, 1918, makes with respect to Ashanti a provision similar to that made by the Oaths Ordinance of the Gold Coast Colony (No. 11 of 1918), to which reference has already been made.

Ordinance No. 8 of 1918.—The Ashanti Administration Ordinance, 1902, (Sixth Further Amendment) Ordinance, 1918, provides for the appointments of a professional lawyer to be Circuit Judge with jurisdiction throughout Ashanti; a measure which marks a step forward in the development of the Administration of Ashanti.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES OF THE GOLD COAST.

During the year 1918 nine Ordinances were enacted with respect to the Protectorate; but of these the only one seeming to deserve present mention is the Oaths (Northern Territories) Ordinance, 1918, No. 4 of 1918, the general purport of which is similar to that of the Ordinances of the Gold Coast Colony, and of Ashanti, No. 11 of 1918 and No. 3 of 1918 respectively; reference to which has been made above.

V.—EDUCATION.

The schools under the management of Missionary bodies which are subject to inspection by Officers of the Education Department and which receive grants-in-aid from public funds numbered at the close of the year 186. There were eighteen schools under direct Government control. Of this total of 204 Government and Assisted schools, 28 were open to boys only, six were for girls only, 142 were open to both boys and girls, the remaining 28 being infant schools.

In 1917 the deportation of all Basel Missionaries of German Nationality took place. During Feburary and March of 1918 the remaining members of the Mission, whether of allied or British nationality were deported. From the beginning of February the Basel Mission Schools were temporarily taken over by the Education Department which also exercised some supervision over Congregational affairs until the arrival of a representative of the Scottish Mission at the end of February.

The following is a comparative table showing the number and denominations of the schools inspected during the year, and the enrolment of pupils under each Denomination :—

Description of School.	No. of school.	Enrolment.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
A. M. E. Zionist Mission	5	760	89	849
Former Bremen Mission	25	1,528	327	1,855
Church of England Mission	4	612	54	666
Government	18	3,278	546	3,824
Roman Catholic Mission	31	3,158	274	3,432
Scottish Mission (former Basel Mission)	80	5,851	2,187	8,038
Wesleyan Mission	40	6,838	951	7,789
Secondary	1	43	—	43
Total	204	22,068	4,428	26,496

†Including all the Schools which were formerly under the control of the Bremen Mission but which have been temporarily taken over by the Government.

The total number of pupils enrolled upon the registers of schools supported by contributions from the public funds during the year 1917, was 26,496 which exceeds the number on record for any previous year, and which constitutes an increase of 4,772 over the number for 1917. Moreover, the average attendance during 1918 shows an increase which is even greater in proportion than the large increase in the enrolment.

The Grant-in-aid, paid to schools on the Assisted List together with the salaries of the teachers of the Scottish and former Bremen Missions, amounted to £18,243, an increase of £7,292 on the amount paid to Mission Schools in the previous year.

The total Estimated expenditure by the Government on Education in the Colony and it Dependencies in 1918 amounted to £38,085, an excess of £4,465 over the expenditure in 1917. This increase arose mainly in respect of the upkeep of the former Basel Mission Schools.

At the Government Training College for Teachers at Accra, there were sixty-nine Students in residence during the year, and at the Government Technical School forty-four.

VI.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals and Asylum.

During the year 1,903 Europeans and 56,724 natives were treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of the Colony as compared with 1,555 and 53,318 respectively in the previous year.

The number of patients admitted into the Accra lunatic Asylum during the year was 35 males and seven females. The number discharged was 17 males and three females The daily average number of inmates was 130·2 as compared with 113·5 in 1917.

VII.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

Police.

The total strength of the Police Force of all ranks on the 31st of December, 1918 was 1,086 made up as follows :—

General Police	346
Escort Police	566
Railway Police	94
Marine Police	9
Recruits	36
Disciplinary Staff &c. ..	35
	1,086

This force is distributed in the Colony and Ashanti (separate provision being made for the policing of the Northern Territories by means of the Northern Territories Constabulary, as to which information is contained in the annual report on the Northern Territories).

The total number of recruits enlisted in 1918 was 303 as compared with 450 in 1917, and the casualties from death, desertion, discharge, resignation and dismissals amounted to 383 as against 360 in 1917.

During the year under review a more than usually large number of literate recruits enlisted in the Force, the lower ranks of which benefited considerably thereby. The Police Force offers excellent prospects of rapid promotion to literates, and more particularly to the youth who, though lacking in experience of years, is steady and sober and not a 'rolling stone.' It is to be feared, however, that the counter-attraction of booming trade will act as a lure for the more ambitious; so it is most desirable that the improved conditions of service for literates in the lower ranks of the force, which form part of the scheme under consideration at the present time, should be brought into operation at an early date.

A great improvement in health and discipline resulted from the housing of recuits and so large a proportion of the force generally in proper barracks at Accra. The advantages in respect of discipline, as compared with the

former arrangement whereby, owing to lack of accommodation, most of the men lived in lodgings in the town, are obvious. As regards health, the Inspector General of Police points out that two advantages accrue from having the men under discipline and together in sanitary surroundings :—

(1) General health is better.

(2) When a man is taken ill, the fact is known at once and prompt action can be taken to ensure medical treatment.

A striking illustration of these benefits occurred during the epidemic of influenza in 1918, when of all the men in barracks who were taken ill only one died.

Government specie was escorted during the year as usual. The sum of £235 was realised in commissions for the escorting of private specie as compared with £357 in 1917.

The Police dealt with 11,563 cases of crime during the year under review, a decrease of 120 as compared with the previous year. Of this number 315 cases were committed for trial. Of the 11,293 cases dealt with summarily, 8,251 resulted in convictions being obtained 427 cases were not proceeded with 1,878 resulted in acquittals, and 692 were withdrawn.

Crimes of violence against person and property are on the increase. This is one of the inevitable consequences of shortage of Police—a condition which will, it is expected, be shortly remedied by increase in numbers and improved conditions, hitherto postponed owing to lack of funds.

The Influenza which laid low the Police had fortunately a corresponding effect in reducing the criminal element.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to £68,245 as compared with £60,551 in 1917. The amount paid in gratuities on discharge was £1,993 6s. 2d. as compared with £1,875 in 1917.

Prisons.

During 1918, the daily average of the number of prisoners confined in the four central prisons of the Colony for the accommodation of long-sentence prisoners as compared with the numbers in 1917 is shewn in the following table :—

	1917	1918
Accra	321	362
Seccondee ..	317	352
Cape Coast ..	84	65
Elmina	35	43

It will be observed that with the exception of Cape Coast the daily average number of prisoners was higher in 1918 than in 1917.

Prisoners whose sentences are for less than six months serve their time in the smaller gaols at Axim, Seccondee, Tarquah, Saltpond, Winnebah, Akuse, Addah, Quittah and Dunkwa. In Ashanti, prisoners undergo sentences up to three years at Obuassi or at Coomassie. The daily average of prisoners in these prisons during 1918 was 73 and 144 respectively, as compared with 68 and 159 in 1917. Smaller gaols in Ashanti are at Kintampo, Sunyani, Krachi, Juaso and Ejura.

The number of persons committed to prison in 1918, was 6,694, an increase of 166 as compared with 1917. The committals during 1918 included 304 women and 115 juvenilles. Of the total committals, 62 per cent. were for purposes of penal imprisonment, 10 per cent. were for debt, and the remaining 28 per cent. were for purposes of custody pending trial.

The number of persons committed for purposes of penal imprisonment during 1918 was 4,113 as compared with 4,053 in 1917.

The daily average number of inmates in the prisons of the Colony was 1,502 as compared with 1,447 in 1917. The number of escapes recorded was 79 in the period under review as compared with 65 in the previous year. Thirteen of the escapes were intramural. Twenty-nine re-captures were effected.

There were five executions at Accra and six at Seccondee, making a total of eleven as compared with ten in 1917.

The general health of the prisoners was good.

There was no increase in the Establishment which was sadly inadequate as to numbers. This condition is one of the inevitable consequences of war economy.

The epidemic of Influenza took its toll of the warders as of the rest of the community. Their devotion to duty during the epidemic was deserving of the highest praise.

The total expenditure on rations amounted to £7,566, an increase of £837 from the expenditure in 1917. The average daily cost per prisoner was 3.31d. as compared with 3.06d. in 1917.

Long sentence prisoners are employed intramurally upon various handicrafts including carpentry, tailoring and bootmaking.

In consequence of a suggestion made by the Select Committee on the 1918 Estimates, a scheme was prepared and conditions drawn up governing the use by the public, on payment, of skilled and unskilled Prison labour. The scheme was put in operation on the 1st May and was made good use of by the public especially in respect of repairs to boots and shoes. At Accra, in particular, cobbling was so much in request that the small cobbler's shop in James Fort had soon to be changed for a larger shed to cope with the work.

Carpentry increased at Seccondee, but there was not much call for it at Accra, very little tailoring was done for private individuals by the prisons either at Accra or Seccondee. On the other hand, besides making the usual uniforms for Escort Police and Warders and Prisoners' Clothing, the prison tailors were employed during the last half of the year in preparing suits for the Gold Coast Regiment. The latter work, which was exceptional and put in hand in consequences of instructions received from the Secretary of State, was carried out satisfactorily and expeditiously under the close supervision of the European Gaolers. There was considerable increase in basket making owing chiefly to the great demand for huge cane baskets in which Manganese ore is shipped.

Extramural labour was, owing to shortage of warders required for escorting purposes, practically limited to work for the Government and Town Councils.

Short sentence prisoners are employed extramurally on general Town improvements and Sanitary labour.

Influenza was rife amongst the prisoners during the latter part of the year, and of the 33 deaths recorded in Accra Prison, 18 took place during the epidemic.

The overcrowding at many of the prisons, and particularly at Accra, becomes more and more noticeable, as the numbers of prisoners increase, while building is at a stand still owing to lack of funds. In spite of this, the mortality during the epidemic was not by any means abnormal in comparison with conditions in the poorer quarters of the town; for the prisoners had at least the advantage of proper feeding, clothing and prompt medical treatment.

The total earnings in respect of prison labour and industries amounted to £2,606 as compared with £2,221 in 1917.

The total expenditure for the year was £27,204, an increase of £1,232 over the amount of the expenditure in 1917.

Criminal Statistics.

The number of convictions in the Superior Courts of the Colony during 1917 and 1918 was as follows:—

	1917	1918
Offences against the person	70	86
Slave Dealing	—	—
Offences against Property (other than praedial larceny)	64	52
Other Offences	16	52
Total ..	150	190

There were 53 Acquittals in 1918 as compared with 109 in 1917.
The number of Summary convictions in 1917 and 1918 was as follows :—

	1917	1918
Offences against the Person	1,999	2,270
Slave Dealing	4	5
Offences against Property (Other than Praedial larceny)	1,936	1,807
Other Offences	4,941	4,438
Total ..	8,870	8,520

There were 2,874 Acquittals as compared with 2,573 in 1917.

Civil Actions.

There were 395 civil actions brought in the Divisional Courts of the Colony during 1918, as compared with 391 in 1917 and 374 in 1916.

Court fees and fines collected during 1918 amounted to £4,245 6s. 0d. as compared with £4,539 in 1917.

The number of writs of Fi : Fa : (fieri facias) issued by the Courts for execution during the year was 349 involving an amount of £21,625 5s. 6d. of which £9,680 14s. 0d. was collected. These figures shew a considerable increase as compared with the figures for 1917, when 207 writs of fi : fa : issued, involving an amount of £14,621 of which £4,968 was collected. The number of writs of Ca : Sa : (Capias Satisfaciendum) issued during 1918 was 1,053 involving an amount of £21,116 5s. 2d. whereof a sum of £2,665 14s. 5d. was collected.

VIII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The population of the Gold Coast and its Dependencies amounted at the last census in 1911 to 1,503,386.

The number of Europeans resident in the Colony during the year 1918 was as follows :—

Officials	515
Employeés of Trading Firms ..	681
„ „ Mining Companies ..	578
Missionaries	49
Total ..	1,823

Public Health.

An Analysis of the death and invaliding statistics of the European population is appended.

1918.	Number of Residents.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Death Rate per 1,000	Invaliding Rate per 1,000.
Officials	515	6	54	11·6	104·8
Merchants ..	681	19	26	27·9	38·1
Mining Companies	578	29	21	50·1	36·3
Missions	49	2	—	40·8	—
Total ..	1,823	56	101	30·7	55·4

The Death Rate amongst Europeans resident in the Colony during 1918 was 30·7 per 1,000 as compared with 12·43 in 1917; the invaliding rates per 1,000 for the same periods were 55·4 and 52·49 respectively.

Of the nine deaths which occurred amongst European Officials in the Colony and its Dependencies in 1918 two were due to Blackwater Fever, and four to Influenza. The Death Rate of European Officials fell from 15 per 1,000 in 1917 to 11.6 per 1,000 in 1918 and but for the deaths from Influenza would have fallen to 3.8 per 1 000.

Of the fifty deaths of European non-officials, four were due to Blackwater Fever, twenty-five to Influenza one to Yellow Fever and the others to miscellaneous diseases.

Two European non-officials were invalided with Blackwater Fever, nine with Malaria and four as result of Influenza.

The average daily number of European Officials on the sick list compared to the average daily number resident in the Colony was 3·97 per cent. as compared with 2·55 per cent. in 1917 and 1·66 per cent. in 1916.

No means exist whereby accurate statistics relating to the health of natives can be obtained. Treatment was given in 3,181 cases of Malaria, 416 cases of Dysentery, 356 cases of Pneumonia, 239 cases of Tuberculosis, and in a large number of cases of minor complaints.

Since the introduction of the pipe-borne water supply to Accra there has been a marked reduction of the number of cases of Guinea-worm that present themselves for treatment.

In all, 58,666 cases of disease were treated during the year, and of these the number that proved fatal was 524. The figures of 1917, were 52,150 and 281 respectively.

In September, 1918, an outbreak of Influenza occurred on the coast line and spread rapidly through the Colony and its Dependencies. Only a very rough estimate can be made of the number of deaths caused by the pandemic but it must have been very great. Of 7,756 cases treated in the hospitals of the Colony there were 204 deaths giving a case mortality of 2·6 per cent. Assumingthree-fourths of the population to have been attacked and the case mortality rate the same, the total number of deaths would be 30,000.

The outbreak of Small-pox that occurred in the Northern Territories in 1917 continued in 1918, 88 cases were reported with 24 deaths. 10,726 successful vaccinations were performed as compared with 15,619 in 1917.

Ten cases of Sleeping Sickness were treated during the year. Of seventeen cases of Blackwater Fever treated, four proved fatal, and of five cases of Yellow Fever, all resulted in death.

SANITATION.

The *Influenza* pandemic arriving in September and spreading rapidly inland was the dominant event. Other communicable diseases showed no special prevalence, but *Small-pox* in the north-west persisted from 1917 for a time. *Tuberculosis* is probably on the increase. Cases of *Anthrax* occurred in cattle coming from the north.

Routine measures were successfully maintained in spite of difficulty in obtaining materials.

The use of "Excess Lime" treatment for purification was successfully demonstrated for the Accra Water Supply.

8,329 persons were convicted and fined to the amount of £2,468 for offences against Public Health regulations.

Total expenditure under "Sanitation" amounted to £57,612 18s. 7d. besides £8,143 16s. 9d. on "Sanitary Improvements" by the Public Works Department.

CLIMATE.

The climate, though hot and damp, is cooler than that of most tropical countries situated in the same latitude. It is not in itself unhealthy; but an evil reputation has been earned for it in the past by the prevalence of mosquito-borne diseases, against which all possible precautions have constantly to be taken. The Gold Coast is peculiarly free from many of the discomforts associated with tropical countries; hot nights and intense heat by day are the exception rather than the rule, while insects are comparatively unobtrusive. The efforts of the sanitary and medical authorities in promoting hygiene and treatment of disease continue to exercise a beneficial effect on the general health of Europeans.

The rainfall varies with the configuration of the country and is highest at Axim and in the mining districts of Tarquah, Upper and Lower Wassaw etc. The first rains, or rainy season proper, begin in March and end in July; the later rains are spread over the months of September and October. The rainy season is marked by a considerable fall in the temperature, which is found to be refreshing to many Europeans, but proves trying to some. The Harmattan season begins in December and ends in February.

METEOROLOGY.

The rainfall registered at Accra in 1918 was 32·37 inches as compared with 44·20 inches in 1917 and 41·05 inches in 1916.

At the Agricultural Department Head-Quarters at Aburi, a rainfall of 42·24 inches was recorded, as compared with 73·16 in 1917 and 48·66 in 1916.

At Accra the mean shade temperature for the year was 78·85 F., two degrees lower than that of the previous year which was 80.87 F.

At Coomassie and Seccondee the mean shade temperature was 79·12° F. and 77·53° F. respectively, as compared with 79·47° F. and 78·82° F. in 1917. The mean daily range of temperature at Accra was 13·26.

IX.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The business dealt with by the Department during the year as compared with the previous year was as follows:—

	1917.	1918.
	£	£
Sale of stamps for postal purposes	13,461 ..	10,940
Number of Letters and Postcards received and despatched	5,118,180 ..	5,274,952
Registered Packets	528,060 ..	491,956
Book Packets	799,392 ..	874,824
Parcels	80,883 ..	62,632
Money Order (Value)	153,807 ..	153,531
Postal Orders (Value)	167,090 ..	143,782
Postal Orders (Number)	222,212 ..	189,774
Inland Telegrams Private	173,690 ..	195,749
Inland Telegrams Official	84,952 ..	91,622

There were 108 Offices in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories open at the end of the year, whereof 68 were Postal Agencies.

The total amount of traffic dealt with shows a decrease which is in conformity with the decrease in the general trade of the Colony in 1918 as compared with the previous year.

One Outward Mail was lost on board the s.s. "Badagri" which was lost at sea and the parcel mails despatched by the s.s. "Burutu" were lost with that vessel when she was sunk in collision.

The business transacted by the Post Office Savings Bank was adversely affected by the prevailing depression in trade. The Deposits made during the year were 8,906 in number, a decrease of 2,029; the total value, amounting to £27,031, shews a decrease of £12,090, as compared with 1917.

Withdrawals decreased from 6,461 in number to 5,313, and in value from £44,985 to £33,903. The average value of each deposit was £3. 0. 8d. as against £3. 13s. 1d. in 1917, and of each withdrawal £6. 7s. 7d. as against £6. 19s. 3d. The amount standing to the credit of the 5,816 depositors on the 31st of December 1918 was £52,114 representing a decrease of 89 in the number of depositors as compared with the position on the 31st of December 1917, and of £5,642 in amount.

The number of telegrams transmitted in 1918 shews an increase both as regards Official messages (increase eight per cent) and as regards Unofficial messages (increase 12·7 per cent) over the number transmitted in 1917. The average number of words in the private messages was 14, and in the Official messages (which are transmitted free) 38.

The total number of telegraph Offices open to the public in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories at the end of the year was 59 and the length of wire maintained during the year was approximately 2,600 miles. Tornadoes and tree felling occasioned minor interruptions in the lines.

A new Submarine Cable was laid across the Volta between Addah and Attiteti to replace the old cable carried away during the floods in 1917; the work was completed in May and communication between Accra and Lome restored and maintained till the close of the year.

Cable traffic for 1918 shewed a substantial increase over the return for the previous year.

The total number of private messages received and transmitted by the Wireless Station at Accra was only 15, all commercial traffic having been suspended throughout the year until December when restrictions on radio-telegrams were partially relaxed. During this period the Station was used solely by Government for war purposes.

The telephone systems at Accra, Seccondee, Tarquah and Dodowah and Aburi were maintained throughout the year, as also were the trunk-lines connecting Accra—Aburi—Dodowah, Quittah—Danoe—Lome, and Addah—Akuse. There was a total of 218 telephones in use, of which 80 were in the hands of private subscribers.

During the Influenza Epidemic which ravaged the Colony in September and October some 75% of the Postal Staff—European and Native—were affected by the disease and 13 native cases terminated fatally.

X.—RAILWAYS AND ROADS.

Railways.

The length of line open for traffic at the end of 1918 was 269 miles as compared with 268 miles at the end of 1917.

The mean length of line operated during the year was 269 miles, as against 268 miles during 1917. The total capital expenditure on the 31st of December, 1918, stood at £3,255,465.

The gross revenue for the year amounted to £456,574, a decrease of £37,611 as compared with the gross revenue for 1917. The interest earned on the total combined capital of £3,255,465 was 7·95 per cent in 1916, 8·93 per cent in 1915, 7·32 per cent in 1914, and 8·26 per cent in 1913. In considering the high rates of interest in recent years it must be remembered that expenditure both capital and recurrent has been reduced to a minimum and that in the near future a large expenditure on renewals must be faced.

The number of passengers conveyed during the year was 845,470, a decrease of 41,202 as compared with the previous year.

The total tonnage carried during 1918 was 317,739, a decrease of 18,147 as compared with 1917. There were three fatal and three non-fatal personal accidents during 1918, as compared with seven and eight respectively during the previous year.

A short branch line about two miles in length from Akyem to the manganese deposits at Insuta was commenced and nearly completed at the close of the year.

The final staking out of the proposed railway connecting Tafo, the northernmost station of the Accra Line, with Coomassie was completed.

The Mines are now relying practically entirely on firewood, 139,693 tons of which were conveyed by the Railway. This traffic amounted to no less than 44% of the total Railway goods tonnage hauled. Public Coal traffic for the year amounted to the trifling figure of 2,514 tons.

The carriage of gin and other spirits has declined in the past two years from 5,456 tons, revenue £51,610, in 1916, to 1,351 tons, revenue £11,347, in 1918. Its tonnage is thus one quarter of that carried two years ago.

The actual administration of the Togoland Military Railways was, as in 1917, carried out by Officers seconded from the Gold Coast Railways.

Roads.

In the Colony, the main roads are constructed and maintained by the Public Works Department. The total length of Public Works roads, available for light lorry traffic during 1918, was about 400 miles including 170 miles in the Central Province, about 188 miles in the Eastern, Province and about 42 miles in the Western Province.

Besides the Public Works roads there are something over 2,000 miles of secondary roads, maintained by native chiefs and placed under the Roads Ordinance (No. 13 of 1894) which provides for the grant to chiefs of funds for maintenance and which enables a District Commissioner to fine a chief for failure to keep his road properly cleared. Most of these roads have in the past been mere paths, fit for carriers or the passage of hammocks. In recent years, however, the chiefs have begun to construct what are called pioneer roads, for light motor traffic, under the supervision of the political officers, assistance in the matter of bridges and culverts being rendered by the Public Works Department. In one district of the Eastern Province, for instance, 32 miles of pioneeer road were added; and a portion of this, being particularly difficult, was the work of European contractors paid by the chiefs who thus signified their appreciation of the advantage of road development.

Considerable progress was made with the 'Coast Road' which is designed to provide for motor traffic between Accra and Axim. The important connection between Accra and Cape Coast was completed during the year, thus ousting the old slow method of communication by means of coastal steamers. In fact by the end of the year it was possible to motor from Accra to three miles west of Commendah. The section from Seccondee to Chamah was maintained during the year, and progress was made on the location and survey of the extreme western section from Seccondee towards Axim.

In Ashanti, 200 miles of motor road were opened during the year, making a total mileage of 383 miles available for light motor traffic.

In the Northern Territories, the more open, flat country lends itself readily to road construction, and some excellent roads only await the arrival of motor vehicles hitherto denied to them by some 70 miles of unconquered highlands in Northern Ashanti.

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works Department.

New works and other items under Public Works Extraordinary accounted for an expenditure of £67,238, which was £39,451 less than in 1917, strict economy having been exercised owing to financial stress.

Minor repairs etc., included under Public Works Annually Recurrent, cost £64,398, a slight increase of £73 as compared with the figure for 1917.

The expenditure on Maintenance of the Accra Water Works was £9,240 exceeding the cost in 1917 by £1,903. There was a continued improvement in the standard of purity in consequence of the excess lime treatment. Special expenditure on the same works cost £1,310.

Seccondee Water Works accounted for special expenditure on construction of £14,467. The supply of water to Seccondee was continued under the supervision of the constructional staff throughout the year. An ample supply

of water was available for this purpose, but the quality still leaves much to be desired, and experiments are being undertaken with a view to ascertaining the most suitable treatment supplementary to the ordinary sand filtration required to bring this water up to the standard of purity aimed at.

Accra Harbour Works.

As mentioned in previous reports the protection afforded by the construction of a breakwater, at so much cost to Government—£283,682 up to the end of 1918—has been largely neutralised by the silting up of sand. Sand pumping operations met with a certain measure of success, but they were extremely costly and owing to lack of coal the work unfortunately, fell into arrears. During the year under review, though coal was plentiful very little, if any, headway was permanently made and eventually in October it was decided, after independent expert advice had been taken, to stop pumping and allow the sand and water to find their natural position relative to the present Breakwater. The result has been a slight, but only a slight, further silting and generally conditions are fairly satisfactory. It is now proposed to erect a jetty in a new position for landing heavy goods.

The work on the New Wharf was the fixing of all remaining bracings etc. up to the line of intersection with the proposed rubble bank between the jetty and the wharf. The shoreward end of the superstructure of the jetty was demolished and stored. The space thus obtained was levelled up, thus greatly improving road access to the beach.

15,913 cubic yards of sand were deposited over the beach, thus raising the level and preventing the formation of pools of water, which previously had occasioned considerable damage to stacks of produce.

Seccondee Harbour Works.

Special expenditure on construction amounting to £9,368, and further satisfactory progress was made. Though the present rapid development of the Colony points to the necessity of a deep-water scheme, the works at Seccondee costing £229,718 up to the end of 1918, have in the meantime been an undoubted success in improving the facilities of the port during the transition period. The work on Jetty No. 3 was practically completed during 1918, save for the concrete decking and supply of Cranes. The Eastern Slipway was completed by the end of June and the continuation of the Western Slipway taken in hand the following month. The bulk of the work was under water, and very slow and tedious in consequnece.

The activities of the Harbour Works staff also extended to rockbreaking by means of toppling chisels and the subsequent removal of rock by grabbing—this in the absence of proper dredging plant.

XII.—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Director of the Geological Survey reports that, as the result of various tests during the year, the bauxite deposits on the Kwahu plateau were found to have an average thickness of more than 20 feet, while the quality is proved to be good. In fact, there seems little doubt that, if the difficulty of transport can be overcome, this deposit will be a very valuable asset to the Colony.

As mentioned in the report for 1917, there are also bauxite deposits in a rather more accessible locality south of the plateau; but their extent has not yet been determined, nor was it possible to undertake extensive operations there, owing to shortage of staff and the desirability of concentrating attention on the more definite discovery at Kwahu.

The Director also made a special examination of the known deposits of bauxite on Agu Mountain, Togoland. The opinion he formed was that they were prospectively valuable, but inferior in every respect to those of Kwahu.

The Kwahu neighbourhood was also found to contain blocks of limestone, but it has still to be proved by analysis whether exhaustive examination of the locality should be undertaken.

A deposit of manganese ore was discovered in the Bompata district of Ashanti, but on being tested it proved to be of no present economic value. The occurrence, however, furnished valuable evidence of the origin of the ore and the nature of the associated rocks. The manganese deposit near Tarquah, mentioned in previous reports, is now being worked with success and profit, and as mentioned elsewhere in this report it was solely due to the shortage of shipping that the tonnage exported was less than in 1917.

XIII.—TRANSPORT.

The chief function of the Transport Department is the arrangement for conveyance of officers and their luggage, also mails, between Seccondee and the various stations for which Seccondee is the port. This is more particularly necessary in the case of those travelling to or from stations beyond the railhead at Coomassie, in Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

Military requirements during the year under review were an abnormal cause of strain on the Transport staff. Motor transport is the regular method of conveyance between Coomassie and Ejura, 61 miles; and there are also some other roads now made passable for motor cars, including one beyond Ejura to Atabubu and another from Coomassie due north to Kintampo.

Generally speaking, however, luggage is conveyed by heads load from Coomassie, except for the stretch of 61 miles to Ejura and on a short stretch of the Volta River between Yeji and Yapei, some 88 miles, over which a boat service is maintained. Thus a load destined for Tamale, the headquarters of the Northern Territories, goes from the seaport at Seccondee to Coomassie by rail (168 miles), from Coomassie to Ejura by motor (61 miles), from Ejura to Yeji (87 miles), by carrier, from Yeji to Yapei (88 miles) by boat, and from Yapei to Tamale (some 30 miles) again by carrier—the whole journey occupying 12 to 13 days.

The average establishment of permanent carriers was reduced from 11 gangs—about 300 men—at the beginning of the year to about 220 men.

C. E. COOKSON, (Captain)

Assistant Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
995	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1917–1918
996	Nyasaland	,,
997	Basutoland	,,
998	Gold Coast	1917
999	Weihaiwei	1918
1000	Zanzibar	,,
1001	Hong Kong	,,
1002	Somaliland	1917–1918
1003	Cayman Islands	,,
1004	Malta	,,
1005	Seychelles	1918
1006	Fiji	,,
1007	Ceylon	,,
1008	Nigeria	1917
1009	Turks and Caicòs Islands	1918
1010	St. Helena	,,
1011	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	,,
1012	Ashanti	,,
1013	East Africa Protectorate	1917–1918
1014	British Guiana	1918
1015	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1918–1919
1016	Basutoland	,,
1017	Falkland Islands	1918
1018	Trinidad	,,
1019	Bermuda	,,
1020	Swaziland	1917–1918
1021	Somaliland	1918–1919
1022	Gibraltar	1918
1023	Grenada	1918–1919
1024	Jamaica	,,
1025	Cyprus	,,
1026	British Honduras	1918
1027	British Solomon Islands	1918–1919
1028	Straits Settlements	1918

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-Percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement

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No. 1066.

GOLD COAST.

REPORT FOR 1919.

(For Report for 1918 see No. 1029.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

March, 1921.

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GOLD COAST.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR 1919.

GOLD COAST:

GOVERNMENT PRESS, ACCRA.

1920.

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I.—GENERAL.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Government of the Colony was administered by Sir Hugh Clifford, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief until the 31st March when he proceeded on leave, being eventually transferred on promotion to be Governor of Nigeria. Mr. A. R. Slater, C.M.G., C.B.E., Colonial Secretary, administered the Government from the 1st April until 8th October when Brigadier-General F. G. Guggisberg, C.M.G., D.S.O., the new Governor and Commander-in-Chief, arrived in the Colony from England and administered the Government for the remainder of the year.

HONOURS.

Companionship of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George was conferred by His Majesty the King upon Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. de B. Rose, D.S.O.

The following appointments to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire were made by His Majesty :—

Knight Commander :—Mr. F. C. Fuller, C.M.G.

Officers :—
Mr. C. H. Harper.
Major C. E. D. O. Rew.
Lieutenant Colonel C. G. Hornby, M.C.
Major H. Read.

Members :—
Mrs. F. C. Fuller.
Mrs. D. R. A. Bettington.
Mrs. A. J. E. Bucknor.
The Honourable J. E. Casely Hayford.
Captain R. J. McKay, D.S.O., M.C.
Captain G. A. E. Poole.
Doctor J. M. O'Brien.

The following Military Honours were awarded to the undermentioned officers of the Gold Coast Regiment, West African Frontier Force :—

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel to Lieutenant Colonel H. Goodwin, D.S.O.
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel to Major H. B. Potter, D.S.O., M.C.
Military Cross to Captain E. G. Wheeler.
do. to Lieutenant S. T. Lamont.

OBITUARY.

The following deaths occurred during the year :—

Lieutenant Colonel C. G. Hornby, O.B.E., M.C. Gold Coast Regiment.
Captain R. E. Morehead, do.
Colour-Sergeant E. S. Barnes, do.
Colour-Sergeant W. Dwyer, do.
Doctor A. B. Tighe, Medical Officer.
Mr. W. Rapson, Platelayer, Railway.
Mr. F. A. C. C. Robinson, 1st Class Supervisor of Customs.
Mr. H. A. Hillier, Assistant Government Printer.
Mr. F. H. Longhurst, General Manager of Railways.
Mr. Lambert Lloyd Roberts, District Commissioner.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. H. M. Lewis, Chief Assistant Treasurer, was promoted to the vacancy caused by the transfer of Mr. S. S. Davis, Treasurer, to East Africa on 25th April, 1917.

Mr. E. W. Cozens-Hardy, Chief Engineer, was promoted to the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. F. H. Longhurst, General Manager of the Government Railway.

Doctor J. A. Pickels was appointed to the office of Principal Medical Officer in succession to Doctor T. E. Rice who was transferred to Nigeria.

Mr. C. W. Pettit, Deputy Director of Public Works, was promoted to the new appointment of Secretary for Works.

Major Lewis Hall, M.C., was re-appointed to the post of Director of Surveys on the resuscitation of the Survey Department in October.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The European Establishment of the Colony and its Dependencies numbered 653 officers. Of this number 25 were seconded for civil duties in Togoland.

THE GOLD COAST REGIMENT.

The Regiment which had been expanded into a Brigade for war purposes resumed its normal functions at the end of 1918; but the actual process of demobilisation extended into the following year. The distribution of the force in 1919 corresponded roughly to the pre-war distribution, namely headquarters at Coomassie, with detachments at Accra and in the Northern Territories, except that a garrison was also provided for the portion of Togoland occupied by the British. The latter garrison consisted of a company with headquarters at Lome, but a considerable reduction was in contemplation at the end of 1919.

In recognition of the services rendered by the rank and file during the campaigns in Togoland, Cameroons and East Africa, a more generous scheme of pensions was approved by the Secretary of State and took effect during the year under review. Arrangements were also made for the erection of houses at Coomassie for twenty wounded pensioners of the Regiment, the cost of erection to be borne by Government and the upkeep by the Disabled Soldiers' Fund.

General Conditions in the Colony.

As pointed out in previous reports, the Gold Coast, with its agricultural population, suffered comparatively little from the world-wide catastrophe of 1914—1918, in so far as the personal comfort of the masses was concerned. During the first few years of the war, shipping, though reduced, was sufficient to supply each according to his taste with the luxuries to which he had become accustomed. The same shipping continued to be a source of wealth through the export of cocoa—which was so widespread an industry amongst native farmers—till 1917, when a really serious slump in shipping occurred. Even this occurrence found an accumulated wealth which was able to sustain for two years or so the worst shock of all. Simultaneously the trader had continued his penetrating course, gradually setting up European stores in every village of importance, and in some of no importance at all, throughout the Colony. Nevertheless it may be counted a blessing that the war was not postponed for another decade when the Gold Coast peoples might have been so far weaned from their old dependence on the soil as to make the conditions which existed in the early part of 1919 a source of real hardship. By that time the shipping of the world had been reduced to its lowest ebb, and the European store was no longer able to pander to the new-found tastes of the bush native. Even in the large centres, luxuries, which had become almost necessities to a more sophisticated population, were unobtainable.

The fact that the declaration of peace was not immediately followed by a return of pre-war normal conditions was at once a surprise and a disappointment to the people; while the shortage of silver and the introduction of a paper currency aroused suspicions in the primitive mind which no amount of official explanation could altogether allay. These suspicions were reflected in the hoarding of silver which is undoubtedly practised at the present time and adds to the difficulties of the situation. It would in fact be misleading, in a study of social conditions during 1919, to omit mention of a widespread discontent on account of paper currency and the high price of European goods. A paper currency is, of course, unsuited to the needs of life in the bush where paper is liable to rapid deterioration and indeed to sudden destruction by insects or the elements. For this reason, though the introduction of paper currency as a temporary measure was no doubt inevitable, some discontent was the natural consequence; and it is to be hoped that the alloy tokens which it is proposed to substitute for paper will be forthcoming at an early date. As for the high price of European goods, this condition obtains in all countries at the present time, and the remedy is hard to seek.

The discontent has, moreover, been fostered by a certain improvidence amongst the masses themselves who have failed to make the best use of the soil in cultivating native foodstuffs. Thus the price of the latter has mounted so high, that not only Europeans, but also large sections of the native population itself—such at least who congregate in industrial centres—find the cost of living enormously enhanced.

Nevertheless, discontent in the Gold Coast is, we believe, merely a surface growth, while the mutual interests, let alone the sentiment, binding this Colony to Great Britain, have left a deep-rooted plant—loyalty—which is not to be undermined by a few years of abnormal conditions. This loyalty was once more reflected in the Peace Celebrations in which all classes participated with the greatest enthusiasm.

The year 1919 also witnessed a remarkable recovery in the cocoa industry. After the first few months the removal of the ban on export of cocoa—a ban due to the fact that cocoa was not directly serviceable for the prosecution of the war—began to tell. Competition by European exporters became acute, and the prices paid to native farmers rose to unprecedented heights. The Colonial revenue too reached a totally unexpected figure, and all classes from the farmer to the labourer who handled the produce benefited in some degree. If this did not tend to a reduction in the price of foodstuffs, but rather to the reverse, the cause is local and remediable, at least in so far as native foodstuffs are concerned. The recuperative power of the Gold Coast peoples is due first and last to the fertility of the soil which by proper development can supply cheap and nutritious foodstuffs, ample for the needs of all, as well as cocoa which is the present obsession.

II.—FINANCIAL.

Revenue.

The revenue for the year amounted to £2,601,359 being more than double that of 1918, and the highest on record.

The following Table affords a more detailed comparison between 1918 and 1919 :—

Head of Revenue.	1918.	1919.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Customs	619,973	1,672,423	1,052,450	—
2. Light Dues	1,315	1,932	617	—
3. Licences	45,420	41,477	—	3,943
4. Fees of Court, etc. ..	71,621	90,588	18,967	—
5. Railways	453,250	663,976	210,726	—
6. Posts and Telegraphs	32,666	50,057	17,391	—
7. Rent of Govt. Lands	5,833	6,956	1,123	—
8. Interest	28,630	38,615	9,985	—
9. Miscellaneous ..	39,088	34,903	—	4,185
10. Land Sales	878	432	—	446
	1,298,674	2,601,359	1,311,259	8,574

Net Increase £1,302,685.

The increased revenue was due to a remarkable revival of trade following the termination of the war, the consequent increase in available shipping and the removal of restrictions on Imports and Exports.

Customs and Railway receipts continued to be the chief source of revenue—that of the Customs greatly exceeding the whole of the revenue for the preceding year. This increase over previous years is attributable to some extent to the increased duties imposed in May 1918, to the very high cost of commodities, (on which ad valorem duty is charged), to the restrictions imposed during 1918 on the export of cocoa, as a result of which large stocks were available for shipping over and above the crop for the year, and lastly to the fact that the export duty on cocoa was raised from ⅓d. a lb. to ½d. a lb. in July of the year under review.

The following Table shows the Customs and Railway receipts for the last eight years :—

Year.	Customs.		Railway.		Other Sources.	
	Receipts.	Percentage to total revenue.	Receipts.	Percentage to total revenue.	Receipts.	Percentage to total revenue
1912 ..	£735,470	60%	£329,399	27%	£165,981	13%
1913 ..	779,593	60%	357,329	27%	164,644	13%
1914 ..	768,829	58%	380,716	28%	182,168	14%
1915 ..	828,015	57%	445,898	30%	182,217	13%
1916 ..	1,132,000	62%	505,665	27%	198,324	11%
1917 ..	893,785	55%	494,338	30%	236,001	15%
1918 ..	619,973	48%	453,250	35%	225,451	17%
1919 ..	1,672,423	64%	663,976	26%	264,960	10%

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure for the year was the highest on record and amounted to £1,777,570 which, compared with the figure for 1918, showed an increase of £408,084.

The following Table gives a comparison of the Expenditure for the years 1918 and 1919 :—

Head of Expenditure.	1918.	1919.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. The Governor ..	5,853	7,981	2,128	—
2. Supreme Court ..	12,335	12,339	4	—
3. Law Officers ..	3,795	5,064	1,269	—
4. Colonial Secretary's Office etc. ..	12,693	14,395	1,702	—
5. Printing Office ..	11,103	17,179	6,076	—
6. Political Administration	72,541	74,851	2,310	—
7. Treasury	13,907	18,015	4,108	—
8. Audit Department ..	5,540	5,855	315	—
9. Customs	31,035	32,429	1,394	—
10. Customs Preventive Service	12,347	13,093	746	—
11. Marine	2,649	2,941	292	—
12. Accra Harbour Maintenance ..	25,797	3,348	—	2,2449
13. Railways	197,522	233,562	36,040	—
14. Posts and Telegraphs	65,368	63 336	—	2,032
15. Transport Department	5,851	7,125	1,274	—
16. Medical Department	59,886	64,687	4,801	—
17. Sanitation	57,613	55,713	—	1,900
18. Veterinary	842	1,295	453	—
19. Education	43,754	54,442	10,688	—
20. Agriculture	15,891	16,363	472	—
21. Forestry	1,163	1,705	542	—
22. Mines..	2,535	2,388	—	147
23. Geological Survey ..	3,554	4,173	619	—
24. Gold Coast Regiment	82,403	107,205	24,802	—
25. Volunteers	1,479	1,713	234	—
26. Police	58,245	65,093	6,848	—
27. Prisons	28,736	30,381	1,645	—
28. Public Cemeteries ..	1,972	1,600	—	372
28a. Survey Department	—	3,314	3,314	—
29. Northern Territories Constabulary ..	12,818	12,967	149	—
30. Miscellaneous Services	37,368	292,600	255,232	—
31. Pensions and Gratuities	26,362	32,139	5,777	—
32. Public Debt Charges	142,751	143,721	970	—
Carried forward..	£1,055,708	1,403,012	374,204	26,900

Head of Expenditure.	1918.	1919.	Increase.	Decrease.
Brought forward ..	1,055,708	1,403,012	374,204	26,900
33. Public Works Dept.	57,563	57,355	—	208
34. Public Works Annually Recurrent	64,398	90,651	26,253	—
35. Accra Water Works Maintenance ..	9,240	10,335	1,095	—
36. Seccondee Water Works Maintenance	—	6,315	6,315	—
37. Public Works Extraordinary ..	67,238	28,985	—	38,253
38. Railways—Capital Improvements	40,798	36,200	—	4,598
39. Posts and Telegraphs Extraordinary	2,526	1,115	—	1,411
40. Special Works ..	31,552	138,081	106,529	—
41. Repayment of Loans	20,000	—	—	20,000
42. War Expenses ..	20,463	5,521	—	14,942
	1,369,486	1,777,570	514,396	106,312

The yearly revenue and expenditure for the period 1914 to 1919 is shown below :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1914	£1,331,713	£1,755,850
1915	1,456,130	1,627,015
1916	1,835,989	1,465,946
1917	1,624,124	1,424,279
1918	1,298,674	1,369,486
1919	2,601,360	1,781,170

Loans Works Statement.

There was no expenditure during the year charged to Loan Account as the total amount realized from loans raised to date had already been entirely

expended. Expenditure, however, was continued on certain works which had not yet been completed and was defrayed from surplus funds. The appended statement shows particulars of this :—

	Provided out of Loan Funds.	Provided out of Revenue (surplus Funds).	Total Expenditure to end of 1919.
Seccondee-Coomassie Railway ..	£1,812,556	—	£1,812,556
Accra-Mangoase Railway ..	300,000	95,264	395,264
Tarquah-Prestea-Broomassie Railway	135,000	26,837	161,837
Accra Harbour Works	158,000	126,819	284,819
Seccondee Harbour Works ..	168,312	69,542	237,854
Accra Water Works	200,000	58,489	258,489
Seccondee Water Works	156,817	52,954	209,771
	£2,930,685	£429,905	£3,360,590

In addition to the above, and up to the 31st December 1919, £253,640 out of surplus balances has now been expended on the Northern Extension of the Accra-Mangoase Railway and £124,141, on the realignment of the Seccondee-Coomassie Railway.

Assets and Liabilities.

The excess of assets over liabilities on the 1st January 1919, was £791,897. This was increased to £1,612,087 on the 31st December 1919. The difference £820,190 is the excess of revenue over expenditure as shown in the table of yearly revenue and expenditure.

The public debt of the Colony was reduced during the year from £3,389,118 to £3,364,118 by the repayment of £15,000 to the Imperial Government.

The Sinking Fund for the amortization of the funded portion of the Public Debt was increased during the year by £44,405—£31,630 from general revenue and £12,775 from interests on investments—and the amount standing to the credit of the Fund on the 31st December 1919, was £332,537.

Excluding the investments on account of the Sinking Fund, the investments held by Government on the 31st December 1919, amounted to £787,625 of which over £530,000 was on account of surplus funds,

STAMPS.

The face value of the postage stamps in the custody of the Vault Committee on the 31st December 1919, was £515 as under :—

Balance on 1st January 1919	£32,794
Receipts during the year	188,492
	221,286
Issues during the year	220,771
Balance on 31st December 1919	£515

CURRENCY.

Silver coin to the face value of £603,350 was received from the West African Currency Board and put into circulation during the year.

This amount, however, proved insufficient to meet the requirements of labour and the huge demand for currency caused by the revival of the cocoa market and the high prices prevailing, and West African Currency Notes, (made legal tender in November 1918), to the face value of £3,721,450, were put into circulation during the year.

One result of the issue of such a large quantity of Paper Currency was that any silver issued, immediately went out of circulation, in so far as the Banks and Treasury were concerned, and was hoarded by the Natives.

In July, 1919, the position as regards silver coin became so acute that Government took over control of the issue of the Currency Board's stocks of silver. It was then decided, in consultation with the Managers of the Banks, that none of the silver sent out by the Currency Board should be issued for the purchase of produce, but should be reserved solely for the payment of labour. It was also decided, in order to insure as far as possible an equal distribution of the small stocks of silver, that payments in silver coin should be limited to 10 per cent. of salaries and 20 per cent. of wages for labour.

On the 31st December 1919, West African Currency Notes to the face value of £3,959,495 were in circulation as follows :—

£5 Notes	£225,000
20/- ,, ...	£2,216,995
10/- ,, ...	£1,228,250
2/- ,, ...	£89,250
1/- ,, ...	£100,000

Nickel Bronze Coin to the face value of £45,395 was imported during the year and the amount in circulation on the 31st December 1919, was £55,962.

BANKING.

The usual Government accounts at various branches of the Bank of British West Africa and the Colonial Bank were maintained during the year.

The Bank of British West Africa which commenced business in Accra

on 1st January 1897, has since opened branches at Axim, Seccondee, Tarquah, Coomassie, Cape Coast, Saltpond, Winnebah, Bekwai, Koforidua, Nsawam and Dunkwa, and agencies at Obuassi, Prestea, and Half Assinie.

The Colonial Bank established in Accra on 24th February 1917, has now branches at Seccondee, Winnebah, Coomassie, Koforidua and Nsawam.

A Government Savings Bank conducted by the Treasury was established in 1888. The business was transferred to the Post Office in 1905 and is rapidly increasing. The amount standing to the credit of depositors on 31st December 1919, was £53,477.

Penny Banks in connexion with the Post Office have also been established in the principal Government Schools.

Municipal Bodies.

Town Councils are established at Accra, Cape Coast and Seccondee. The following Table shows their Revenue and Expenditure for the past six years :—

	1914.		1915.		1916.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Accra ..	11,156	11,340	13,108	11,516	13,848	13,403
Seccondee	5,521	5,551	5,247	5,223	5,690	5,324
Cape Coast	5,288	3,966	3,335	5,161	4,521	4,223

	1917.		1918.		1919.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Accra ..	13,986	15,766	13,454	13,251	14,046 (*a*)	13,963
Seccondee	5,923	5,564	6,180	6,089	5,981 (*b*)	6,147
Cape Coast	4,137	4,538	4,346	3,649	4,396 (*c*)	3,935

(*a*) Includes Grant-in-aid of £3,600 from Government.
(*b*) " " " " £1,250 " "
(*c*) " " " " £1,250 " "

III.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

IMPORTS.

The total value of all goods imported into the Colony during 1919 (excluding expenses on specie and the value of free goods imported across the inland frontiers) amounted to £7,946,981 as compared with £3,257,591 in 1918—an increase of £4,689,390 or 144%. This total is made up of specie valued at £835,062, goods imported on behalf of the Colonial Government valued at £215,950, and commercial imports valued at £6,895,969.

Imports of specie show an increase of £498,778 or 148%. This was due to the increased need for coin for purchasing cocoa in consequence of the unusually high prices prevailing, especially towards the end of the year. It is also to be noted in this connection that Currency Notes to the value of £3,721,450 were put into circulation during the year. These notes are not included in the value of the Colony's imports.

Government imports increased by £34,014 or 19%. This is probably all due to increased prices.

Commercial imports exhibit an increase of £4,156,590 or 152%. While increased prices had something to do with this large increase, it is chiefly accounted for by the larger importations rendered possible by supplies becoming available on the suspension of hostilities and by the release of shipping.

The values of the various commodities imported during 1919 as compared with the figures for the previous year are recorded in detail in the annexed table "A."

TABLE "A."

THE FOLLOWING IS A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT FOR THE YEARS 1918 AND 1919.

Articles.		1918.		1919.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
			£		£		£
Ale and Porter	Glls.	58,579	21,675	77,136	28,016	6,341	—
Apparel, Wearing	..	—	73,135	—	138,233	65,098	—
Bags and Sacks	Nos.	1,907,066	221,245	6,964,960	724,659	503,414	—
Beads	..	—	10,918	—	11,384	466	—
Beef and Pork	lbs.	171,705	4,763	438,808	15,074	10,311	—
Brass and Copperware	..	—	3,343	—	9,878	6,535	—
Bread and Biscuits	cwts.	278	814	17,693	60,307	59,493	—
Building Materials	..	—	75,530	—	141,767	66,237	—
Coal	Tons.	10,663	55,332	1,771	12,154	—	43,178
Coopers' Stores..	..	—	26,304	—	60,461	34,157	—
Cordage	cwts.	4,817	52,730	6,409	70,834	18,104	—
Cotton Yarn and Twist	lbs.	128,515	19,760	119,570	21,202	1,442	—
Cotton Goods (Excluding Yarn and Twist ..	lbs.	3,571,871	655,301	7,430,495	1,981,120	1,325,819	—

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Articles.		1918.		1919.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
			£		£		£
Earthenware		—	10,302	—	15,181	4,879	—
Flour	cwts.	7,975	13,548	73,344	162,339	148,791	—
Furniture		—	16,616	—	34,190	17,574	—
Galvanized Iron and Slates		—	28,030	—	119,200	91,170	—
Gunpowder	lbs.	121,892	8,428	336,425	21,160	12,732	—
Guns and Pistols	Nos.	1,745	10,461	782	10,153	—	308
Hardware		—	77,867	—	150,919	73,052	—
Lumber	Sup Feet	2,544,614	59,861	797,162	18,331	—	41,530
Machinery		—	118,596	—	88,711	—	29,885
Oil—Kerosene	Glls.	651,869	42,423	1,432,731	120,077	77,654	—
Oil—Liquid Fuel	Glls.	241,737	31,625	1,150,474	147,741	116,116	—
Perfumery		—	24,658	—	63,221	38,563	—
Provisions		—	72,038	—	394,193	322,155	—
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock		—	15,112	—	105,068	89,956	—
Rice	cwts.	22,764	49,098	67,888	126,074	76,976	—
Salt	cwts.	132,666	53,840	137,876	51,373	—	2,467

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Articles.		1918.		1919.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
			£		£	£	£
Silk Goods		—	6,357	—	22,936	16,579	—
Soap	cwts.	39,003	88,691	22,409	60,124	—	28,567
Spirits	Glls.	438,964	166,812	672,462	245,058	78,246	—
Sugar	cwts.	1,683	4,680	21,763	50,646	45,966	—
Tobacco (Including Cigars and Cigarettes)		—	95,331	—	414,047	318,716	—
Vehicles—(Carriages and Carts)	Nos.	279	4,055	353	7,886	3,831	—
,, Motor Cars and Lorries	Nos.	61	64,059	532	284,445	220,386	—
,, Motor Cycles	Nos.	52	3,646	112	13,521	9,875	—
,, Other Cycles	Nos.	185	4,468	917	14,526	10,058	—
Woollen Goods		—	5,484	—	13,431	7,947	—
Wines	Glls.	13,119	10,941	33,538	36,932	25,991	—
Bullion and Specie		—	337,676	—	847,683	510,007	—
Other Articles (Including Post Parcels)		—	612,038	—	1,032,726	420,688	—
Total value of all Articles		—	3,257,591	—	7,946,981	4,835,325	145,935

Net Increase £4,689,390.

The principal increases in imports, omitting specie, which has already been referred to, were:—

Cotton Goods (excluding Yarn & Twist)	£1,325,819 or	202%
Bags and Sacks	503,414 „	228%
Provisions	322,155 „	447%
Motor Cars and Lorries	220,386 „	344%
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	202,409 „	498%
Flour (wheaten)	148,791 „	1098%
Oil Fuel	116,116 „	367%
Cigarettes	108,985 „	217%
Rum	92,336 „	112%
Galvanized Iron and Slates	91,178 „	325%
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ..	89,956 „	595%
Kerosene	77,654 „	183%
Rice	76,976 „	157%
Hardware	73,052 „	94%
Building Materials (Cement and Lime) ..	66,237 „	88%
Wearing Apparel	65,098 „	89%
Bread and Biscuits..	59,493 „	7309%

The above figures show the increases in value as compared with 1918. In endeavouring to explain these, reference will be made, where possible, to quantities as well as values, and, in some instances, to the imports in 1913—the last pre-war year.

Cotton Goods. The increase in quantity is 108% or rather more than half the increase in value, thus showing that the price of these goods has risen almost 50% in a year. The statistics for 1913 give the value but not the quantity. The latter was, however, probably a little more than in 1919.

Bags and Sacks. The increase is entirely accounted for by larger importations, the price per bag being slightly less than in 1918. This large increase was necessitated by the large stocks of cocoa waiting to be bagged for shipment. Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining bags in 1918.

Provisions. The increase is due to removal of restrictions on exportation from the United Kingdom coupled with an increase in the available shipping.

Motor Cars and Lorries. The number imported was 532 of which 518 came from America, compared with 61 in 1918 and is an indication of the rapid extension in the use of motor transport in this Colony.

Tobacco (*unmanufactured*). The increase is accounted or by increased importations, the huge quantity of 2,825,852 lbs. having entered the Colony, chiefly from America.

Flour (*wheaten*). The increase is accounted for chiefly by larger importations, though the price also increased as compared with 1918.

Nearly all the flour came from America as usual.

Oil Fuel. Practically the whole of the large increase over 1918 is accounted for by the larger quantity imported. There is, of course, an intimate connection between this increase and that in motor vehicles—*vide* supra.

Cigarettes. Most of this increase was accounted for by larger importations, though prices increased slightly. The number imported was 118,469,060 and practically all came from the United Kingdom.

Rum. There was a slight advance in price but the increase is largely due to increased importations. The quantity imported was rather more than half the quantity imported in 1913 and appreciably less than the imports in 1917.

Galvanized Iron and Slates. The increase is due to supplies being obtainable to satisfy the needs of the local market.

Railway Plant and Rolling Stock. The increase is due to much wanted supplies being again available for export from the United Kingdom. It was almost impossible to obtain these articles during the last two years of the war.

Rice. The price was appreciably less than in 1918 and the increase is entirely due to larger importations. The quantity imported was 3,394 tons—less than half that imported in 1913. Nearly all of it came from the United Kingdom; whereas in 1918 more than half came from America.

Hardware. The increase is due to the possibility of obtaining supplies from the United Kingdom and America.

Building Materials. The increase is due to larger importations from the United Kingdom.

Wearing Apparel. The increase is due to supplies from the United Kingdom being available to meet increased local demands. Wearing apparel imported through the Parcels Post is not included in this item.

Bread and Biscuits. While the quantity imported was just about half that in 1913 it is larger than in any year since then and the increase over 1918 is entirely due to the removal of restrictions on exportation from the United Kingdom.

Kerosene. The increase is due chiefly to larger importations (though higher prices also contributed) and was rendered possible by improved shipping facilities between America and the Colony.

Decreases were few and usually unimportant. The principal ones were:—

Coal	£43,178	or 78%
Lumber	41,530	„ 69%
Machinery	29,885	„ 25%
Soap	28,567	„ 32%
Gin	31,935	„ 74%

Coal. This followed a big decrease in 1918 and the importation was almost negligible, *viz.*:—1,771 tons as compared with 10,663 tons in 1918 and 51,666 tons in 1913.

The decrease was due to the prohibitive price of coal from the United Kingdom and the difficulty in obtaining supplies. Local firewood largely took the place of coal on the railways and mines. As an indication of the way in which prices have risen it may be noted that the value of a ton of coal landed in the Colony in 1913 was £1. 12s. 8d., in 1918 £5. 3s. 9d., and in 1919 £6. 17s. 3d.

Lumber. The decrease is due to the difficulty in obtaining supplies from America. The quantity imported was 797,162 super feet: in 1913 it was 6,304,397 super feet.

Machinery. The decrease is due to high prices and difficulty in obtaining supplies.

Soap. The decrease was, no doubt, the result of a further rise in prices which are now almost prohibitive to the native consumer. Native-made soap is to some extent taking the place of the imported article.

Gin. Imports of gin from Holland were restricted during the first quarter of the year on account of the lack of shipping, and afterwards by the prohibition of the importation of trade spirits.

The following article shows a decrease in quantity but an increase in value.

	Decrease per cent. in quantity.	Increase per cent. in value.
Cotton yarn and twist ..	7%	7%

The following article shows an increase in quantity but a decrease in value:—

	Increase per cent. in quantity.	Decrease per cent. in value.
Salt	4%	5%

The commercial imports for the six years ending with 1919 were valued as follows:—

1914	£3,158,171
1915	3,116,686
1916	4,881,920
1917	2,964,453
1918	2,739,370
1919	6,895,969

The annexed Table " B " shows the value of imports (exclusive of specie) derived from the principal supplying countries in 1919 and each of the five preceding years, and the percentages arrived at by comparing the several figures with the total imports for the year.

Exports.

The total value of all exports from the Colony during the year amounted to £10,814,175—an increase of £6,341,250 or 142% over 1918 and 82% above the previous record year, 1915, when the exports were valued at £5,943,631. The value of specie was £34,731—a decrease of £411,627 or 92% as compared with 1918. Government exports were valued at £934 as compared with £1,460 in 1918 and commercial exports were worth £10,778,509—an increase of £6,753,402 or 168%.

The various items in the list of exports are analysed in the annexed Table " C " which shews the quantities and the values as compared with those for the previous year.

TABLE "B."

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE VALUE OF IMPORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) DERIVED FROM THE PRINCIPAL SUPPLYING COUNTRIES IN 1919 AND EACH OF THE FIVE PRECEDING YEARS, AND THE PERCENTAGES ARRIVED AT BY COMPARING THE SEVERAL FIGURES WITH THE TOTAL IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR.

Country of Origin.	1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.	
	Value.	Percentage of Total.	Value.	Percentage of Total.	Value.	Percentage of Total.	Value.	Percentage of Total.	Value.	Percentage of Total.	Value.	Percentage of Total.
	£		£		£		£		£		£	
United Kingdom	2,660,682	74%	2,734,991	79%	3,860,765	75%	2,235,439	69%	2,125,002	73%	5,292,821	74%
Germany	289,288	8%	9,839	—	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	32,979	1%	37,285	1%	77,089	2%	56,429	2%	17,517	—	44,735	—
United States of America..	270,176	8%	349,106	10%	751,225	15%	723,182	22%	615,673	21%	1,513,994	21%
Holland	170,810	5%	199,644	6%	217,976	4%	81,783	3%	47,065	2%	23,133	—
Nigeria	24,312	1%	36,351	1%	75,902	2%	60,413	2%	44,565	2%	67,019	—
Other Foreign Countries ..	121,072	3%	95,588	3%	81,759	2%	56,801	2%	59,636	2%	104,659	2%
Other British Colonies ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,471	—	10,457	—	65,558	—

TABLE "C."

THE FOLLOWING IS A TABLE OF THE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT FOR THE YEARS 1918 AND 1919.

Articles.	1918.		1919.		Increase in value.	Decrease in value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
		£		£		
Cocoa (Tons)	66,343	1,796,985	176,176	8,278,554	6,481,569	—
Kola Nuts (lbs.)	13,254,538	262,144	16,319,972	350,249	88,105	—
Copra (Tons)	99	2,772	984	30,091	27,319	—
Auriferous By-Products (lbs.)	127,728	19,640	76,337	21,736	2,096	—
Lumber-Native Timber (Sup. Ft.)	14,680,823	137,649	10,432,250	103,238	—	34,411
Palm Kernels (Tons)	8,933	152,921	9,893	253,248	100,327	—
Palm Oil (Gallons)	670,867	83,689	938,595	140,163	56,474	—
Rubber (lbs.)	1,391,097	57,006	721,588	33,637	—	23,369
Specie	—	446,358	—	34,731	—	411,627
Other Articles	—	146,305	—	88,451	—	57,854

The principal items showing an increase in the value of the quantities exported as compared with the previous year were as follows:—

Cocoa	£6,481,569	or	361%
Palm Kernels	100,327	„	66%
Kola Nuts	88,105	„	34%
Palm Oil	56,474	„	67%
Gold and Gold Dust.. ..	38,760	„	3%
Copra	27,319	„	985%
Manganese	16,122	„	29%

These increases are accounted for as follows:—

Cocoa. The shipment of 176,000* tons valued at £8,278,000 constitutes a record in the history of the development of this industry in the Gold Coast. The largest and the most valuable previous shipments were in 1917 and 1916 respectively. In the former year 91,000 tons were exported and in the latter year the value of the cocoa shipped was £3,848,000. As compared with 1918 the increase in quantity was 109,833 tons or 165%. As already stated, the increase in value was 361%. This large discrepancy between quantity and value is due to the fact that the average value of a ton of cocoa, shipped in 1918, was just over £27, while in 1919 it was just under £47. The latter figure would have been even higher had not large quantities of cocoa, purchased at very low prices, remained unshipped at the end of 1918 and thus lowered the value per ton of the 1919 exports. The local price of cocoa, which had, owing to the lack of shipping, dropped as low as 2s. a load before the armistice, rose to about 10s. a load in November, 1918, and continued to rise rapidly until in June, 1919, it touched 34s. a load at Koforidua. A small drop occurred in July and August, but by December the load was fetching the truly astounding price of 40s. Since then even higher prices have ruled, and, as foreshadowed in the last Trade Report, the Colony's staple industry has, after several lean years, apparently entered on another era of prosperity. The increase in the export duty, coming at a time when prices were rising rapidly, was easily borne by the industry. The prevalence of plant disease among the cocoa farms has been a cause of anxiety for several years past, and a Committee was appointed by Government in June, 1919, to investigate and report on this and other aspects of the industry. It is generally understood that there is no immediate cause for alarm, though improved methods of cultivation and farm sanitation are admitted to be necessary if cocoa is to continue to be the staple industry and the main source of the Colony's wealth.

Palm Kernels. The increase in quantity was 960 tons or 11% as compared with a 66% increase in value. The slump in cocoa, the great demand for oleaginous produce, and the priority given to this class of cargo in 1918 created in that year a distinct revival in the palm kernel trade which had declined considerably since 1912. The further increase in 1919 is all the more gratifying

* Cf, however, page 36.

in view of the fact that palm products ceased to enjoy any privileged position. It is hoped that the good prices now prevailing will encourage the natives to continue harvesting this valuable natural product.

The Palm Kernels Export Duty Ordinance (*vide* page 32) came into operation on October 23rd, 1919 only, and it is too soon to judge of its effect on the local trade in the product.

Palm Oil. The increase in quantity is 267,728 gallons or 40% as compared with 1918. Prices advanced appreciably during the year. As in the case of kernels, exports were greater than in any year since 1912.

Kola Nuts. The quantity exported was 16,319,972 lbs. and constitutes a record. It was greater by 3,065,434 lbs. or 23% than in 1918—the previous record year. Most of it went, as usual, to Nigeria, this product of the Gold Coast being in great demand in the Hausa States and among Mahomedans generally in the Northern Provinces of Nigeria. The completion a few years ago of the Nigerian Railway, connecting Lagos with Kano, the great trading centre in the Northern Provinces, gave a great impetus to this trade, which is almost entirely in the hands of natives of West Africa—itinerant Hausa traders. Formerly a considerable proportion of the nuts was carried overland and in view of the perishable nature of the kola nut large quantities must have become spoilt before reaching the Nigerian markets, but the advantages of the short sea voyage and quick transport by rail were soon realized and it is probable that comparatively little kola now leaves the Gold Coast and Ashanti across the inland frontiers.

Copra. The quantity exported was 984 tons—an increase of 885 tons or 894% over 1918. The exports of this product were considerably hampered in 1918 by the difficulty of getting ships to call at Quittah, which accounts for the small export that year. The exports in 1919 were greater by 248 tons than in 1917, and, if the present demand for oleaginous produce continues, future years will, no doubt, show a further advance.

Gold and Gold Dust. The increase in quantity was 5,969 ozs, or a little under 2% as compared with 1918. The total export of 359,846 ozs: has frequently been exceeded.

Manganese. The quantity exported was 33,192 tons—an increase of 1,852 tons or 6% over 1918. This industry promises to become one of considerable importance.

The principal decreases in exports were:—

Lumber	£34,411	or 25%
Rubber	23,369	„ 41%
Specie	411,627	„ 92%

Lumber. The decrease in quantity was 4,248,573 superficial feet or 29% as compared with 1918. This trade has suffered considerably since the outbreak of war, the exports in 1913 amounting to 37,391,848 superficial feet whereas in 1919 they were 10,432,250 superficial feet. The lumber consists

of mahogany of various kinds; and before the war more than half of it went to the United Kingdom and most of the balance to the United States of America. From 1916 to 1918 inclusive the latter country took practically the whole of the quantity exported. In 1918 the United Kingdom took absolutely none; and, though she took 2,386,000 superficial feet in 1919, that did not make up for the drop in the exports to America, where the demand seems to have become less keen since the cessation of hostilities. The small ports in the Western Province, from which most of the lumber is shipped, suffered severely in 1918 from the lack of shipping; and, though conditions improved considerably in 1919, there is little doubt that more mahogany would have been exported had the ships been available.

Rubber. The decrease in quantity was 568,709 lbs. or 44% as compared with 1918. From being the most important product of the Colony rubber has sunk to the position of a minor export. Its decline has synchronised with, and may be said to be directly due to, the rise of the cocoa industry.

Specie. The decrease here was due to the keen local demand all through the year for silver currency, of which there was an acute shortage, as the natives have not taken kindly to the paper currency. The whole of the specie exported went to the British sphere in Togoland.

The values of the total exports (exclusive of specie) sent to the principal consuming countries in 1919 and each of the five preceding years are shown in the annexed Table "D."

TABLE "D."

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE VALUE OF EXPORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) SENT TO THE PRINCIPAL CONSUMING COUNTRIES IN 1919 AND EACH OF THE FIVE PRECEDING YEARS, AND THE PERCENTAGES ARRIVED AT BY COMPARING THE SEVERAL FIGURES WITH THE TOTAL IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR.

Country of Origin.	1914.		1915.	1916.			1917.	1918.		1919.		
	Value.	Percentage of Total.	Value.	Percentage of Total.	Value.	Percentage of Total.	Value.	Percentage of Total.	Value.	Percentage of Total.	Value.	Percentage of Total.
	£		£		£		£		£		£	
United Kingdom ..	3,028,997	68%	4,370,377	75%	3,453,888	62%	3,588,743	65%	2,628,450	65%	4,951,110	46%
Germany	554,632	12%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	528,780	12%	963,634	16%	1,374,815	24%	666,249	12%	67,369	2%	1,607,005	15%
United States of America	93,383	2%	329,466	6%	603,772	12%	1,005,204	18%	971,079	24%	3,465,699	32%
Nigeria	141,968	3%	139,247	2%	130,913	2%	242,736	4%	272,260	7%	378,781	4%
Other British Colonies	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,036	—	36,873	1%	25	—
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,450	—	60,536	1%	374,734	3%

TOTAL TRADE.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Colony during the year, including expenses on specie, amounted to £18,746,717—an increase of £11,025,505 or 143% over the corresponding figure for 1918. If we add to this the total value of dutiable imports and exports across the inland frontiers (£21,400), we get £18,768,117 as the total value of the trade of the Colony during the year—an increase of £11,032,722 or 143%. Deducting from this the value including expenses of specie imported and exported (£876,754), and the value of imports and exports on behalf of the Colonial Government (£216,884), we get the figure £17,674,479 as representing the total value of the commercial trade of the Colony—an increase of £10,910,002 or 161% as compared with the previous year. Of this sum of £17,674,479, the largest item is the value of our exports of cocoa—£8,278,554.

PORTS.

The following Table gives the value of imports and exports which passed through the principal ports of the Colony during 1919:—

Ports.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Remarks.
Accra	3,531,307	4,898,201	8,429,508	
Seccondee	2,580,507	3,462,729	6,043,236	
Winnebah	410,172	781,263	1,191,435	
Saltpond	353,710	705,397	1,059,107	
Cape Coast	319,763	355,867	675,630	
Addah	198,235	202,016	400,251	
Quittah	177,229	143,181	320,410	
Half Assinie	41,728	24,527	66,255	
Elmina	17,561	—	17,561	
Axim	30,179	93,622	123,801	
Appam	4,331	131,368	135,699	
Dixcove	1,682	15,611	17,293	
Atuabo..	1,557	—	1,557	

The following Table shows the total shipping entering the ports of the Colony during the last six years.

	Steam Vessels.		*Sailing Vessels.*	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
1914	637	1,413,009	1	751
1915	354	818,356	8	7,259
1916	340	766,315	20	16,331
1917	313	705,584	23	16,902
1918	210	488,366	46	50,819
1919	344	831,843	23	16,990

The nationality of the vessels which entered the ports of the Colony during 1917, 1918, and 1919 is shewn in the following Table:—

Nationality.	1917.	
	No.	Tons.
British	262	609,449
French	41	82,781
Spanish	1	1,257
Norwegian	5	5,322
Greek	2	3,989
Danish	3	3,450
Portuguese	3	1,009
U.S.A.	19	15,229
Total	336	722,486

Nationality.	1918.	
	No.	Tons.
British	206	476,377
French	13	25,769
Danish	1	1,100
Portuguese	5	5,113
Spanish	1	1,257
Canadian	1	762
Italian	6	8,950
American	22	18,020
Russian	1	1,837
Total	256	539,185

Nationality.	1919.	
	No.	Tons.
British	288	712,374
Canadian	1	419
French	20	49,121
American	30	51,927
Belgian	6	6,860
Danish	3	3,455
Dutch	1	838
Japanese	3	7,237
Norwegian	10	9,834
Portuguese	2	3,516
Russian	1	1,993
Spanish	2	1,259
Total	367	848,833

SPIRITS.

Total gallons imported	Gallons	663,200
Total gallons entered for home consumption	,,	772,293
Gallonage at 100 degrees converted from liquid gallons varying in strength	,,	328,738
Declared value	,,	£234,092
Revenue derived from duties		£365,342

SUPPLEMENT ON GOLD, BULLION AND SPECIE IMPORTED AND EXPORTED DURING 1919.

The total value of specie imported during the year amounted to £835,062 as compared with £336,284 in 1918—an increase of £498,778 or 148%.

The total value of bullion imported during the year amounted to £12,621 as compared with £1,392 in 1918—an increase of £11,229 or 807%.

The total value of specie exported during the year amounted to £34,731 as compared with £446,358 in 1918—a decrease of £411,627 or 92%.

The total value of gold and auriferous by-products exported during the year amounted to £1,425,496 as compared with £1,384,640 in 1918—an increase of £40,856 or 3%.

IV.—LEGISLATION.

Twenty-two Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council during the year under review, of which the following are the principal enactments of general interest:—

No. 2 of 1919.—The Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Ordinance, 1919.

The provisions of this Ordinance correspond, mutatis mutandis, with those of the statute of the Imperial Parliament shortly entitled The Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918.

No. 3 of 1919.—The Termination of the Present War (Definition) Ordinance, 1919.

This Ordinance makes a local provision following that made by the statute of the Imperial Parliament shortly entitled The Termination of the Present War (Definition) Act, 1918.

No. 7 of 1919.—The Cocoa Export Duty (Amendment) Ordinance, 1919.

This Ordinance raises the export duty on cocoa to one half-penny a pound or part thereof. But any cocoa certified on or before the 12th day of July 1919 by the competent customs authority to have been at a port of shipment or (in the case of exportation over-land) at a lawful place of exportation in the Colony and in the possession of the exporter on or before such date is exempted from the incidence of the higher duty.

No. 8 of 1919.—The Former Enemy Aliens (Restriction on Immigration) Ordinance, 1919.

The duration of the operation of this Ordinance is limited to three years.

Section 3 provides that no former enemy alien shall enter the Colony unless he shall first have obtained an immigration permit signed by the Colonial Secretary authorising his entry; and a form of such permit is provided in the Schedule to the Ordinance.

Power is confided to the Colonial Secretary to attach conditions to an immigration permit and to vary the same, as also to cancel immigration permits if such course should appear to him expedient.

Section 9 relates to offences under the Ordinance and to the mode in which such offences are to be tried and punished.

Section 10 makes provision for the deportation of former enemy aliens adjudged guilty of offences under the Ordinance.

No. 10 of 1919.—The Palm Kernels Export Duty Ordinance, 1919.

The purport of this Ordinance, the duration of the operation of which is limited to five years, is to impose a duty of two pounds per ton on all palm kernels exported from the Colony to places outside the British Empire. Section 3 lays down the procedure, whereunder effect is to be given to the differential incidence of the duty.

Legislation of similar tenor has been enacted elsewhere in British West Africa.

No. 12 of 1919.—The Diamond Export Duty Ordinance, 1919.

The purport of this Ordinance is to make provision for the levy of an export duty of five per centum on the value of rough and uncut diamonds which have been won from the earth within the Gold Coast Colony; and in the preparation of this Ordinance reference has been made to the corresponding Act of the Union Parliament of South Africa, namely the Diamond Export Duty Act, 1917, No. 27 of 1917. Owing however to local conditions some departures have had to be made from the provisions of that Act.

Section 2 defines certain expressions used in the Ordinance.

Section 3 provides for assessment of the value of the exported diamonds by an assessor or assessors approved for the purpose by the Secretary of State; and subsection (4) provides for reference to arbitration in the case of the exporter being dissatisfied with the assessment made by the aforesaid assessor or assessors. The value on which the duty is payable is the selling price of the diamond on the London market on the date of the assessment of such value under subsection (3).

Sections 4 and 5 prescribe the procedure to be adopted in registering diamonds for export and for their exportation through the medium of the Registered Post. In the first instance it is intended that the registration for export and the posting of the diamonds shall take place only at Accra; but provision is made for an extension of facilities in this regard to other places as occasion may require.

Under section 6, the exporter is required to enter into a bond to secure due and punctual payment of the duty when the amount payable on that account has been finally ascertained.

Section 7 imposes a limitation on the export of diamonds into or through Ashanti; the object of this provision being to preclude evasion of the duty by sending diamonds abroad through Ashanti.

Section 8 declares what are offences under the Ordinance, and prescribes penalties therefor.

No. 13 of 1919.—The Criminal Code Amendment Ordinance, 1919.

By this Ordinance the maximum number of strokes which can by law be inflicted on a juvenile offender under sixteen years of age is reduced from twenty strokes to twelve strokes.

No. 18 of 1919.—The Determination of the Time Ordinance, 1919.

The purport of this Ordinance is to advance the time observed locally by the space of twenty minutes during the last four months of each year; the object in view being to extend during those months the period of daylight-time available for evening recreation after office hours.

No. 20 of 1919.—The Vaccination Ordinance, 1919.

The purport of this Ordinance is to repeal the Vaccination Ordinance, 1888, and to substitute therefor an Ordinance more modern in form and better adapted to the present needs of the Gold Coast Colony.

A leading feature of the Ordinance is its great elasticity, which will enable it to be administered as circumstances require.

In section 3 legal recognition is given to the status and functions of native assistant public vaccinators who are not registered medical practitioners. Such officers will have the powers and will perform the duties under the Ordinance which are assigned to them by regulations made under section 6.

Under the provisions of section 4 vaccination will be free; though power is reserved to the Governor under the limitations expressed in section 13, to provide for the payment of fees to public vaccinators.

Under section 5 the Governor in Council is empowered to make Orders with respect to the compulsory vaccination both of children and of adults, and to limit the operation of such Orders as he may see fit.

Section 11 enjoins employers of foreign labour to notify the Medical Officer of Health for the place of the entry of the labourers into the Colony before the disembarkation or entry of the labourers, for the purpose of their inspection, and, if necessary, vaccination.

Under section 12 a person who has been successfully vaccinated, or who is shewn to be insusceptible of successful vaccination is entitled to an official certificate certifying that fact.

Section 14 declares the practice of inoculation to be unlawful, and prescribes a penalty for persons concerned in such practice.

No. 21.—The Loan Ordinance, 1919.

This Ordinance authorises the flotation of a Gold Coast Loan amounting to £6,000,000, to be expended on public works.

ASHANTI.

During the year 1919 fourteen Ordinances were enacted with respect to Ashanti.

No. 6 of 1919.—The Ashanti Administration (Third Further Amendment) Ordinance, 1919.

By this Ordinance the Ordinances of the Gold Coast Colony applied to Ashanti are exhibited in a Schedule added to the principal Ordinance; and the third column of the Schedule disintegrates and individualises the compendious provision set forth in the first paragraph to the former section 26, thus making the modifications in application more easily ascertainable and intelligible.

No. 9 of 1919.—The Judicature Ordinance, 1919.

This Ordinance constitutes as a permanency the office of a Circuit Judge in Ashanti.

Under this Ordinance the Chief Commissioner is relieved of his criminal jurisdiction in capital cases, while retaining however exclusive jurisdiction in civil causes and matters to or in which native customary law is principally and substantially applicable.

The remaining Ordinances are not such as to call for special comment.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

During the year 1919 eleven Ordinances were enacted with respect to the Northern Territories.

No. 3 of 1919.—The Northern Territories Administration (Second Further Amendment) Ordinance, 1919.

By this ordinance the Ordinances of the Gold Coast Colony applied to the Protectorate are exhibited in a Schedule added to the principal Ordinance; and the third column of the Schedule disintegrates and individualises the compendious provision set forth in the first paragraph to the former section 24, thus making the modifications in application more easily ascertainable and intelligible.

No. 6 of 1919.—The Judicature Ordinance, 1919.

This Ordinance constitutes as a permanency the office of a Circuit Judge in the Protectorate.

Under this Ordinance the Chief Commissioner is relieved of his criminal jurisdiction in capital cases, while retaining however exclusive jurisdiction in civil causes and matters to or in which native customary law is principally and substantially applicable.

The remaining Ordinances are not such as to call for special comment.

V.—AGRICULTURE.

Cocoa:—Production is in the hands of peasant proprietors who have developed an industry which,

in 1891 exported 80 lbs. cocoa,

in 1911 " more cocoa than any other country,

in 1919 " more than half the world's supply.

The variety cultivated is one of the common kinds (Amelonado) which is inferior to other varieties in qualities which find favour with manufacturers. This fact does not, however, altogether account for the comparatively low price which is normally obtained for Gold Coast Cocoa. Inferior preparation, which permits a large percentage of defective beans, is practised by native producers and is encouraged by the very active competition for the purchase of quantity rather than of quality.

It is hoped that departmental endeavours to improve preparation may be assisted by :—

(1) the increasing number of manufacturing firms which are establishing agencies here for direct purchase, and

(2) the prospect of a movement to foster direct dealing between the producer and the home-market.

In this connection it may be noted that the Aburi Nsawam Cocoa Growers Association shipped its 1918-19 crop to brokers in England and are anxious to repeat the operation when the difference between home and local prices indicate the desirability of so doing. Such direct dealing is much to be advocated on the score that :—

(1) the middleman's profits would be deleted

(2) the producer would learn more readily the purchaser's requirements

(3) the eradication of middlemen, and the closer contact between producer and consumer, should tend to stabilise the market and so induce native cultivators to have a greater regard for the future of the industry.

A committee was appointed to enquire into the industry and the question of improving methods of cultivation by regulation was discussed, but from the report it would appear that the industry has already assumed too big proportions to permit of regulation.

Customs returns (which are subject to slight revision) show that the exports for 1919 (*i.e.*, 176,000 tons) were nearly double in quantity those of the previous maximum (90,964 tons in 1917).

Of this quantity over 97,000 tons were exported during the months January to May ; it is therefore apparent that a large proportion of the 1918-19 crop was shipped in 1919, and in comparing annual exports this fact (due to the increased shipping facilities of 1919 over those of 1918) must be taken into account. Probably the fairest method of comparison would be to take the mean of the 1918 and 1919 exports (*i.e.*, 121,000 tons) for comparison with the exports of previous years :—

1914	52,888	tons.
1915	77,278	„
1916	72,123	„
1917	90,964	„
1918	66,343	„
1919	176,151	„

The average monthly declared value rose steadily from £32·59 per ton in January to £78·19 per ton in December, and the average declared value for the total quantity exported during the year was £46·68 per ton. While the average value for the whole year has been exceeded by that of 1916, the average value for the month of December 1919 had not previously been reached.

Palm Products :—The oil palm, from which the kernels and palm-oil of commerce are prepared, is an indigenous plant and has not been cultivated on a large scale by the natives ; sufficient oil for local use is prepared in practically all villages throughout the forest area and nothing like the maximum possible quantity of products is prepared from wild palms.

There was an increase in the quantity and value of both the kernels and oil exported during 1919 :—

Kernels	1919	9,986	tons at	£253,241	*i.e.*,	£25 per ton
,,	1918	8,933	,, ,,	£152,922	*i.e.*,	£17 ,, ,,
Palm oil	1919	938,595	gallons at	£140,164		
	1918	670,867	,, ,,	£83,689		

It should be noted that these increases have been made simultaneously with the cocoa market.

No reports have been received of the activities of the European Companies engaged in palm products.

Considerable diminution of yield was caused by the attack of a small leaf-beetle in the Western Province and the palms as a result suffered more than usually from the extraordinary dryness of the "wet season."

Kola :—This product is also obtained from an indigenous tree, and on account of the sustaining properties which i contains a constant demand for it in a fresh state is maintained in Northern Nigeria by caravans proceeding on desert journeys. An increased quantity of more than 2,100,000 lbs was exported by sea in 1919, and in view of the fact that the greatest proportion of this trade is in native hands, it is interesting to note that the price of kola has arisen with the increase in the price of commodities generally, thus in 1918 the declared value was approximately 2s. per 5 lbs. in 1919 it was 2s. per 4·3 lbs.

Coconuts :—The amount of copra exported in 1919 exceeded that of any previous year, as did its declared value.

Owing to the fact that no figures are available to show the amount exported via Lome in 1918, a comparison with that year cannot be made.

Nine hundred and eighty tons valued at £30,000 were exported in 1919 and previous maxima were 809 tons valued at £10,451 for 1909

and 736 ,, ,, ,, £19,916 for 1917.

Ten thousand seed-nuts were distributed by the Agricultural Department to various applicants during 1919 with a view to fostering the copra industry.

Rubber :—The exports of rubber have decreased to slightly more than half the quantity shipped in 1918. As the production of plantation rubber has probably increased the decrease in the total amount exported probably represents a slump in the collection of wild rubber owing to the revival of the cocoa market.

Food-Crops :—A shortage, and consequent rise in price, of foodcrops was felt in certain districts, and is largely accounted for by the abnormal drought which occurred in the middle of the wet season and by the reluctance of producers to accept currency notes in payment for foodstuff.

Horticulture :—The usual number of decorative plants and seedlings have been distributed.

Training :—The number of students who attended classes in Agriculture at the five stations of the Department during the year was 172.

One King Edward VII. Scholarship (value £30, tenable for 3 years) was awarded in Agriculture.

The agricultural possibilities of the Gold Coast and its Dependencies are vast, and it is to be regretted that the all absorbing influence of the cocoa industry has masked the potentialities of other agricultural products which are capable of being grown locally. Among such are :—Limes, bananas, cassava, plantains and other starches, maize, rice, guinea grain, coffee, ground nut, cinnamon, camphor, black-pepper, ginger, gingelly, castor oil, shea-butter, sisal and mauritius hemp and many useful fibres, etc.

With the advent of motor tillage and increased transport facilities it is not difficult to foresee a considerable advance in the production of food and annual crops both for local consumption and export.

Roads.

In the Colony, the main roads are constructed and maintained by the Public Works Department. The mileage of these roads was increased during 1919, the total being about 428 miles, as compared with about 400 miles in 1918. This mileage was made up as follows :—184 miles in the Eastern Province, 190 miles in the Central Province, and 54 miles in the Western Province. The greatly increased traffic over these roads, added to a very dry year, has rendered the task of maintaining them a very difficult one.

The mileage in Ashanti of Public Works Department roads is 110 miles, and, although this was not increased during the year, the continuation of the main trunk road to Tamale through the Northern Territories was taken in hand late in the year, and work was so energetically carried out that by the end of December the road had been extended to Prang, a distance of 40 miles, and by April 1920 Tamale was linked up by a dry season motor road with the Coast. The opening up of the Northern Territories has thus become an accomplished fact, although a large amount of work is still be required in the improvement of embankments, bridges, etc. before the road is finally completed.

In addition to Public Works roads, there are 2,260 miles of secondary roads, maintained by Native Chiefs, and placed under the Roads Ordinance (No. 13 of 1894), which provides for the grant to Chiefs of funds for maintenance, and which enables a District Commissioner to fine a Chief for failure to keep his roads properly cleaned. The eagerness of the Chiefs for their roads to be so improved as to permit of light cars passing through their districts has been so great that they have willingly undertaken the construction of light motor roads, to take the place of "Bush" paths and hammock roads. This work has been carried out under the supervision of the Political Officers. Any technical advice or assistance in the matter of bridges and culverts, etc. has been given by the Public Works Department.

The Coastal road has been maintained, and extensive survey work carried out, so that it is hoped that 1920 will see the whole road sufficiently advanced to admit of motor traffic from Accra to Seccondee. Work was also commenced on the section between Seccondee and Axim.

In Ashanti, where during 1918 about 200 miles of pioneer roads were opened to motor traffic, there was only constructed during the year about 52 miles, efforts having being made to improve the roads and bridges already constructed, and maintain them in good order, rather than to open up large lengths of new roads.

VI.—EDUCATION.

Education in the Gold Coast is chiefly in the hands of various Mission Societies, but there are nineteen Government Schools the largest of which are at Accra, Cape Coast and Coomassie. With one or two exceptions all the schools are primary but a scheme is under consideration for the establishment by Government of a large secondary school in the neighbourhood of Accra.

The schools are very unevenly distributed the numbers being greatest in those districts where Missionary work first commenced. Thus in the Western Province there are very few schools, particularly if those on the coast are excluded. In the Northern Territories there are only four schools all of which are directly under the control of Government. Schools are most numerous in the Eastern Province.

The teaching staff consists almost entirely of native teachers, many of whom have been trained in the Seminaries at Akropong and Abetifi, formerly under the Basel Mission, and at the Accra Government Training College. The latter was established in 1909 for the purpose of training teachers for Government Schools as well as for Mission Schools—the Basel Mission (now Scottish Mission) excepted, which has its own Training Institutions or Seminaries. Since 1909 many teachers have been trained at the Accra Government Training College for the Bremen, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan Mission Schools as well as for Government Schools.

With the exception of a few schools under the Scottish Mission and two Weslayan Girls' Schools all the schools are day schools. Female education is very backward.

The Vernacular is used almost entirely in the infant classes, and English and the Vernacular in the lower standards. In the higher classes, English is the language mainly used.

The schools under the management of Missionary bodies which were subject to inspection by Officers of the Education Department and which received grants-in-aid from public funds numbered at the close of the year 194. This number, with 19 Government Schools already mentioned, gives a total of 213 Government and Assisted Schools. Of this total 29 were open to boys only, six were for girls only, 150 were open to both boys and girls, the remaining 28 being infant schools.

In 1917 and early 1918 the deportation of all Basel Missionaries took place. From the beginning of February, 1918 the Basel Mission Schools were temporarily taken over by the Education Department and were still under the control by that Department at the end of 1919.

The Bremen Mission Schools which were temporarily taken over by Government in July, 1916 on the deportation of the German Missionaries, were still being controlled by the Education Department at the end of 1919. The Department also continued to exercise some supervision over the Church affairs of the Mission which after the deportation of the Germans, were in the hands of the Native Ministers.

The following is a comparative Table showing the number of Government and Assisted schools during the year, and the enrolment of pupils.

Description of Schools... ..	No. of Schools	Enrolment.		Total.
		Boys.	Girls.	
A. M. E. Zionist Mission	6	850	88	938
* Former Bremen Mission	25	1,546	320	1,866
Church of England Mission	5	643	63	706
Government	19	3,422	569	3,991
Roman Catholic Mission	32	3,190	410	3,600
Scottish Mission (former Basel Mision)	83	6,023	2,134	8,157
Wesleyan Mission	42	6,994	1,016	8,010
Secondary	1	50	—	50
Total	213	2,1718	4,600	27,318

* Including all the Schools which were formerly under the control of the Bremen Mission.

The total number of pupils enrolled upon the registers of schools supported by contributions from the public funds during the year 1918, was 27,318 which exceeds the number on record for any previous year, and which constitutes an increase of 822 over the number for 1918. The average attendance during 1919 shows an increase of 611.

The grants-in-aid, paid to schools on the Assisted List excluding the salaries of the teachers of the Scottish and former Bremen Missions, amounted to £6,600.

The total estimated expenditure by the Government on Education in the Colony and its Dependencies in 1919 amounted to £57,716, an excess of £19,631 over the expenditure in 1918. This increase arose mainly in respect of the upkeep of the former Basel Mission Schools.

At the Government Training College for Teachers at Accra, there were sixty-six students in residence during the year. At this College, Teachers are trained not only for Government service but also for the Mission Schools. At the Government Technical School 32 pupils were in residence.

In March, 1919 a special Committee was appointed by Sir Hugh Clifford "to report on and make such recommendations as seem desirable on the Educational system of the Gold Coast." The Committee reported on October 8th 1919, and their recommendations were under consideration at the close of the year. It is not considered, however, that they go far enough in view of the backward condition of Education in the Gold Coast, and at the time of writing an extensive re-organization of the Education Department is contemplated.

VII.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals and Asylum.

During the year 2,038 Europeans and 56,267 natives were treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of the Colony as compared with 1,903 and 56,724 respectively in the previous year.

The number of patients admitted into the Accra Lunatic Asylum during the year was 46 males and 10 females. The number discharged was 20 males and 2 females. The daily average number of inmates was 127·3 as compared with 130·2 in 1918.

VIII.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

Police.

The authorized establishment of the Police Force of all ranks on the 31st of December 1919 was 1386 made up as follows:—

General Police	382
Escort Police	744
Railway Police	97
Marine Police	9
Recruits	60
Disciplinary Staff, etc.	49
Band	45
	1386

This force is distributed in the Colony and Ashanti (separate provision being made for the policing of the Northern Territories by means of the Northern Territories Constabulary, as to which information is contained in the annual report on the Northern Territories).

The total number of recruits enlisted in 1919 was 408 as compared with 303 in 1918, and the casualties from death, desertion, discharge, resignation and dismissals amounted to 193 as against 383 in 1918.

Government specie was escorted during the year as usual, £280 was realised in commissions for the escorting of private specie as compared with £235 in 1918.

The Police dealt with 13,699 cases of crime during the year under review, an increase of 817 as compared with previous year.

Murder shows a serious increase.

The crimes of arson, robbery, housebreaking and larceny were on the increase and the attendant crimes, receiving and unlawful possession rose also. Forgery again showed an increase.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to £65,092 12s. 8d. as compared with £68,245 in 1918. The amount paid in gratuities on discharge was £1,323 18s. 11d. as compared with £1,993 6s. 2d. in 1918.

A Committee was appointed by the Government to :—

"Consider Mr. Collins' scheme for the Reorganisation of the Police "Force (Sessional Paper 1, 1917-1918) and to mak eearly recommen- "dations to the Government :—(a) as to the lines on which the Govern- "ment should proceed with a view to securing an adequate and "efficient Police Force for the Colony and Ashanti.

"(b) as to the additions to the force which are necessary to attain "this end

and

"(c) as to the additions which should be made *forthwith* as a first in- "stalment."

The Committee sat in October and November and their report was under consideration at the end of the year. The Committee recommend, *inter alia*, that the personnel of the force, both European and Native, should be largely increased, but that the increase in the rank and file should await the provision of accommodation. They further recommended large increases of pay in the native ranks and these have since been approved by the Secretary of State. A further important recommendation has also been approved, *viz.*, the separation of the Police and Prisons Departments.

Criminal Statistics.

The number of convictions in the Superior Courts of the Colony during 1918 and 1919 was as follows:—

	1918	1919
Offences against the person	86	34
Slave dealing	—	—
Offences against property (other than praedial larceny)	52	45
Other offences	52	25
Total	190	104

There were 100 Acquittals in 1919 as compared with 53 in 1918.

The number of Summary convictions in 1918 and 1919 was as follows:—

	1918	1919
Offences against the person	2,270	1,947
Slave dealing	5	7
Offences against property (other than praedial larceny)	1,807	2,064
Other offences	4,438	4,960
Total ..	8,520	8,978

There were 2,946 acquittals as compared with 2,874 in 1918.

Civil Actions.

There were 415 civil actions brought in the Divisional Courts of the Colony during 1919, as compared with 395 in 1918 and 391 in 1917.

Court fees and fines collected during 1919 amounted to £5,469 5s. 8d. as compared with £4,245 6s. in 1918.

The number of writs of Fi: Fa: (*fieri facias*) issued by the Courts for execution during the year was 263 involving an amount of £17,632 9s. 2d. of which £6,329 1s. 5d. was collected. These figures shew a decrease as compared with the figures for 1918, when 349 writs of Fi: Fa: issued, involving an amount of £21,625 5s. 6d. of which £9,680 14s. 0d. was collected. The number of writs of Ca: Sa: (*Capias Satisfaciendum*) issued during 1919 was 810 involving an amount of £15,744 13s. 9d. whereof a sum of £9,196 13s. 8d. was collected.

Prisons.

During 1919 the daily average of the number of prisoners confined in the four central prisons of the Colony for the accommodation of long sentence prisoners as compared with the numbers in 1918 is shewn in the following Table:—

	1918	1919
Accra	362	317
Seccondee	352	358
Cape Coast	65	86
Elmina	43	41

Prisoners whose sentences are for less than six months serve their time in the smaller gaols at Axim, Seccondee, Tarquah, Saltpond, Winnebah Akuse, Addah, Quittah and Dunkwa. In Ashanti, prisoners undergo sentences up to three years at Obuassi or at Coomassie. The daily average of prisoners in these prisons during 1919 was 93 and 155 respectively, as compared with 73 and 144 in 1918. Smaller gaols in Ashanti are at Kintampo Sunyani, Kratchi, Juaso and Ejura.

The number of persons committed to prison in 1919 was 6,567 a decrease of 127 as compared with 1918. The committals during 1919 included 234 women and 61 juveniles. Of the total committals, 66 per cent. were for purposes of penal imprisonment, 6 per cent were for debt, and the remaining 27 per cent. were for purposes of custody pending trial.

The number of persons committed for purposes of penal imprisonment during 1919 was 4,374 as compared with 4,113 in 1918.

The daily average number of inmates in the prisons of the Colony was 1,572 as compared with 592 in 1918. The number of escapes recorded was 72 in the period under review as compared with 79 in the previous year. Three of the escapes were intramural. Thirty-eight re-captures were effected.

There were two executions at Accra and eight at Seccondee, making a total of ten as compared with eleven in 1918.

The general health of the prisoners was good.

The establishment was augmented towards the end of the year by the addition of 36 temporary warders, but was still very inadequate.

The total expenditure on rations amounted to £9,142 an increase of £1,576 on the expenditure in 1918. The average daily cost per prisoner was 5·81d. as compared with 3·21d. in 1918.

Long sentence prisoners are employed intramurally upon various handcrafts including carpentry, tailoring, and bootmaking.

The scheme of extending the benefit of prison industries to the general public, put in operation on the 1st May 1918, was made increased use of, especially in respect of repairs to boots and shoes.

Carpentry slightly decreased at Seccondee, but increased at Accra. A little tailoring was done for private individuals by the prisons at Accra and Seccondee. For the most part, however, the prison tailors were employed in making the usual uniforms for Escort Police and warders, and prisoners' clothing. Basket-making was carried out as usual at Seccondee, where there was a considerable increase in the demand for earth baskets by the railway and Public Works Department.

Extramural labour was practically limited to work for the Government and Town Councils.

Short sentence prisoners are employed extramurally on general Town improvements and Sanitary labour.

The overcrowding at many of the prisons, and particularly at Accra was still noticeable. Owing to lack of labour, however, the prospect of building the New Central Prison at Accra (the principal item in the programme for overcoming this evil) was still dim at the end of the year.

The total earnings in respect of prison labour and industries amounted to £2,999 as compared with £2,606 in 1918.

The total expenditure for the year was £27,697 an increase of £493 over the amount of the expenditure in 1918.

IX.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

At the census 1911 the population of the Gold Coast and Dependencies was 1,503,386.

The number of Europeans resident in the Colony during 1919 was 3,182.

	1918.	1919.
Officials	515	653
Mercantile	681	1,902
Mining	578	561
Missionary	49	66
Total	1,823	3,182

The increase of nearly 200% in the numbers of the mercantile community is a striking indication of the revival of trade.

Public Health.

The number of births and deaths registered during the years 1918 and 1919 was :—

	1918.		1919.	
	Europeans	Natives	Europeans	Natives
Births	0	2,045	0	1,927
Deaths	56	5,027	26	2,498
Still births	0	103	0	102

A summary of the chief causes of death at all ages shews that 22% was due to the intestinal group of diseases, 13% to the Pneumonia group, 5% due to Tuberculosis, including Phthisis, while Senility and Prematurity accounted for 11% each.

Infantile Mortality.

As registeration is not general all over the Colony no accurate statement of infant mortality can be given.

The Table below is for Accra, and as it shows that 28 out of every 100 deaths registered in Accra are infants one must presume that the proportion of those born in the Colony who fail to reach their first birth-day must be high :—

Year.	1918.	1919.
Number of births	648	709
Number of deaths under one year. ..	313	255
Percentage of total deaths at all ages.	19·3	28
Deaths under one year per 1,000 births.	483	359·6

An analysis of the death and invaliding statistics of the European population is appended.

1919.	Number of Residents.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Death Rate per 1,000.	Invaliding Rate per 1,000.
Officials	653	6	28	9·2	42·8
Merchants ..	1,902	15	20	7·9	10·5
Mining Companies	561	7	25	12·5	44·6
Missions	66	—	1	—	15·1
Total ..	3,182	28	74	8·80	23·27

The Death Rate amongst Europeans resident in the Colony during 1919 was 8·8 per 1,000 as compared with 30·7 in 1918 (the year of the Influenza Epidemic) the invaliding rates per 1,000 for the same periods were 23·27 and 55·4 respectively.

Of the six deaths which occurred amongst European officials in the Colony and its Dependencies in 1919, one was due to Influenza, one Yellow Fever, one Blackwater Fever, one Liver Abscess, one Chronic Gastritis and one to Accident (Fracture of Base of Skull).

Of the fifteen deaths of European Non-officials, seven were due to Blackwater Fever, three to Yellow Fever, one to Thermic Fever and the others to Miscellaneous Diseases.

Seven European Non-officials were invalided with Blackwater Fever, one with Kala Azar and one with Yellow Fever.

The average daily number of European officials on the sick list compared to the average daily number resident in the Colony was 1·69 per cent. as compared with 3·97 per cent. in 1918 and 2·55 per cent. in 1917.

Treatment was given in 3,758 cases of Malaria, 458 cases of Dysentery, nine cases of Yellow Fever, 277 cases of Pneumonia, 269 cases of Tuberculosis and a large number of cases of minor complaints.

16,943 successful vaccinations were performed as compared with 10,726 in 1918.

Fourteen cases of Sleeping Sickness were treated during the year. Of 20 cases of Blackwater Fever treated eight proved fatal, and of nine cases of Yellow Fever 5 proved fatal and four recovered.

Sanitation.

The special features distinguishing the year 1919 were the comparative drought, and a severe epidemic of Cerebro-Spinal Fever in the north-western extremity of the Colony, 94% of the cases being fatal.

The rainfall in Accra was 20 inches as compared with an average of 32 for the previous 10 years.

The usual routine measures of sanitation were carefully carried out, and the drought greatly favoured the efforts at mosquito destruction.

The excess lime treatment of the Accra water supply continued to give satisfaction. During the early part of the year, due no doubt in a great extent to faulty technique, the results were not quite satisfactory. During the second half of the year the results were uniformly satisfactory.

In Seccondee experiments on the comparative effect of excess lime and aluminium sulphate in purifying and discolouring the water, and on the sterilizing effect of chlorine, were commenced towards the end of the year. The final results are not yet to hand.

During the year there were 8,448 prosecutions under the Towns and Public Health Ordinances and the Mosquito Ordinance 8,337 convictions and fines amounting to £3,066 collected.

Climate.

The climate, though hot and damp, is cooler than that of most tropical countries situated in the same latitude. It is not in itself unhealthy; but an evil reputation has been earned for it in the past by the prevalence of mosquito-borne diseases, against which all possible precautions have constantly to be taken. The Gold Coast is peculiarly free from many of the discomforts

associated with tropical countries ; hot nights and intense heat by day are the exception rather than the rule, while insects are comparatively unobtrusive. The efforts of the sanitary and medical authorities in promoting hygiene and treatment of disease continue to exercise a beneficial effect on the general health of Europeans.

The rainfall varies with the configuration of the country and is highest at Axim and in the mining districts of Tarquah, Upper and Lower Wassaw, etc. The first rains, or rainy season proper, begin in March and end in July ; the later rains are spread over the months of September and October. The rainy season is marked by a considerable fall in the temperature, which is found to be refreshing to many Europeans, but proves trying to some. The Harmattan season begins in December and ends in February.

Meteorology.

The rainfall during the year was well below the mean of the previous treeyears :—

Rainfall in Inches.

Station.	1916	1917	1918	1919
Accra	41.05	44.20	32.37	20.44
Aburi	48.66	73.16	42.24	34.54
Cape Coast	53.62	56.25	35.30	29.19
Seccondee	37.67	56.76	34.53	38.25
Axim	110.67	94.50	47.61	55.05
Tarquah	77.08	92.62	53.80	59.36
Coomassie	60.79	71.40	58.64	37.08
Tamale	45.52	35.76	44.45	38.61

At Accra the mean shade temperature for the year was 77·07 F., one degree lower than that of the previous year which was 78·85 F.

At Coomassie and Seccondee the mean shade temperature was 79·83 F., and 80·49° F. respectively, as compared with 79·12°F., and 77·53° F. in 1918.

The mean daily range of temperature at Accra was 17·70.

X.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The business dealt with by the Department during the year as compared with the previous year was as follows:—

	1918.	1919.
	£	£
Sale of stamps for postal purposes	10,940	17,556
Number of Letters and Postcards received and despatched ..	5,274,952	4,476,684
Registered Packets	491,956	501,192
Book Packets	874,824	740,732
Parcels	62,632	89,852
Money Order (Value)	153,531	173,477
Postal Orders (Value)	143,781	186,437
Postal Orders (Number)	189,774	256,214
Inland Telegrams Private ..	195,749	290,218
Inland Telegrams Official ..	91,622	95,143

There were 110 offices in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories open at the end of the year, of which 72 were Postal Agencies.

The total amount of traffic dealt with shows an increase which is in conformity with the increase in the general trade of the Colony in 1919 as compared with the previous year.

The business transacted by the Post Office Savings Bank recovered from the set back which was adversely caused by the prevailing depression in trade during last year. The deposits made during the year were 10,319 in number, an increase of 1,413, the total value, amounting to £41,986 shews an increase of £14,955, as compared with 1918.

Withdrawals decreased from 5,313 in number to 4,964 but shew an increase in value from £33,903 to £40,886. The average value of each deposit was £4 1s. 5d. as against £3 8s. 0d. in 1918, and of each withdrawal £8 4s. 9d. as against £6 7s. 7d. The amount standing to the credit of the 5,806 depositors on the 31st of December 1919, was £54,437 representing a decrease of 10 in the number of depositors as compared with the position on the 31st of December 1918, and an increase of £2,323 in amount.

The number of telegrams transmitted in 1919 shews an increase both as regards official messages (increase ninety-two per cent.) and as regards unofficial messages (increase 67.55 per cent.) over the number transmitted in 1918.

The total number of telegraph offices open to the public in the Colony Ashanti and the Northern Territories at the end of the year was 60 and the length of wire maintained during the year was approximately 2,600 miles. Tornadoes and tree felling occasioned minor interruptions in the lines,

Cable traffic for 1919 shewed a substantial increase over the return for the previous year.

The total number of private messages received and transmitted by the wireless station at Accra was 604.

The telephone systems at Accra, Seccondee, Tarquah and Dodowah and Aburi were maintained throughout the year, as also were the trunk lines connecting Accra-Nsawam-Mangoase-Koforidua,-Aburi-Dodowah, Quittah Danoe-Lome, and Addah-Akuse. There was a total of 254 telephones in use, of which 104 were in the hands of private subscribers.

Large extensions of the telephone system were sanctioned and are now being carried out.

XI.—RAILWAYS AND ROADS.

Railways.

The total length of line open for traffic at the end of 1919 was 269 miles There are two main railway lines, one starting from the port of Seccondee and terminating at Coomassie,a distance of 168 miles, and the other Akwapim railway from Accra to Tafo, a distance of 65 miles. The Seccondee-Coomassie railway also has a branch line from Tarquah (39 miles from Seccondee) to Prestea (18 miles from Tarquah), while a branch line also runs from Ancobra Junction (one mile from Prestea) to Broomassie, a distance of one mile. These branches were built for the development of the gold-mining industry, while a further short branch has recently been constructed near Tarquah for the development of the manganese.

The total capital expenditure on the 31st December 1919, stood at £3,416,924.

The gross revenue for the year amounted to £672,110, an increase of £215,536 as compared with the gross revenue for 1918; the expenditure incurred to earn the revenue was £234,235, an increase of £36,717 over 1918; the net revenue was £437,875, an increase of £178,819 over 1918. The interest earned on the total capital of £3,416,924 was 12·81 per cent as against 7·95 per cent in 1918 and 9·30 per cent in 1917.

During the year the following important construction works were sanctioned and begun:—

(i) The resumption of work on the joining up of the Accra-Akwapim railway with the Seccondee-Coomassie railway, and (ii) the reconstruction (*i.e.* re-alignment and relaying of many portions) of the Seccondee-Coomassie railway.

The number of passengers conveyed during the year was 1,137,478, an increase of 292,008 over 1918. The biggest increase was in third class passengers, though a larger proportionate increase took place in first and second class passengers.

The total tonnage carried during 1919 was 351,538, an increase of 33,799 tons as compared with 1918. There was an increase of approximately 38,000 tons in cocoa and 8,700 tons in manganese and decreases of approximately 13,900 tons in firewood, and 10,600 tons in native produce; generally there was an all round increase in the principal commodities carried. Palm kernels, hitherto merged with native produce, have been separately extracted for the first time, and it was ascertained that some 2,800 tons were conveyed.

XII. PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works Department.

The approximate expenditure under Public Works extraordinary during the year on new works and other items was £26,265, which was a decrease of £40,553 as compared with the expenditure under this head for 1918. This decrease is due to the fact that when the estimates were drawn up in 1918 strict economy was observed, and later on, when funds were available, the staffs were so depleted that it was impossible suddenly to extend operations until the gaps were filled and materials obtained. Labour troubles also arose late in the year which severely restricted works.

Expenditure under Public Works annually recurrent, which includes, amongst other items, the repair and painting of all Government buildings, increased from £52,527 in 1918 (Blue Book figures) to £77,371 in 1919, an increase of £24,844. Many of the buildings in the Colony had perforce been somewhat neglected during the war, owing to the need for economy, impossibility of obtaining paint, etc., and an effort was made during the year to put in hand as much painting and repair work as possible.

The cost of maintenance of the Accra Water Works was £10,330, as compared with £9,173, in 1918, an increase of £1,157. The excess lime treatment was continued with success.

Experiments in connection with the purification of Seccondee water are still being conducted, and the reports as to the treatment by aluminium sulphate are very encouraging. The cost of the maintenance amounted to £6,840, while special expenditure was £1,412.

Accra Harbour.

The Accra Harbour consists of a breakwater about one thousand four hundred feet long running out obliquely from the shore, sheltering an area of nearly ten acres.

Within the sheltered area a wharf and jetty have been erected; but both have been left high and dry owing to the heavy influx of sand which coincided with the progress of the breakwater. As some compensation there has been formed a valuable reclamation area, upon which considerably more tonnage is handled than at any other port in the Colony.

The jetty and wharf are now being dismantled and a new jetty is to be re-erected on a new site in deep water, thereby considerably increasing the area available for handling surf boat borne cargo, and providing also facilities for handling lighter traffic up to ten ton lifts. A new layout of the shore area, including the provision of large warehouses and a new Port Office has also been prepared for early execution.

Seccondee Harbour.

The Seccondee Harbour is composed of a single breakwater forming a prolongation of a natural reef. It is nine hundred and seventy-six feet long built of fifteen-ton concrete blocks on a closely set random block work foundation.

It is thirteen feet six inches above low water and protected by a parapet seven feet further height. In heavy water the surf strikes the breakwater at an angle of about forty-five degrees and is reflected without breaking.

The sheltered area amounts to about twenty acres, of a depth ranging from fourteen to five feet when completed.

Obviously this can only accommodate lighter and surf boat traffic. This is handled by means of four steel pile jetties averaging two hundred and seventy feet in length equipped with power cranes of three tons capacity although a twenty-ton crane is obtainable at short notice.

There are two twin slipways for the accommodation of lighters up to seventy-five tons in weight.

Lifts up to fifteen tons are immediately dealt with at the breakwater barge berth.

A retaining wall nearly four hundred feet long has been built along the foreshore between jetties three and four, which forms on its face a flight of steps thus facilitating the easy landing of head borne traffic from surf boats which can moor close together normal to the wall and swell thus occupying a minimum amount of space.

A somewhat steeper and shorter wall of similar construction lies between jetties Nos. I and II.

To the north of jetty No. I there is a quay wall one thousand feet long for the shipping of mahogany logs which are brought down from the interior to be stacked and tipped into the sea and towed to the ship when freight is available.

An area of four acres has been reclaimed for the erection of Customs sheds which as yet has been partially utilized.

There is thirty feet of water under two thousand feet from the breakwater so that traffic can be expeditiously handled from ship to shore, but further warehouse accommodation is urgently required.

During the year a Committee, which had been appointed in 1918 to report on improvements required in the port of Seccondee, submitted an important report in which the chief recommendation was the immediate creation of a staff to make investigations with a view to drawing up a scheme for a deep water harbour at Seccondee. This proposal took practical shape in December when, at the instance of the new Governor, a party of Engineers arrived to make a survey of likely places on the Coast for this purpose.

XIII.—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 1919.

An interesting discovery of alluvial *diamonds* was made on 4th February by the Director of the Geological Survey. The gems occur in the shallow, gold-bearing gravels of the Abome, a small tributary of the Birrim River, in the district of Eastern Akim, some 65 miles to the north-west of Accra. Later, they were found more sparingly in several other tributaries of the same stream.

Some investigations were made to test the extent of their distribution and modes of occurrence and origin, but nothing definite was obtained regarding their original source. During these investigations upwards of 600 diamonds were found. All of them are small; the largest, a clear, colourless crystal, an octahedron, weighs about one sixth of a Metric carat (3·171 grains Troy). It has been valued at about £1.

Many of the stones are perfect crystals, colourless and transparent; others are of pale yellow, blue, green, grey and brown colours. There are also numbers of fragments and cleavage plates of octahedra.

The economic character of the deposit has yet to be proved. No further work has been done by the Geological Survey in the locality, as a concession over the district has been obtained by a Company.

Two small diamonds were found near the Volta River, in a tributary of the Obosum River, some 75 miles to the north-east of Abomoso. This is interesting, as it shows the wide, though not provedly connected, dispersion of the gems.

The Director made a personal examination of all the shafts sunk through the *bauxite* deposits on Mount Ejuanama, Kwahu, and collected upwards of 600 samples of ore from them. Analyses are being made of a representative selection from these samples. The general quality of the material is good, similar to that of the ore heretofore obtained.

As disclosed by the shafts the average thickness of massive and rubbly *bauxite* on the top of the mountain is 20¼ feet: the total quantity there may be taken as approximately 3,000,000 tons.

The average thickness of surface soil overlying the bauxite on the top of the mountain is 2⅚ feet. Judging by such analyses as have been made already most of this is firmly granular bauxite. Should the analyses now in hand confirm this quality the total quantity of good bauxite will be materially increased.

No comprehensive examination has yet been practicable of the available water-power in the adjacent districts, with a view to its utilization for the development of the deposits. But there is every reason to believe that ample power exists for the conversion of the bauxite to alumina, while the Volta River can supply a great amount of power for the electric smelting of the ore and the extraction of aluminium should it be found advisable to utilize it for that purpose.

The occurrence of pebbles of good *bauxite* and several patches of massive bauxite was proved over considerable areas on the foot-ridges of the Atiwa Range, Eastern Akim, and in the stream flowing therefrom. Nothing of economic importance, however, was noticed along the route traversed, but deposits of value may occur in the district.

Small quantities of low-grade *Manganese-cobalt* ore were found near Osenase in the same district,

Several outcrops of what appears to be good *limestone* were observed along the Volta River, between Obosumanu and Nkami, and limestone of poorer quality on Kade Mountains, Western Akim, their extent remains to be proved. A handsome ornament building stone, of volcanic origin, was noted in large quantities in the former district; similarly one suitable for general building and road purposes in Southern Kwahu.

A large extent of new country was examined in the Afram-Obosum plains from Kwahu to the Volta, and in Northern Ashanti between Ejura, the Puru and Tankaw rivers and the Coomassie-Kintampo road. Much useful information was obtained regarding the physical and geological character of these districts, and numbers of good springs of pure water were found in the latter area.

XIV—SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

The steps taken early in the year to re-open the Survey Department resulted in Major H. A. L. Hall, M.C., R.E. being appointed Director of Surveys on the 25th June 1919. He arrived at Accra on the 9th October, the intermediate period having been spent in purchasing stores and collecting staff, and took over the survey branch of the Public Works Department.

At the close of the year the department was some fifty Europeans short of the establishment contemplated. The Assistant Directors of Cadastral and Topographical Surveys, one Surveyor 1st grade and two Surveyors 3rd grade arrived, but so late that it was only possible to complete some 30 miles of traverse of the 1st order, and some 20 miles of levelling of the 2nd order, in connection with the framework for the Topographical Survey being undertaken to locate an extension of the railway northwards from Coomassie.

MINING.

The value of the minerals produced was £1,305,043 made up as follows:—

Gold	£1,254,258
Manganese Ore	50,785
	1,305,043

Gold—The value of the gold produced was £83,279 less than the value of the amount produced in 1918. From the mines 532,034 tons were treated with a recovery of 11·07 dwts per ton, and producing 294,507 ounces. Of the total tonnage treated by the Mining Companies 255,760 tons were mined from the conglomerate reef in the Tarquah District, and 276,264 tons from quartz reefs situated in various parts of the Colony and Ashanti. River Dredging Companies treated 164,290 cubic yards of alluvium for a recovery of 719 ounces, an extraction of 2·10 grains per cubic yard treated.

The following statement shows the value of the gold produced by various Mining Companies during the year, as compared with the years 1917 and 1918.

NAME OF COMPANY	1917	1918	1919
GOLD COAST COLONY.	£	£	£
Abbontiakoon Mine, Limited	221,978	208,791	187,380
Abosso Gold Mining Co., Ltd., ...	159,705	137,092	147,459
Adam Bissoe (Fura River)	—	123	—
Acquah W. E. D. (Fura River)	1,464	56	—
Akoko Main Reef, Limited	11,192	12,977	9,016
Ancobra Exp: & Dredging Co., Ltd., ..	3,619	1,882	2,108
Broomassie Mine, Limited	2,378	—	—
Cinnamon Bippo Co., Limited	95,088	49,099	—
Kayiankor Limited	1,713	653	94
Prestea Block A., Limited	383,860	322,303	297,244
Tarquah Mining & Exp: Co., Limited ..	172,643	176,730	159,892
Wassau (Gold Coast) Mining Co., Limited..	—	6,090	29,368
Western Frontier Goldfields	929	—	—
Total for Gold Coast	1,054,569	915,801	832,561

Name of Company.	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£
Ashanti.			
Ashanti Goldfields Corp., Ltd., ...	486,134	420,421	411,489
Ashanti Development Co., Ltd., ..	—	491	—
Bellinger F. R.	—	412	—
Obbuassi Mines, Limited	—	—	9,114
Offin River Gold Estates, Limited ..	8,572	412	1,094
Total for Ashanti	494,706	421,736	421,697
Total for Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti	1,549,275	1,337,537	1,254,258

Manganese.—The number of tons of manganese ore exported from the Dagwin and Dagwin Extension Concessions was 35,189 as compared with 30,291 shipped in 1918, but the value was £52,000 less than the previous year.

Tin Mining.—In the Central Province near Mankwadi prospecting has been continued on the tin deposits found there but no exports of tin ore have been made.

Diamonds.—Concessions have taken up near Kyebi for diamonds, which were discovered in this district by the Director of the Geological Survey.

Labour.—The average amount of labour employed daily was 12,304 as compared with 13,918 employed in 1918. There is a great shortage of labour at present in the mining districts and 3,000 or 4,000 more labourers would be employed if they could be obtained.

Accident.—The fatal accident rate per 1,000 labourers employed was 2·08, as compared with 2·95 in 1918.

Certificates of validity.—No certificates of validity were gazetted during the year.

Prospecting Licences.—Three prospecting licences were issued in the Colony and Ashanti.

XV.—TRANSPORT.

During the year the Transport Department was partly re-organised and attached to the Public Works Department. The re-organization is still in hand, and the scope of the Department's activities is being widened by

the adoption of mechanical transport for the conveyance of officers and their loads, Public Works Department material, mails, etc.

The resources of the department have been severely strained during the year to cope with the greatly increased traffic, owing to the large number of officers coming to the Colony, increase in shipments of materials, etc. and this difficulty has been enhanced owing to the worn out condition of most of the cars and lorries, with their consequent break downs, and the difficulty experienced in replacing them or of obtaining spare parts.

Now that the main road north to Tamale has been made motorable the full journey of 240 miles can be accomplished in three days, which formerly took from 10 to 14 days. This will permit of the disbandment of the greater part of the present gangs of permanent carriers.

XVI.—IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON, S.W. 7.

WORK CONDUCTED AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE DURING THE YEAR 1919, FOR THE COLONY OF THE GOLD COAST.

Economic Investigations and Enquiries.—Reports on a number of products forwarded by Government Officers were furnished to the Government of the Gold Coast during the year as a result of investigations carried out in the scientific and technical department, supplemented when necessary by reference to commercial experts. In addition, information relating to a variety of Gold Coast products was supplied to enquirers.

Cinnamon Bark.—In continuation of the previous enquiry on this subject three further samples of cinnamon bark, forwarded by the Director of Agriculture, were examined and found to be of very good quality. Like the earlier sample they furnished a high yield of oil, which was superior in certain respects to that obtained from Ceylon cinnamon bark.

As the result of the publication by the Imperial Institute of an account of this investigation an enquiry was received from a firm of manufacturing chemists in the United Kingdom as to the possibilities of obtaining supplies of bark from the Gold Coast, and a large consignment of the bark was requested for commercial trials.

Palm Oil "Skimmings."—A sample of palm oil skimmings, obtained in the process of refining the oil, was forwarded from the British Zone, Togoland, by the Controlling Officer, Enemy Property, in order that the possible commercial utilisation of the material might be investigated. The "skimmings" were found to contain over 14 per cent of palm oil, but the extraction of this oil would necessitate the use of solvents and require special

plant. It would not be worth while to consider the installation of such plant unless large quantities of the "skimmings" are available at a convenient centre at a low price.

Cassava Roots.—Samples of dried cassava root forwarded by the Director of Agriculture were found to be of satisfactory composition and to contain no injurious constituents. In view of the large demand for cassava flour and starch in the United Kingdom, it was suggested by the Imperial Institute that the possibility of establishing an export trade in these products from the Gold Coast might be investigated.

Strophanthus hispidus seed.—In continuation of a previous investigation of *Strophanthus hispidus* seed from the Gold Coast, a trial consignment of the seed was forwarded to the Imperial Institute for disposal. Owing to market conditions a price of 3s. 6d. per lb. was obtained for the seed, which is much higher than the usual value.

Hats and Hat-making Materials.—A collection of hats and other articles made by natives from local straws and grasses was forwarded by the Commissioner of the Northern Territories, with a view to ascertaining whether there would be a market in the United Kingdom for such articles, or from the raw materials from which they are made. The hats were submitted to manufacturers who reported that they would not be suitable for sale in the United Kingdom, as they were too heavy, but that the workmanship was excellent. At the request of the Imperial Institute a set of sample hats, hoods and plaits was supplied by the manufacturers and was transmitted to the Commissioner of the Northern Territories to serve as a guide to the natives in the production of similar materials for export. It was pointed out to the Commissioner that, in the first instance, attention should be devoted to the manufacture and export of the plait, as a trade in the hats would involve more difficulty, especially in connection with transport.

Effia Seed.—An enquiry on the subject of Effia seeds (*Tephrosia Vogelii*) was received from a firm of West African merchants who had been informed that the seeds were of commercial value for the manufacture of insecticides. Information was supplied as to the poisonous constituents of these seeds and as to the action which has previously been taken by the Imperial Institute to bring the seeds to the notice of makers of insecticides.

Miscellaneous Enquiries.—Particulars were furnished to a firm of produce brokers regarding the market for guinea pepper, together with statistics of the export of this product from the Gold Coast; and assistance in obtaining seed of cinchona trees was afforded to a firm opening up an agricultural property in the Gold Coast. Other subjects relating to the Gold Coast which were dealt with included the composition and quality of "Accra paste" rubber; the preparation of hides; insect pests affecting cocoa; the coconut industry; sugar-cane cultivation; mahogany and other timbers; and vegetable fibres.

Publications.—The following articles relating to products from the Gold Coast or to subjects of special interest to that country were published in the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute" for 1919:—

Cocoa Production in the British Empire.

The Trade and Agriculture of the Gold Coast.

Further Investigations on the Value of Cinnamon Bark from the Gold Coast.

During the year separate publications were issued on Manganese Ores and on Tin Ores (published by Mr. John Murray in the Series of Imperial Institute Monographs on Mineral Resources), in which are described deposits occurring in the Gold Coast.

Gold Coast Court.—As mentioned in the report for 1918, the Public Exhibition Galleries were taken over by His Majesty's Government for war purposes, including the Gold Coast Court in the North Gallery. It has now been arranged that the War Office shall vacate the North Gallery, and thus allow of the Gold Coast Collections being reinstated.

G. C. B. PARISH,

Assistant Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1033	Bahamas	1918–1919
1034	Gambia	1918
1035	Barbados	1918–1919
1036	Mauritius	1918
1037	St. Vincent	1918–1918
1038	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	,,
1039	St. Helena	1919
1040	Weihaiwei	,,
1041	Nyasaland	1918–1919
1042	Turks and Caicos Islands	1919
1043	Grenada	,,
1044	Bermuda	,,
1045	Basutoland	1919–1920
1046	Cyprus	,,
1047	Fiji	1919
1048	Straits Settlements	,,
1049	Ceylon	,,
1050	Gibraltar	1919–1920
1051	Somaliland	,,
1052	Zanzibar	1919
1053	Gambia	,,
1054	Uganda	1918–1919
1055	Malta	,,
1056	Swaziland	1919–1920
1057	Bechuanaland Protectorate	,,
1058	Ashanti	1919
1059	Bahamas	1919–1920
1060	British Solomon Islands	,,
1061	Seychelles	,,
1062	Mauritius	,,
1063	St. Vincent	April-December 1919
1064	Nigeria	1919
1065	Sierra Leone	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta Percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1119.

GOLD COAST.

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REPORT FOR 1920.

(For Report for 1919 see No. 1066.)

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I.—GENERAL.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Government of the Colony was administered by Brigadier-General Frederick Gordon Guggisberg, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, from the beginning of the year until 1st June, when he proceeded on leave. Mr. A. R. Slater, C.M.G., C.B.E., Colonial Secretary, administered the Government from 2nd June until 5th October. General Guggisberg returned from leave of absence and administered the Government from 6th October, until the end of the year.

HONOURS.

Commandership of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Military Division) was conferred by His Majesty the King upon Captain H. G. Harris, late Gold Coast Regiment, West African Frontier Force.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Justice Lionel Edward Hawtayne.
Mr. Owen Mitchell, Comptroller of Customs.
Captain William Merrick Fowler, Commandant, Northern Territories Constabulary.

Captain Stanley Douglas King-Mason, Gold Coast Regiment.
Mr. Gilbert Moody, Assistant Commissioner of Police.
Captain H. G. S. Branch, Senior Superintendent, Agricultural Department.
Captain Spencer, Assistant Transport Officer.
Mr. William John Bernasconi, Mechanician, Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Mr. G. P. Edgerton, Foreman of Works.
Mr. Joseph Platt, Foreman of Works.
Mr. R. C. Reid, Foreman of Works.
Mr. L. W. Richards, District Station Master.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain Cecil Hamilton Armitage, C.M.G., D.S.O., Chief Commissioner, Northern Territories, was appointed to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gambia Colony and Protectorates on the retirement of Sir Edward Cameron on the 20th November, 1920.

Mr. Arthur James Philbrick, Provincial Commissioner, Ashanti, was promoted to be Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories in succession to Captain C. H. Armitage.

Mr. Charles Henry Harper, O.B.E., Chief Assistant Colonial Secretary, was appointed Chief Commissioner of Ashanti, in place of Sir F. C. Fuller, K.B.E., C.M.G., who retired on pension on the 24th July, 1920.

Mr. A. A. C. Finlay, Senior Assistant Colonial Secretary, was promoted to be Chief Assistant Colonial Secretary, in succession to Mr. C. H. Harper, O.B.E.

Mr. R. W. H. Wilkinson, was appointed a Puisne Judge from the 29th March, in place of the late Mr. Justice L. E. Hawtayne.

Mr. Justice E. R. Logan, was appointed a Puisne Judge on transfer from Seychelles on the 9th June.

Mr. Carnegie Brown, was transferred from Sierra Leone to be Solicitor-General, from the 8th September.

Captain Cookson, Assistant Colonial Secretary, was appointed Inspector-General of Prisons, from the 28th February.

Captain J. M. Reid, Comptroller of Customs, British Guiana, was appointed Comptroller of Customs to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Owen Mitchell.

Establishment.

The European Establishment of the Colony and its Dependencies during the year was 662.

General Conditions in the Colony.

The Colony experienced a period of great prosperity to the first half of the year. At the beginning of 1920 the price of cocoa rose to the unprecedented height of £122 per ton. Farmers and merchants reaped very large profits; internal trade boomed and many new firms and individuals entered the market and shared in the general prosperity of the Colony. The money so made was in the majority of cases spent on luxuries, with the result that when towards the latter part of the year the price of cocoa began to decrease steadily until it reached £39 per ton and remained there, many individuals and firms were ruined.

Great development in building, road making, and railway construction took place during the year but progress was hampered by an insufficient supply of labour consequent on the cocoa boom and by difficulties due to the slow fulfilment of orders owing to post-war causes.

An event of the year was the formation of the National Congress of British West Africa, which sent a deputation to England to represent their political aspirations. Considerable opposition to their action was manifested by some of the Chiefs and people whom the Congress professed to represent. The year ended before the deputation had returned to West Africa to give an account of their mission.

II.—FINANCIAL.

REVENUE.

The revenue for the year amounted to £3,721,772, being the highest on record.

The following table affords a more detailed comparison between 1919 and 1920:—

Head of Revenue.	1919.	1920.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	1,672,423	2,281,820	609,397	—
2. Light Dues	1,932	2,556	624	—
3. Licences	41,477	61,088	19,611	—
4. Fees of Court, etc. ..	90,588	117,349	26,761	—
5. Railways	663,976	735,837	71,861	—
6. Posts and Telegraphs ..	50,057	62,971	12,914	—
7. Rent of Govt. Lands ..	6,957	8,468	1,511	—
8. Interest	38,615	331,690	293,075	—
9. Miscellaneous	34,903	119,932	85,029	—
10. Land Sales	432	61	—	371
	2,601,360	3,721,772	1,120,783	371

Net Increase £1,120,412.

Customs and Railway Receipts continue to be the chief sources of Revenue and the following table shows how large a proportion is due to Customs receipts:—

Year.	CUSTOMS.		RAILWAYS.		OTHER SOURCES.	
	Receipts.	Percentage to Total revenue.	Receipts.	Percentage to total revenue.	Receipts	Percentage to total revenue.
1913 ..	779,593	60	357,329	27	164,644	13
1914 ..	768,829	58	380,716	28	184,168	14
1915 ..	828,015	57	445,898	30	182,217	13
1916 ..	1,132,000	62	505,665	27	198,324	11
1917 ..	893,785	55	494,338	30	236,001	15
1918 ..	619,973	48	453,250	35	225,451	17
1919 ..	1,672,423	64	663,976	26	264,960	10
1920 ..	2,281,820	61	735,837	20	704,115	19

The price of cocoa rose to 60s. per load in April and money being plentiful, trade was so good that the revenue from specific and ad valorem Import Duties and the Parcel Post exceeded the estimate by £911,224. The landed cost prices of imported articles were the highest on record in the Colony, and this accounted for part of the large increase in the Duties collected on ad valorem goods. The Export Duty on cocoa yielded £568,912, but the newly imposed duty on palm kernels brought in only £1,683. In spite of the enhanced export value of the latter, the price of cocoa was so high that the whole surplus population devoted their energies to the output of cocoa to the detriment of the palm kernel industry.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure for the year was £2,856,347, and is the largest on record exceeding that for 1919 by £1,075,177.

The following table gives a comparison of the Expenditure for the years 1919 and 1920:—

Head of Expenditure.	1919.	1920.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. The Governor	7,981	15,072	7,091	..
2. Supreme Court	12,339	18,467	6,128	..
3. Law Officers	5,064	6,602	1,538	..
4. Colonial Secretary's Office, etc.	14,395	22,514	8,119	..
5. Printing Office	17,179	25,369	8,190	..
6. Political Administration	74,851	112,289	37,438	..
7. Treasury	18,015	31,285	13,270	..
8. Audit Department ..	5,855	8,799	2,944	..
9. Customs	32,429	54,919	22,490	..
10. Customs Preventive Service	13,093	14,275	1,182	..
11. Marine	2,941	4,532	1,591	..
12. Accra Harbour Maintenance	3,348	..	..	3,348
13. Railways	233,562	363,508	129,946	..
14. Posts and Telegraphs ..	63,336	94,483	31,147	..
15. Transport Department ..	7,125	..	..	7,125
16. Medical Department ..	64,687	103,798	39,111	..
17. Sanitation	55,713	101,421	45,708	..
18. Veterinary	1,295	3,259	1,964	..
19. Education	54,442	56,442	2,000	..
20. Agriculture	16,363	31,169	14,806	..
21. Forestry	1,705	5,947	4,242	..
22. Mines	2,388	3,531	1,143	..
23. Geological Survey ..	4,173	7,714	3,541	..

Head of Expenditure.	1919.	1920.	Increase.	Decrease.
24. Gold Coast Regiment ..	107,205	100,212	..	6,993
25. Volunteers	1,713	1,384	..	329
26. Police	65,093	93,999	28,906	..
27. Prisons	30,381	48,901	18,520	..
28. Public Cemeteries ..	1,600	2,513	913	..
28*a* Survey Department ..	3,314	43,334	40,020	..
29. Northern Territories Constabulary ..	12,967	14,258	1,291	..
30. Miscellaneous Services ..	292,600	163,182	..	129,418
31. Pensions and Gratuities	35,739	49,808	14,069	..
32. Public Debt Charges ..	143,721	262,427	118,706	..
33. Public Works Department	57,355	172,085	114,730	..
34. Public Works Annually Recurrent	90,651	228,874	138,223	..
35. Accra Water Works Maintenance.. ..	10,335	..	..	10,335
36. Seccondee Water Works Maintenance.. ..	6,315	..	..	6,315
37. Public Works Extraordinary	28,985	405,455	376,470	..
38. Railways—Capital Improvements ..	36,200	97,277	61,077	..
39. Posts and Telegraphs Extraordinary ..	1,115	27,655	26,540	..
40. Special Works	138,081	59,323	..	78,758
41. Repayment of Loans ..		..	..	..
42. War expenses	5,521	265	..	5,256
	1,781,170	2,856,347	1,323,054	247,877

The yearly revenue and expenditure for the period 1915 to 1920 is shown below :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1915	1,456,130	1,627,015
1916	1,835,989	1,465,946
1917	1,624,124	1,424,279
1918	1,298,674	1,369,486
1919	2,601,360	1,781,170
1920	3,721,772	2,856,347

Loans Works Statement.

The expenditure on works, begun but not completed out of the Loans raised up to 1910, has been charged to Surplus Balances since these Loans were exhausted in 1916.

The appended statement shows particulars of this expenditure.

	Provided out of Loan Funds.	Provided out of Revenue (Surplus Funds.)	Total Expenditure to end of 1920.
	£	£	£
Seccondee-Coomassie Railway ..	1,812,556	..	1,812,556
Accra-Mangoase Railway	300,000	95,264	395,264
Tarquah-Prestea-Broomassie Railway	135,000	26,837	161,837
Accra Harbour Works	158,000	136,300	294,300
Seccondee Harbour Works	168,312	98,156	266,468
Accra Waterworks	200,000	59,212	259,212
Seccondee Waterworks	156,817	55,923	212,740
Tafo-Coomassie Railway Extension	295,928	..	295,928
Seccondee-Coomassie Railway Deviation	373,547	..	373,547
Railway Topographical Survey ..	27,792	..	27,792
Harbour Survey	25,801	..	25,801
Do. Advance account	450	..	450
	£3,654,203	£471,692	£4,125,995

Assets and Liabilities.

The excess of assets over liabilities on the 1st January, 1920 was £1,612,087. This was increased to £2,477,512 on 31st December, 1920. The difference £865,425 is the excess of Revenue over Expenditure as shown in the table of yearly Revenue and Expenditure.

On the 1st January, 1920, the amount of the Public Debt was £3,364,118 and at 31st December, 1920, it stood at £7,344,118. A repayment of £20,000 was made to the Imperial Government during the year, but a new loan of £4,000,000 6% Inscribed stock was raised in the beginning of the year to meet the cost of the reconstruction of the existing Railways, and the construction of new Railways and Harbour Works.

The Sinking Fund for the amortization of the funded portion of the Public Debt was increased during the year by £47,068, made up of £31,630 from general revenue and £15,438 from interest on investments. The amount standing to the credit of the Fund on the 31st December, 1920, was £379,605.

Excluding the investments on account of the Sinking Fund, the investments held by Government on the 31st December, 1920, amounted to £810,097.

A Depreciation Fund has been established to cover the fall in the market value of Colony's investments, and the necessary provision was made for the first time in the Estimates for the first quarter of 1921.

STAMPS.

The face value of the postage stamps in the custody of the Vault Committee on the 31st December, 1920, was £7,500 as under :—

Balance on 1st January, 1920	£ 515	0	0
Receipts during the year	283,238	15	0
	283,753	15	0
Issues during the year	276,253	15	0
Balance on 31st December, 1920 ..	£7,500	0	0

CURRENCY.

Silver coin to the face value of £339,721 was received from the West African Currency Board and put into circulation. Towards the end of the year increased amounts of silver were being paid into the Banks by the public The amount of silver coin in circulation has been estimated to be approximately £5,000,000.

The introduction of a mixed metal currency was authorised in July, and it was imported during the year to the amount of £522,400. These coins are legal tender, of the same denomination, design, size, and weight as the corresponding silver coins. It has proved very useful especially for small change, and has not gone out of circulation as was found to be the case with silver.

On the 31st December, 1920, West African Currency Notes to the face value of £2,387,277 10s. 0d. were in circulation as follows :—

£5 notes	£16,500	0	0
20s. ,, ...	1,429,300	0	0
10s. ,, ...	626,232	10	0
2s. ,, ...	100,450	0	0
1s. ,, ...	214,795	0	0
	£2,387,277	10	0

During the year the unpopularity of these notes has largely disappeared and they are now readily accepted by the community.

Nickel bronze coin to the face value of £85,501 was imported during the year and the amount in circulation on the 31st December, 1920, was £123,000. The importation of this coinage at a time when the demand for silver far exceeded the supply has been fully justified.

Banking.

The usual Government accounts at various branches of the Bank of British West Africa and the Colonial Bank were maintained during the year.

The Bank of British West Africa, which commenced business in Accra on the 1st January, 1897, has since opened branches at Axim, Seccondee, Tarquah, Coomassie, Cape Coast, Saltpond, Winnebah, Bekwai, Koforidua, Nsawam, and Dunkwa, and agencies at Obuassi, Prestea, and Half Assinie.

The Colonial Bank, established in Accra on the 24th February, 1917. has now branches at Seccondee, Winnebah, Coomassie, Koforidua, and Nsawam.

A Government Savings Bank conducted by the Treasury was established in 1888. The business was transferred to the Post Office in 1905, and is rapidly increasing. The amount standing to the credit of depositors on 31st December, 1920, was £52,114.

Penny banks in connection with the Post Office have also been established in the principal Government Schools.

Municipal Bodies.

Town Councils are established at Accra, Cape Coast, and Seccondee. The following table shows their Revenue and Expenditure for the past six years :—

	1915.		1916.		1917.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Accra ..	13,108	11,516	13,848	13,403	13,986	15,766
Seccondee	5,247	5,223	5,690	5,324	5,923	5,564
Cape Coast	3,335	5,161	4,521	4,223	4,137	4,538
	1918.		1919.		1920.	
Accra ..	13,454	13,251	14,046 (*a*)	13,963	18,486 (*d*)	16,603
Seccondee	6,180	6,089	5,981 (*b*)	6,147	8,091 (*e*)	8,002
Cape Coast	4,346	3,649	4,396 (*c*)	3,935	6,752 (*f*)	6,068

(*a*) includes grant-in-aid of £3,600 from Government.
(*b*) " " £1,250 " "
(*c*) " " £1,250 " "
(*d*) " " £7,000 " "
(*e*) " " £3,500 " "
(*f*) " " £4,000 " "

III.—TRADE.

IMPORTS.

The total value of all goods imported into the Colony during 1920 (excluding expenses on specie and the value of free goods imported across the inland frontiers) amounted to £15,152,145, as compared with £7,946,981 in 1919, an increase of £7,205,164 or over ninety per cent.

The following statement shows the values of Imports for 1919 and 1920.

	1919.	1920.	Increase.
	£	£	£
Ad valorem	3,242,357	6,771,012	3,528,655
Specific (other than Wines, Spirits and Malts)..	1,402,657	1,699,072	296,415
do. Wines, Spirits and Malts ..	310,006	395,185	85,179
Free Goods (Commercial)	2,488,556	4,575,485	2,086,929
do. (Government Stores) ..	238,431	1,143,589	905,158
Post Parcels	264,974	567,802	302,828
	*7,946,981	*15,152,145	7,205,164

*Exclusive of Expenses on Specie.

During 1920, all the above items showed increased imports in value over 1919, the two principal heads of increase being ad valorem goods and free goods for commercial purposes. There was also a large increase in the value of goods imported by parcel post, the value of this trade rising from £264,974 in 1919 to £567,802 in 1920.

The following summary shows the import duties and revenue collected during the years 1919 and 1920, and the percentage that the revenue collected under the different heads bears to the total revenue collected.

Heads of Revenue.	Duties Collected. 1919.			Duties Collected. 1920.			Increase.			Decrease.			Percentage 1920.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Specific (Other)	249,477	10	10	216,980	8	10	38,852	17	0	71,349	19	0	12.76
do. Wines, Spirits and Malts	382,639	7	3	167,303	4	6	15,076	15	6	230,412	18	3	9.84
Ad valorem	571,596	8	2	1,208,350	9	2	636,754	1	0	..			71.08
Post Parcels	48,746	2	5	107,452	4	11	58,706	2	6	..			6.32
Aggregate Receipts	1,252,459	8	8	1,700,086	7	5	749,389	16	0	301,762	17	3	100%.

In almost every principal item of Import there have been increases to some extent in quantity and to a large degree in value compared with 1919.

GOODS SUBJECT TO SPECIFIC DUTY.

The following table shows the main increases in the import of goods subject to specific duty including Wines, Spirits and Malts :—

Articles.	Denomination.	Increase in Quantity.	Increase in Duty.	Remarks.
			£	
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gallons.	73,835	7,379	
Beef and Pork ..	lbs.	763,615	261	
Bread and Biscuits	Cwts.	22,451	384	
Cement and Lime..	Cwts.	226,616	1,169	
Cordage	Cwts.	2,906	1,105	
*Flour	Cwts.	9,345	..	*Decrease £2,407
Oils—Kerosene ..	Gallons	56,112	685	
*Rice	Cwts.	56,509	..	*Decrease £672
Soap	Cwts.	27,550	4,106	
Sugar	Cwts.	27,744	277	
Spirits, Brandy ..	Gallons	8,066	6,883	
,, Gin ..	Gallons	42,263	34,084	
,, Whisky ..	Gallons	66,839	60,856	
Tobacco—Cigars ..	Numbers	930,845	933	
,, Cigarettes	Numbers	80,987,296	20,091	
Wine in bulk ..	Gallons.	73,177	7,697	

*Due to exemption from duty from July to December.

The importation of Trade Spirits was prohibited from 23rd February This accounts for the increased importations of wines, spirits and malts.

High prices were paid for produce, money was abundant and the demand for all provisions, cigars, cigarettes and soap consequently increased.

The shortage of indigenous food stuffs also contributed to the increased importation of provisions.

Decreased imports occurred in the following principal classes of goods subject to specific duty :—

Articles.	Denomination.	Decrease in Quantity.	Decrease in Duty.
			£
Spirits Gin Geneva	Gallons.	1,196	5,560
,, Rum	Gallons.	611,374	329,769
Tobacco Manufactured O.K. ..	lbs.	1,879	68
,, Unmanufactured	lbs.	1,439,577	63,449

The decrease in the importation of rum and Geneva gin, a reduction of 73% on the amount for 1919, was due to the prohibition of the importation of Trade Spirits.

Large stocks of manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco were on hand at the end of 1919, which accounts partly for the decreased importation in 1920.

Goods Subject to Ad valorem Duty.

The following table shows the principal increases in the importation of goods subject to ad valorem duty. There were no decreases of statistical importance.

Articles.	Increase in Value.	Increase in Duty.
	£	£
Apparel, Wearing	246,108	43,051
Beads	75,430	13,725
Cotton Goods (Excluding Yarn and Twist) ..	1,820,715	339,775
Earthenware	50,208	7,609
Furniture	135,378	21,528
Hardware and Cutlery	344,142	56,130
Lumber	110,099	12,201
Perfumery	165,691	29,388
Provisions	392.402	448
Silk Goods	26,015	4,929

The increases in the imports of wearing apparel, cottons, earthenware, furniture, hardware, cutlery and such luxuries as perfumery and silk goods, were largely due to the high prices paid for produce and the consequently increased spending capacity of the people. Italy became again an exporting country for beads, which accounts mainly for the increased imports under that head.

Generally speaking, the increase in the volume of all these imports is not in the same proportion as the increase in value, due mostly to the continuance of high prices which showed, however, a tendency to fall before the end of the year.

Goods Free of Duty.

The following are the chief heads under which increases occurred.

Articles.	Increase in Value.
	£
Galvanised Iron Sheets	192,328
Machinery	57,688
Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cars, Lorries and Cycles)..	798,021
Cycles—Other	41,139
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	354,235

The increased importation of motor vehicles was due to expectations of the continuance of the cocoa boom, and also to the increase in the number of roads open to motor traffic in the Colony and Ashanti. The increases under the other heads were due to the completion of orders indented for in previous years but not fulfilled until 1920, owing to causes connected with the war.

Decreases are shown under bags and sacks and cooper's stores. The former amounted to £413,549 and was accounted for by over importation of these articles in 1919. The latter amounted to £7,613 and calls for no special explanation.

SPECIE.

The following table shows the imports of Specie during the past three years.

1918.	1919.	1920.
336,284	835,062	1,010,694

EXPORTS.

The following table shows the various classes of exports for the past three years.

	1918.	1919.	1920.
	£	£	£
Domestic Produce and Manufactures	2,604,803	9,302,060	11,336,046
Foreign Produce and Manufactures	56,764	73,624	76,930
Bullion	1,365,000	1,403,760	889,248
Specie	446,358	34,731	49,983
Totals	4,472,925	10,814,175	12,352,207

The value of the domestic produce and manufactures exported, £11,336,046, is an increase of about 22 per cent. over the value of similar exports for 1919,

INCREASES.

The following table gives particulars of the main exports of domestic production.

Articles.	Denomination.	Increase in Quantity.	Decrease in Quantity.	Increase in Value.
				£
Cocoa	Tons.	..	51,403	1,777,744
Kola Nuts	lbs.	..	116,121	101,996
Cotton, Raw	lbs.	25,394	..	1,309
Diamonds	Carats.	102	..	365
Guinea Grains ..	lbs.	5,666	..	17
Gum Copal	lbs.	70,388	..	2,605
Lumber (Native Timber)	Sup : feet.	11,188,263	..	238,877
Ores, Tin	Tons	3	..	86

The percentage of export values of cocoa to those of other products of the Colony has risen from 8.02 in 1901 to 82.26 in 1920. It was responsible for the largest increase in export values during the year, the increase in value over 1919 reaching the large sum of £1,777,744,despite the fact that the exports as regards quantity were 51,403 tons less than in 1919. The exports in the latter year were 176,176 tons, but in 1920 only 124,773 tons were sent out of the Colony. The average price of the cocoa shipped during 1919 was £17 per ton, while the average price of the 1920 exports was £80 per ton which is a record. These prices are f.o.b. prices inclusive of the export duty, which amounted to £4 13s. 4d. per ton during 1920.

During the latter half of the year the market became depressed and the situation one of anxiety to producers and stock holders. As the Gold Coast produces about forty per cent. of the world's consumption of cocoa the stagnant condition of the market in this commodity affected adversely the whole trade of the Colony.

The exports of kola nuts showed a decrease of 116,121 lbs. on the 1919 Exports but an increase in value of £101,996. Ninety-nine per cent. of the exports of this commodity was consigned to Nigeria, where there is a ready market for Gold Coast kola nuts.

A company has been formed to work the diamondiferous area. So far the diamonds discovered have been small, but they are reported to be of good quality.

The exports of lumber, almost entirely mahogany, were greater by 11,188,263 superficial feet than those of the preceding year. Seventy-five per cent. was shipped to the United States where there is always a good demand for furniture woods of all kinds. Almost the whole of the balance went to the United Kingdom.

DECREASES.

The principal decreases in the exports of domestic produce are shown hereunder.

Articles.	Denomination.	Increase in Quantity.	Decrease in Quantity.	Decrease in Value.
				£
Copra	Tons.	..	557	12,530
Gold and Gold Dust	Oz.	..	129,341	514,512
Auriferous By-Product ..	lbs.	..	31,780	10,313
Ivory	lbs.	..	7,370	2,957
Ores, Manganese ..	Tons.	10,418	..	3,789
Palm Kernels ..	Tons.	..	2,229	30,780
Palm Oil	Gallons.	..	308,983	26,079
Rubber	lbs.	..	422,408	6,306

In spite of the enhanced export value of copra, palm kernels, and palm oil, the exports of these commodities decreased in quantity. The price received for cocoa was so high during the greater part of the year, that all available labour was absorbed by it to the detriment of other industries.

The exports of rubber decreased by over 58% and though no doubt this was partly due to the scarcity of labour, the great fall in the price made the industry less attractive.

The decline in exports of gold and auriferous by-products was also mainly accounted for by the shortage of labour, Exports of manganese increased in quantity but decreased in value. The increase in the quantity exported would no doubt have been greater, but for the lack of sufficient rail transport and the difficulty experienced in handling the ore at Secondee which is the port of shipment.

DIRECTION OF TRADE.

The value of the external trade in 1920 was £27,518,066, which far exceeds the value for 1919, £18,746,717, which was a record.

The following table shows the trend of the aggregate external trade of the Colony for 1913, the last pre-war year and 1920, respectively.

	Imports per cent.		Exports per cent.		Aggregate trade per cent.	
Countries.	1913.	1920.	1913.	1920.	1913.	1920.
United Kingdom ..	69.99	78.05	64.77	47.48	67.26	64.32
British West Africa	5.54	.62	7.42	4.29	6.53	2.27
Other parts of the British Empire	.21	.86	..	..	.10	.48
Total British Empire	75.74	79.53	72.19	51.77	73.89	67.07
United States of America ...	5.09	14.72	1.86	20.68	3.4	17.39
France	.94	1.14	8.39	12.67	4.84	6.32
Other Foreign Countries ..	18.23	4.61	17.56	14.88	17.87	9.22
Total Foreign ..	24.26	20.47	27.81	48.23	26.11	32.93

Though the United Kingdom still appropriates the largest share of the external trade of the Colony, she has not yet regained the position she held in 1913. The United States, on the other hand, has considerably increased her trade with the Gold Coast during the period of the war and afterwards. During 1920, the principal supplies of flour, kerosene, sugar, unmanufactured tobacco, motor cars and lorries were supplied by the United States, and in the aggregate considerable supplies of manufactured articles such as hardware, railway plant and rolling stock, rice, provisions, perfumery, and unclassified articles were obtained from the same source. Most of the exports of lumber, manganese ore, and a considerable quantity of cocoa went to the United States. On the other hand it must be borne in mind that it is not always possible to obtain absolutely accurate statistics as to the countries of origin of imports and countries of final destination of exports and for that reason it is possible, for example, that a considerable proportion of the flour described as of American origin came from Canada.

PORTS.

The following table gives the values of Imports and Exports, which passed through the principal ports of the Colony during 1920:—

PORT.	TOTAL VALUES.		Values of Imports and Exports combined.
	Imports.	Exports.	
	£	£	£
1. Accra	6,086,566	4,551,429	10,637,995
2. Seccondee	5,073,869	4,716,101	9,789,970
3. Winneban	912,068	1,236,884	2,148,952
4. Saltpond	711,386	678,067	1,389,453
5. Cape Coast	744,559	412,064	1,156,623
6. Addah	555,204	297,524	852,728
7. Quittah	267,606	60,197	327,803
8. Half Assinie	87,517	65,492	153,009
9. Axim	87,835	222,862	310,697
10. Elmina	25,633	..	25,633
11. Appam	18,750	86,669	105,419
12. Attuabo	6,081	2,556	8,637
13. Dixcove	1,822	16,960	18,782
14. Post Parcels	567,802	..	567,802
	15,146,698	12,346,805	27,493,503

SHIPPING.

The nationality, number, description and tonnage of vessels, which entered and cleared at the various Custom Houses of the Colony during 1920 are as follows:—

Nationality.	ENTERED.				TOTALS.		Percentage of total tonnage entered.
	Steam Vessels.		Sailing Vessels.		Nos.	Tons.	
	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.			
British ..	318	891,755	2	1,229	320	892,984	75.06
French ..	50	130,410	..	..	50	130,410	10.96
American..	30	111,580	6	4,863	36	116,443	9.79
Danish ..	3	3,375	..	..	3	3,375	.28
Norwegian	5	6,343	..	..	5	6,343	.53
Dutch ..	27	31,760	..	..	27	31,760	2.67
Swedish ..	7	5,688	..	..	7	5,688	.48
German ..	2	2,664	..	..	2	2,664	.23
Total ..	**442**	**1,183,575**	8	**6,092**	450	**1,189,667**	**100%.**

Nationality.	Cleared.				Totals.		Percentage of total tonnage cleared.
	Steam Vessels.		Sailing Vessels.		Nos.	Tons.	
	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.			
British ..	310	873,848	1	660	311	874,508	74.83
French ..	48	126,390	..	..	48	126,390	10.82
American	30	110,745	7	4,934	37	115,679	9.9
Norwegian	6	7,892	..	..	6	7,892	.67
Danish ..	3	3,375	..	..	3	3,375	.29
German ..	2	2,664	..	..	2	2,664	.23
Swedish ..	7	5,688	..	..	7	5,688	.49
Dutch ..	27	32,391	..	..	27	32,391	2.77
Total ..	433	1,162,993	8	5,594	441	1,168,587	100%.

IV. LEGISLATION, 1920.

GOLD COAST.

During the year 1920, thirty-two Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council of which the following are of general interest :—

No. 2 of 1920.—The Treaty of Peace (Germany) Ordinance, 1920, defines and provides the requisite modifications under which the Treaty of Peace Order, 1919, shall apply to the Gold Coast Colony. The Royal Order in Council, which deals with questions connected with enemy properties, contracts debts, and the like, applies of its own force to this Colony; but it provides that in its application it shall be applied subject to such statutory modifications as the particular laws of the Colony may render necessary.

No. 12 of 1920.—The Motor Traffic Amendment Ordinance, 1920, amends section 11 of the principal Ordinance by reintroducing the principle that before a person can obtain a driving licence he must pass a satisfactory test in motor driving. Under section 7 of the Ordinance a reservation is made in favour of holders of driving licences issued under the existing law.

No. 13.—The Customs Tariff Second Further Amendment Ordinance, 1920, was passed in order to remove the duty now chargeable on certain classes of necessary foodstuffs imported into the Colony, the result of which should be a reduction in the sale prices of these foodstuffs. The strain of increased prices which every one has felt led to this measure being taken to alleviate, to some extent, that strain.

No. 15 of 1920.—The Imports and Exports Restriction Ordinance, 1920 s designedly of a temporary nature; and its purport is to empower the Governor to impose restrictions on the importation and exportation of animals and articles the importation or exportation of which the exigencies of the existing and anticipated post-war conditions render or may render dangerous or undesirable.

This Ordinance is intended to place on a regular footing the post-war exercise of the powers therein referred to which up to the present have or could have been exercised under the authority of emergency war measures.

No. 16.—The Revised Edition of the Laws Ordinance, 1920, empowers the Attorney-General (the Honourable D. Kingdon) to compile a new and revised edition of the Gold Coast Laws which has become necessary, as there has been no new edition published now for over ten years. The Ordinance is in the usual form of such Ordinances and is in accordance with precedent. The last Ordinance of the Colony of similar purport was the Reprint of Statutes Ordinance, 1909, No. 16 of 1909.

No. 21.—The Post Office (Charlatanic uses) Ordinance, 1920, was passed in order to prevent the circulation of charlatanic advertisements and matter of a kind commonly met with in this Colony, and to provide for their detention and destruction by the postal authorities.

Such advertisements not infrequently induce natives to waste their money, and are also in some instances of a morally injurious nature, and it is for these reasons that it is thought desirable to repress such pernicious activities.

No. 23.—The Census Ordinance, 1920, was passed at the pleasure of His Majesty that a Census of the British Empire be taken in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one. It gives Government the powers necessary for taking the Census in 1921.

No. 25.—The West African Officers Compassionate Gratuity Ordinance, 1920, was passed in order to systematise the policy of granting compassionate gratuities to the dependents of deceased native officials. Such gratuities have frequently been granted in the past, each case being judged on its merits and the practice of granting them is an increasing one. The Ordinance formulates a scheme whereby a gratuity proportionate to his length of service and final salary should become payable to the dependants of a deceased native official on his death while still in the service.

No. 26.—The Mixed Metal Currency Ordinance, 1920, extends the provisions of the Currency Offences Ordinance, 1918 (No. 39) as amended by the Currency Offences Amendment Ordinance, 1920 (No. 7) to mixed metal currency, and was passed in order to safeguard the depreciation of that coinage which has now been put into circulation.

No. 27.—The Electricity Supply Ordinance, 1920, was passed in order to make provision for the supply by private enterprise of electricity for lighting and other purposes and the general scheme of the Ordinance fo lows that of the Proprietary Railways Ordinance, 1907, though parts of it have been adapted from various English and other sources.

No. 31.—The Second Spirituous Liquors Ordinance repeals and re-enacts the Spirituous Liquors Ordinance No. 5 of 1920, the main purport of which was to make provision for the better effectuation with respect to this Colony of the International African Liquor Traffic Convention of the 10th September, 1919.

Ashanti.

During the year 1920, nineteen Ordinances were enacted with respect to Ashanti. Several of these were enacted for the purpose of applying to Ashanti various Ordinances of the Gold Coast Colony.

No. 6.—The Probates (British and Colonial) Recognition Ordinance provides for the recognition in Ashanti of Probate and Letters of Administration granted in the United Kingdom or in a British Possession or Protectorate or in a British Court in a foreign country.

No. 8.—The Revised Edition of the Laws Ordinance, 1920. The general purport of this Ordinance is similar to that of the Gold Coast No. 16 of 1920.

No. 19.—The Judicature Amendment Ordinance, 1920, adds a proviso to section 4 of the principal Ordinance to enable the Circuit Judge to deal with Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in Ashanti.

Northern Territories of the Gold Coast.

During the year 1920, twelve Ordinances were enacted with respect to the Protectorate. Several of these were enacted for the purpose of applying to the Protectorate various Ordinances of the Gold Coast.

Apart from these, Ordinance No. 5 of 1920, namely the Revised Edition of the Laws of the Protectorate seems to deserve mention, the purport of which is similar to that of the Ordinances of the Gold Coast Colony and of Ashanti, No. 16 of 1920 and No. 8 of 1920 respectively.

V. AGRICULTURE.

Cocoa :—This is the principal revenue producing crop of the Colony and it has been developed entirely by peasant proprietors.

The rapid growth of this industry is indicated by the following table of exports :—

Average quantity exported annually (Customs figures).

1910–14	40,888 tons.
1913–17	68,769 ,,
1916–20	106,071 ,,

Customs returns show that 124,773 tons of cocoa were exported during the year 1920, a decrease of 51,382 tons when compared with the total for the previous year.

Of the total quantity exported in 1920, the percentage contributed by each Province is noted as follows, while comparison with similar figures for 1919 are of interest:—

	1920.	1919.
Eastern Province	44.93%	56.34%
Central ,, ...	21.53%	21.12%
Western ,, (including Ashanti)	33.54%	22.54%

A further analysis of Customs figures shows that previous to 1920 the highest average value per ton was recorded in 1916, which was surpassed by the height to which the value of cocoa rose in 1920—as under:—

	1916.	1920.
Eastern Province	£54	£80
Central ,, ...	51	78
Western Province (including Ashanti) ..	51	82

The market price fluctuated considerably during the year; the steady rise which commenced in 1919 was continued into 1920, and reached its height in April at £96 10s. 0d. per ton. From that date the price moved between £81–£88 and then dropped suddenly to £45 10s. 0d., towards the end of December.

Inferior preparation of the produce is an outstanding characteristic of the industry, to which no doubt a considerable stimulus was given during the boom period, as quantity appeared to be the end in view rather than quality.

As commerce is surely, if slowly, returning to a more normal basis, there is a possibility of an improvement in the general conduct of the industry, and in the quality of the product. The extension of the system of co-operative associations throughout the Colony has been encouraged, and the formation of an Agricultural and Commercial Society, which was begun towards the end of the year, should do much to stimulate efforts in this direction amongst the peasant proprietors of the country.

Palm Products:—The palm oil and kernel industry although containing great possibilities, is one which receives diminishing attention. This no doubt is due, in part at least, to the greater attractions of the cocoa industry, in the prosecution of which less strenuous efforts are required.

Export figures show a marked decrease when compared with those of the previous year.

	1920.	1919.
Pericarp Oil ..	629,612 gallons.	938,595 gallons
Kernels	7,664 tons.	9,892 tons.

On the declared values the average price per gallon of pericarp oil has risen from 2.49 shillings in 1919 to 3.62 shillings in 1920.

The Manager of the West African Oils, Ltd., states that fruit was scarce and of poor quality, thin pericarp and low oil content.

Kola:—This product is also obtained from an indigenous tree. There is a constant demand for the product in Northern Nigeria, and the volume and value of the exports has considerably increased during the last six years. The export figures of the sea borne portion of the Trade for that period are as follows:—

	Packages.	*Value.*
1915	8,267,100	£139,163
1916	6,742,898	130,571
1917	11,984,645	239,134
1918	13,254,538	262,144
1919	16,319,972	350,249
1920	16,203,851	452,245

The annual average of the declared value has again risen from 5.15d. in 1919, to 6.7d. per lb. for the year under review.

Coconuts:—The total exports amounted to 427 tons valued at £17,561; this is less than half the quantity recorded for 1919.

Special steps have been taken by the Department of Agriculture to foster and stimulate the copra industry along the littoral. Towards the formation of three Communal Plantations 82,000 seed nuts were purchased and planted, while the services of coconut experts from Ceylon have been obtained to supervise the establishment of these plantations.

Rubber:—The export figures of this product, which are the lowest on record for a considerable number of years, indicate that this industry has fallen to almost insignificant proportions.

During 1920, 299,180 lbs. were exported, a decrease of 422,378 lbs. compared with the previous year.

Food Crops:—As in 1919, the scarcity of food crops was a conspicuous feature, and during the months from March to June became more marked than in the previous year, with the result that prices reached even higher levels. The scarcity was increased by the abnormally dry conditions which were experienced.

Horticulture:—The distribution of plants and seedlings continues in ever increasing numbers.

Training:—The number of teachers and students to whom instruction in agricultural matters was imparted at five Stations of the department totalled 146 for the year.

Considerable attention has been given by the Department to the development of such products as sisal, rice, ground-nuts and shea-butter, but the results of these experiments will not be forthcoming until 1921. The cocoa industry has proved so lucrative to the farmers, middlemen, and traders that little attention has been paid to the cultivation of these and other products to which conditions in the Gold Coast are particularly well adapted.

VI.—EDUCATION.

Education in the Gold Coast is chiefly in the hands of various Missionary Societies, but there are nineteen Government Schools, the largest of which are at Accra, Cape Coast, and Coomassie. With very few exceptions all the s hools are primary. Preliminary operations have already been undertaken towards the establishment of a large Government Secondary School in the vicinity of Accra. Arrangements have also been made for the completion of four Government Junior Trades Schools at Kibbi, Yendi, Mampong, and Assuantsi.

The schools are very unevenly distributed the numbers being greatest in those districts where Missionary work first commenced. Thus in the Western Province, away from the coast, there are very few schools. In the Northern Territories there are only four schools, directly under the control of Government. Schools are most numerous in the Eastern Province.

The teaching staff consists entirely of Native teachers, many of whom have been trained in the Seminaries at Akropong and Abetifi, formerly under the Basel Mission and now under the Scottish Mission, and at the Accra Government Training College. The latter was established in 1909, for the purpose of training teachers for Mission as well as Government Schools; the Scottish Mission has its own Training Institutions or Seminaries. Since 1909 over 400 teachers have been trained at the Accra Government Training College for the Bremen, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan Mission, as well as Government Schools.

With the exception of a few Scottish Mission schools and two Wesleyan Girls' Schools, all the schools are day schools. Female education is very backward.

The Vernacular is used entirely in the infant classes, English and the Vernacular in the lower standards, and English mainly in the higher classes.

The number of Missionary Schools, subject to inspection by the Education Department and receiving grants-in-aid from the public funds, was 198; there are 19 Government Schools. The total number of Government and Assisted Schools was 217. Of these 28 were boys' schools, 7 girls' schools, 163 mixed schools, and 19 infants' schools.

The deportation of the Basel Missionaries was completed in 1918. The Education Department took control of their schools in February 1918; these institutions were transferred to the care of the Scottish Mission in April, 1920.

The Bremen Mission Schools were taken over by the Government, temporarily, in July, 1916, when the German Missionaries were deported. These schools are still under the control of the Education Department. The Department also exercises some supervision over the Church affairs of the Mission which fell into the hands of the Native Ministers, after the deportation of the Germans.

The following is a comparative table showing the number of Government and Assisted Schools during the year and the enrolment of pupils :—

Description of Schools	No. of Schools	Enrolment.		Total.
		Boys.	Girls.	
A. M. E. Zionist Mission	5	738	69	807
Former Bremen Mission	27	1,810	345	2,155
Church of England Mission	5	606	62	668
Government	19	3,590	660	4,250
Roman Catholic Mission	31	3,190	477	3,667
Scottish Mission (former Basel Mission)	88	6,581	2,268	8,849
Wesleyan Mission	41	7,076	1,033	8,109
Secondary (S. P. G. Grammar School)	1	75	—	75
Total	217	23,666	4,914	28,580

The total number of pupils enrolled upon the registers of all Government and Assisted Schools during the year 1920, was 28,580, an increase of 1,262 as compared with 1919. The average attendance during 1920 shows an increase of 1,234.

The grants-in-aid paid to schools, exclusive of salaries of teachers under the former Bremen Mission, amounted to £23,290.

The total expenditure by the Government on Education in 1920 amounted to £57,544, a decrease of £172 as compared with 1919.

There were 96 students in residence during the year at the Government Training College for Teachers at Accra. 83 students were in training at the Akropong Scottish Mission Seminary. At the Government Technical School, Accra, 54 pupils were in residence.

In March, 1920, a Commission was appointed by the Governor to survey the whole field of educational activities and make recommendations thereon. A very exhaustive report was submitted and the reorganisation of the Education Department according to the principles laid down in the report has begun.

VII.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

During the year 2,898 Europeans and 55,687 Natives were treated in the Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Colony as compared with 2,038 and 56,267 respectively in the previous year.

The number of patients admitted into the Accra Lunatic Asylum during the year was 41 males and 15 females. The number discharged was 12 males and 5 females. The daily average number of inmates was 132.27 as compared with 127.3 in 1919. There were 33 deaths—29 males and 4 females.

VIII.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

POLICE.

The authorized establishment of the Police Force of all ranks on the 31st of December, 1920, was 1,449 made up as follows :—

General Police	373
Escort Police	780
Railway Police	97
Marine Police	34
Recruits	60
Disciplinary Staff, etc.	60
Band..	45
	1,449

This is an increase of 63 over the establishment for 1919.

This force is distributed in the Colony and Ashanti (separate provision being made for the policing of the Northern Territories by means of the Northern Territories Constabulary, as to which information is contained in the annual report on the Northern Territories).

The total number of recruits enlisted in 1920 was 342 as compared with 408 in 1919, and the casualties from death, desertion, discharge, resignation and dismissals amounted to 105 as against 72 in 1919.

Government specie was escorted during the year as usual; £254 was realised in commissions for the escorting of private specie as compared with £280 in 1919.

The Police dealt with 13,151 cases of crime during the year under review, a decrease of 548 as compared with the previous year.

The decrease in Crime is accounted for by the fact that the number of petty offences was considerably lower than in 1919.

Murder shows a decrease.

On the other hand there are increases in the serious crimes of wounding, burglary, and larcency.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to £93,998 15s. 1d. as compared with £65,092 12s. 8d. in 1919. The amount paid in gratuities on discharge was £1,000 16s. 10d. as compared with £1,323 18s. 11d. in 1919.

With the exception of the increases of pay to the native ranks and the separation of the Police and Prisons Departments, no recommendations of the Police Committee have come into force. The Secretary of State has not yet approved of the remainder of the Commission's proposals.

New ranks of Assistant Superintendent of Police and 1st Class Constable came into being and afford a further grade for promotion.

In the New Year's Honours Mr. Bettington, the Inspector-General, was awarded the King's Police Medal, and Sergeant James Kofi of the General Police was awarded the African Police Medal.

Marine Police were established at Seccondee.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The number of convictions in the Superior Courts of the Colony during 1919 and 1920 was as follows :—

	1919	1920
Offences against the person	34	104
Slave dealing	..	..
Offences against property	45	48
Other offences	25	11
	104	163

There were 21 acquittals in 1920, as compared with 100 in 1919.

The number of summary convictions in 1919 and 1920, was as follows :—

	1919	1920
Offences against the person	1,947	1,710
Slave dealing	7	..
Offences against property	2,064	2,188
Other Offences	4,960	6,736
	8,978	10,634

There were 2,612 acquittals as compared with 2,946 in 1919.

Civil Actions.

There were 467 civil actions brought in the Divisional Courts of the Colony during 1920, as compared with 415 in 1919, and 395 in 1918.

Court fees and fines collected during 1920, amounted to £4,475 14s. 11d., as compared with £5,469 5s. 8d. in 1919.

The number of writs of Fi : Fa : issued by the Courts for execution during the year was 163 involving an amount of £35,094 11s. 3d., of which £5,583 15s. 0d. was collected. In 1919, these figures were 263 writs of Fi : Fa : issued involving an amount of £17,632 9s. 2d., of which £6,329 1s. 5d. was collected. The number of writs of Ca : Sa : issued during 1920 was 685 involving an amount of £27,817 0s. 3d. whereof a sum of £8,664 16s. 10d. was collected.

Prisons.

The following remarks and statistics refer to prisons in the Colony and Ashanti (information as to Prisons in the Northern Territories being contained in the annual report on the Northern Territories).

Early in 1920, the separation of Police and Prisons took effect, on the appointment of an I. G. and Deputy I. G. Prisons, who took over the duties formerly assigned to the I. G. and Deputy I. G. Police. The staff consisted of seven European Officers, and five Prison Superintendents (formerly styled European gaolers), one West Indian Gaoler, and 259 native warders of different grades on the permanent establishment, with about 100 to 120 temporary warders.

In the Colony there are two central prisons at Accra and Seccondee in which long-sentence convicts are confined. At Cape Coast Prison a few long-sentence prisoners, are confined from time to time. All other gaols in the Colony are purely local prisons for prisoners whose sentences do not exceed six months, and are at present established at nearly all district headquarter stations.

In Ashanti, Coomassie has a central prison for the accommodation of long-sentence, as well as short-sentence convicts, but dangerous criminals and prisoners with very long sentences are invariably transferred to Seccondee. At Obuassie there is a local prison of some importance ; while there are small gaols, mostly temporary structures for the accommodation of short-sentence prisoners at five other district headquarters in Ashanti.

The daily average number of inmates at the four central prisons in the Colony and Ashanti, as compared with the figures in 1919, were as follows :—

	1919	1920
Accra	317	354
Seccondee (Central Prison) ..	358	367
Cape Coast	86	92
Coomassie	155	140

The number shewn opposite Seccondee (Central Prison) were all long-sentence convicts; short-sentence convicts at Seccondee are accommodated in Fort Orange. Of those shewn opposite Accra some 76 on the average were long-sentence prisoners; the majority of the inmates at Cape Coast and Coomassie were short-sentence convicts. The daily average number of prisoners of all classes at the four central and 16 local prisons was males 1,575 females 18, total 1,592.

A scheme for the reorganisation of the Prisons Department was submitted by the I. G. Prisons in June, 1920, the main features of which were abolition of bush prisons and concentration at important stations, the building of new central prisons at Coomassie and Koforidua, and the division of the warder staff into literate and illiterate branches. This scheme was still under consideration at the close of the year. Meanwhile, however, approval was obtained for a scheme of converting Ussher Fort, Accra, into a small industrial prison for long-sentence convicts—thus alleviating the situation somewhat as regards prison accommodation, which has been inadequate for many years past. The total number of persons committed to prison during 1920 was 6,047, a decrease of 520 as compared with 1919. The committals during 1920, included 148 females and 75 juveniles. Of the total committals 65 per cent. were for purposes of penal imprisonment, 6 per cent. were for debt, and the remaining 29 per cent. were for safekeeping pending trial.

There were two executions at Accra and five at Seccondee, a total of seven as compared with ten in 1919.

There were 61 escapes and 25 recaptures as compared with 72 and 38 respectively in 1919.

The number of deaths was 63, as against 45 in 1919, and the daily average on the sick list was 4 per cent. which was also rather higher than in 1919.

The cost of the department during the period under review was £47,177 as compared with £30,381 for 1919. The average cost of each prisoner was £29 12s. 8d., an increase of about £10 as compared with 1919, which is accounted for by the increase of staff, salaries, and prices of foodstuffs. Rations cost £13,420 being an increase of £4,278 over the cost in 1919.

In connection with the building at Ussher Fort, prisoners were employed on cement block-making. This is a new form of prison labour in the Gold Coast and was later extended to public works at Seccondee. Preparations were also made for employing prisoners as masons at Ussher Fort.

Long-sentence prisoners, more particularly at Accra and Seccondee, were generally employed intramurally, in such skilled trades as tailoring, bootmaking and repairing, and carpentry; short-sentence prisoners were mostly employed extramurally, on sanitary work, roadmaking, weeding and cleaning the precincts of public buildings. Labour is supplied free to the Sanitary and Public Works departments, while the tailors' shops at Accra and Seccondee prisons make uniform for the police as well as for the prison staff.

The actual cash earnings were £4,207 as compared with £3,066 in the previous year, shewing an increase of £1,141. This increase was chiefly due to developments in the tailoring and shoemaking departments, for whose services there is an ever-increasing demand amongst private individuals at Accra and Seccondee.

IX.—VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

At the Census taken in 1911, the population of the Gold Coast and Dependencies was 1,503,386.

The number of Europeans resident in the Colony during 1920 was 2,818.

	1919.	1920.
Officials	653	775
Mercantile ..	1,902	1,506
Mining	561	465
Missionary	66	72
Total ..	3,182	2,818

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The number of births and deaths registered during the years 1919 and 1920 was :—

	1919.		1920.	
	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.
Births ..	—	1,927	1	2,074
Deaths ..	26	2,498	32	3,195
Still births ..	—	102	..	95

A summary of the principal causes of deaths at all ages shews that 19% was due to intestinal diseases, the second in importance being the pneumonia group, which accounted for over 14%.

Six per cent. of the deaths were due to Tuberculosis (including Phthisis).

An analysis of the death and invaliding statistics of the European population is appended :—

1920.	Number of Residents.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Death Rate per 1,000.	Invaliding Rate per 1,000.
Officials	775	7	30	9.03	38.71
Merchants	1,506	20	47	13.28	31.20
Mining Companies ..	465	4	19	8.60	40.86
Missionaries	72	1	..	13.88	..
Totals ..	2,818	32	96	11.35	34.06

The death rate amongst Europeans resident in the Colony during 1920 was 11.35 per 1000 as compared with 8.8 in 1919. The invaliding rates per 1000 for the same periods were 34.06 and 23.27 respectively.

Of the seven deaths which occurred amongst European officials in the Colony and its dependencies in 1920, three were due to blackwater fever, two to paratyphoid fever, one to malaria and one to bronchitis.

Of the twenty-five deaths of European Non-Officials, seven were due to blackwater fever, one to malaria, one to nephritis, one to yellow fever, one to dysentery, one to enteritis, two to broncho-pneumonia, one to cirrhosis of liver, one to internal hæmorrhage, two to intestinal obstruction, three to heart disease, one to alcoholic poisoning, one to paralysis, one to paratyphoid fever, and one to Cellulitis.

Six European Non-officials were invalided with blackwater fever, 15 with malaria.

The average daily number of European Officials on the sick list compared to the average daily number resident in the Colony was 2.19 per cent. as compared with 1.69 per cent. in 1919 and 3.97 per cent. in 1918.

Treatment was given in 4,705 cases of malaria, 824 cases of dysentery, 3 cases of yellow fever, 422 cases of pneumonia, 355 cases of tuberculosis and a large number of cases of minor complaints.

27 cases of sleeping sickness were treated during the year. Of 36 cases of blackwater fever treated seven proved fatal, and of three cases of yellow fever, one resulted in death.

Infantile Mortality.

As Registration is not general all over the Colony, no accurate statement of the infant mortality can be given.

The table below is for Accra.

	1919.	1920.
Number of births registered	709	714
Number of deaths under one year	255	289
Percentage of total deaths at all ages ..	28%	22%
Deaths under one year per 1000 births ..	359.6	405

Sanitation.

The usual routine measures of sanitation were carried out in a satisfactory manner.

There were 8,367 prosecutions for nuisances and under the Mosquito Ordinance, during the year. 7,746 persons were convicted and the fines amounted to £3,673.

The special feature of the year was a severe outbreak of small-pox in Accra and surrounding villages. There were 70 deaths.

76,897 vaccinations were performed during the year, of which 69,253 were successful.

The method of purification by excess lime adopted for the Accra Water supply gave satisfactory results as shown by bacteriological tests of the water leaving the final filters.

In Seccondee experiments were still being carried out in order to discover the most satisfactory method of purifying the water supply.

CLIMATE.

The climate, though hot and damp, is cooler than that of most tropical countries situated in the same latitude.

It is not in itself unhealthy; but an evil reputation has been earned for it in the past by the prevalence of mosquito-borne diseases, against which all possible precautions have constantly to be taken. The Gold Coast is peculiarly free from many of the discomforts associated with tropical countries; hot nights and intense heat by day are the exception rather than the rule, while insects are comparatively unobtrusive.

The efforts of the Medical and Sanitary authorities in promoting the treatment of disease and the knowledge of general hygiene, continue to exercise a beneficial effect on the general health of Europeans.

The rainfall varies with the configuration of the country and is highest in the mining districts of Tarquah, Upper and Lower Wassaw, etc. and also at Axim. The first rains, or rainy season proper, begin in March and end in July; the later rains are spread over the months of September and October The rainy season is marked by a considerable fall in the temperature, which is found to be refreshing to many Europeans, but proves trying to some. The Harmattan season begins in December and ends in February.

METEOROLOGY.

The rainfall during the year was well below the mean of the previous three years.

RAINFALL IN INCHES.

Station.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Accra	44.20	32.37	20.44	15.87
Aburi	73.16	42.24	34.54	36.40
Cape Coast	56.25	35.30	29.19	31.13
Seccondee	56.76	34.53	38.25	34.65
Axim	94.50	47.64	56.05	66.43
Tarquah	92.62	53.80	59.36	68.19
Coomassie	71.40	58.64	37.08	50.98
Tamale	35.76	44.45	38.61	36.95

At Accra the mean shade temperature for the year was 80.48°F.

At Coomassie and Seccondee the mean shade temperature was 79.00°F. and 81.22°F. respectively, as compared with 79.83 and 80.49 in 1919.

The mean daily range of temperature at Accra was 11.32°F.

X. POSTAL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The business dealt with by the Department during the year, as compared with the previous year, was as follows :—

	1919.	1920
	£	£
Sale of stamps for postal purposes	17,556	22,563
Number of letters and postcards received and despatched ..	4,476,684	5,273,684
Registered packets	501,192	521,820
Book Packets	740,732	1,330,812
Parcels	89,852	153,907
Money Orders (value)	173,477	167,046
Postal Orders (value)	186,437	214,849
Postal Orders (Number)	256,214	291,724
Inland Telegrams, Private ..	290,218	344,930
Inland Telegrams, Official ..	95,143	115,877

There were 121 offices in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories open at the end of the year, of which 79 were Postal Agencies.

The total amount of traffic dealt with shows an increase, which is in conformity with the increase in general trade of the Colony in the first part of 1920, as compared with the previous year.

The business transacted by the Post Office Savings Bank shews a decrease caused by the prevailing depression in trade during the latter part of the year. The deposits made during the year were 6,777 in number, a decrease of 3,542, the total value amounting to £31,528 shews a decrease of £10,458 as compared with 1919.

The number of withdrawals was 3,995 value £35,078 shewing a decrease of 969 in number and £5,808 in value. The average value of each deposit was £4 13s. 1d. as against £4 1s. 5d. in 1919, and of each withdrawal £8 15s. 7d. as against £8 4s. 9d. The amount standing to the credit of 6,043 depositors on 31st December, 1920, was £52,114, representing an increase of 237 in the number of depositors as compared with the position on 31st December, 1919, and a decrease of £2,323 in amount.

The number of telegrams transmitted in 1920, shews an increase both as regards official messages (increase 21.79 per cent.) and as regards unofficial messages (increase 19 per cent.) over the number transmitted in 1919.

The total number of Telegraph Offices open to the public in the Colony Ashanti and the Northern Territories at the end of the year was 63, and the length of wire maintained during the year was approximately 2,767 miles. Tornadoes and tree felling occasioned minor interruptions in the lines.

Cable traffic for 1920, shewed a substantial increase over the return for the previous year.

The total number of private messages received and transmitted by wireless station at Accra was 1,382, an increase of over 100%.

The Telephone Systems at Accra, Seccondee, Tarquah, and Dodowah, and Aburi were maintained throughout the year, as also were the trunk lines connecting Accra-Nsawam-Mangoase-Koforidua-Aburi-Dodowah, Quittah-Danoe-Lome, Addah-Akuse-Somanya, and Saltpond-Anamaboe. There was a total of 338 telephones in use, of which 130 were in the hands of private subscribers.

Large extensions of the telephone system were sanctioned and are now being carried out.

XI.—RAILWAYS.

The total length of line open for traffic at the end of 1920 was 269 miles.

There are two main railway lines, one from the port of Seccondee to Coomassie, a distance of 168 miles, and the other from Accra to Tafo, a distance of 65 miles. The Seccondee-Coomassie railway has a branch line 18 miles in length from Tarquah to Prestea and from Ancobra Junction (one mile from Prestea) to Broomassie, a distance of one mile. These branches were built for the development of the gold-mining industry, while a short branch has recently been laid to Insuta near Tarquah for the development of the manganese industry. Another branch connects the main line with the Inchaban Water Works near Seccondee.

The total capital expenditure on the 31st December, 1920 stood at £4,197,991.

The gross revenue for the year amounted to £737,262 an increase of £64,951 as compared with the gross revenue for 1919; the expenditure incurred to earn the revenue was £365,309 an increase of £131,079 over 1919; the net revenue was £371,953 a decrease of £66,128 over 1919.

The general financial result is as follows:—

Interest on Capital (at the average rate of 3½% on loan prior to 1920 and 6% on the loan of January, 1920)	£164,017
Net Receipts	371,953
Surplus	£207,936

At Coomassie great difficulty was experienced in obtaining labour for construction works.

Only 450 were recruited from Ashanti and they showed little aptitude for the work required. Arrangements were made to obtain labourers from the Northern Territories, indentured for service for six months, but these did not arrive until July. Progress has therefore been slower than was anticipated. A distance of 23 miles of the right of way was cleared and earth works were completed for a distance of about 21 miles. The main line has been laid for a distance of 7 miles including half a mile of sidings at Coomassie. Some very heavy earth works have been completed at Coomassie for the sidings, goods yards, deviation of the East Suben, and for the approaches and new overhead road and bridge for the Ejesu Road.

On the Tafo side the necessary staff was not available and work did not commence until April. There was no indentured labour on this section and the communal labour, though not at first satisfactory, was later on of great assistance. Voluntary contractors applied for work and labourers came over from Togoland and Nigeria. At the end of the year 11 miles of track had been laid and over 20 miles of the line were in progress.

On the Deviation construction work on the Seccondee line labour was not available until June, when indentured labour from the Northern Territories was introduced. Local labour could not be obtained on any terms. The five-mile deviation at Abosso was opened to traffic in November, and by the end of the year, all the earth works had been completed to Essuasu and the culverts to Angu. The proposed deviation at Tarquah, which would have saved almost two miles in length, with greatly improved grades and curves, was abandoned in favour of an alternative location, as it involved moving the existing Tarquah station.

The number of passengers conveyed during the year was 1,334,286 an increase of 110,690 over 1919. The increase in Coaching Revenue was £31,509 over 1919, which was the record year by £44,944. The most of this increase was due to increased traffic on the Seccondee line in all classes and at all stations except three. On the Accra line there was an increase in all classes, except the third, which was due to the restrictions rendered necessary by the small-pox epidemic.

The total tonnage carried during 1920 was 372,036 an increase of 23,592 tons as compared with 1919. The tonnage carried on the Seccondee line 273,000 tons, is the highest ever handled on that line by 23,000 tons. The only decreases were in kerosene, kola, mining machinery, native produce and salt. Even cocoa showed an increase. On the Accra line, however, there was a decrease of 16,700 tons. The decrease in cocoa alone amounted to 20,800 tons, but the total decrease was reduced by the increase in the amount of imported commodities carried.

ACCRA HARBOUR.

The Accra Harbour Works were handed over to the Railway Department August, 1920.

The Accra Harbour consists of a breakwater about one thousand four hundred feet long running out obliquely from the shore, sheltering an area of nearly ten acres.

Within the sheltered area a wharf and jetty have been erected; but both have been left high and dry owing to the heavy influx of sand which coincided with the progress of the breakwater. As some compensation there has been formed a valuable reclamation area, upon which considerably more tonnage is handled than at any other port in the Colony.

The jetty and wharf have now been dismantled and a new jetty has been re-erected on a new site in deep water, thereby considerably increasing the area available for handling surf boat borne cargo, and providing also facilities for handling lighter traffic up to ten-ton lifts. A new layout of the shore area including the provision of large warehouses and a new Port Office has also been prepared for early execution.

SECCONDEE HARBOUR.

The Seccondee Harbour Works were taken over by the Railway Department in August.

The Seccondee Harbour is composed of a single breakwater forming a prolongation of a natural reef. It is nine hundred and seventy-six feet long built of fifteen-ton concrete blocks on a closely set random block work foundation.

It is thirteen feet six inches above low water and protected by a parapet seven feet further height. In heavy water the surf strikes the breakwater at an angle of about forty-five degrees and is reflected without breaking.

The sheltered area amounts to about twenty acres, of a depth ranging from fourteen to five feet when completed.

Obviously this can only accommodate lighter and surf boat traffic. This is handled by means of four steel pile jetties averaging two hundred and seventy feet in length equipped with power cranes of three tons capacity although a twenty-ton crane is obtainable at short notice.

There are two twin slipways for the accommodation of lighters up to seventy-five tons in weight.

Lifts up to fifteen tons are immediately dealt with at the breakwater barge berth.

A retaining wall nearly four hundred feet long has been built along the foreshore between jetties III and IV, which forms on its face a flight of steps thus facilitating the easy landing of head borne traffic from surf boats which can moor close together to the wall and swell thus occupying a minimum amount of space.

A somewhat steeper and shorter wall of similar construction lies between etties Nos. I and II.

To the north of jetty No. I. there is a quay wall one thousand feet long for the shipping of mahogany logs which are brought down from the interior to be stacked, tipped into the sea and towed to the ship when freight is available.

An area of four acres has been reclaimed for the erection of Customs sheds which as yet has been only partially utilized.

There is thirty feet of water under two thousand feet from the breakwater so that traffic can be expeditiously handled from ship to shore, but further warehouse accommodation is urgently required.

Proposed Deep Water Harbour.

A Survey Party of Engineers arrived on the Coast during the year and a Report was submitted in September containing certain recommendations, the most important of which was that the site immediately to the north of the Reef at Takoradi was the most suitable for the construction of a Deep Water Harbour.

XII. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT INCLUDING TRANSPORT.

The approximate expenditure under Public Works Extraordinary during the year on new works and other items was £397,713, an increase of £371,028 over the expenditure under this head for 1919. This is accounted for by the reduction of Extraordinary Works in 1919 to the absolute minimum, owing to the fact that when the Estimates were framed the War was still proceeding and the utmost economy was necessary. The period of 1919 was one of reconstruction, re-organisation and the inception of new Schemes, and it was only towards the end of that year that the augmented staff of Engineers and Foremen began to arrive.

In the year 1920, works of great magnitude were undertaken, such as the commencement of the new Native Hospital, and of the Public Works new Workshops, Accra, new and more commodious Post Offices at Nsawam, Koforidua, Coomassie, Quittah, and Soadru, the commencement of new Hospitals at Koforidua and Winnebah, and bungalow and office accommodation for the largely increased staffs of all departments. An extensive programme of road construction was begun with the object of completing the Accra-Seccondee Coastal Road and its extension towards Axim, the opening up of the Western Frontier District by the road from Dunkwa towards Wioso, the opening up of the Northern Territories by the extension of the road from Attabubu to Yeji, Tamale and Gambaga, the provision of a motorable road from the Colony to Ho, the Headquarters of the Mandated Sphere of Togoland, and the development of all roads generally in the Eastern and Central Provinces of the Colony.

Expenditure on Sanitary Works also increased and investigations of the possible sources of water supply for certain of the large towns were undertaken by a special Staff.

The inauguration of a Government Mechanical Transport Service entailed large expenditure on new cars and lorries.

Expenditure under Public Works annually recurrent which includes amongst other items, the upkeep of all Government Buildings, increased from £77,321 (Blue Book figures) to £207,310, an increase of £129,989. The cost of maintenance of the Accra and Seccondee Water Works is included in these figures.

This increase is due to several causes, of which the more important are the higher cost of materials, the arrears of repairs and maintenance which could not be undertaken during the War, the expansion of all Government Departments, the increased mileage of roads to be maintained, and the very large amounts necessary for the maintenance and upkeep of the Mechanical Transport Service.

The excess lime treatment at Accra Water Works has been continued and the aluminium sulphate treatment has been in constant use at Seccondee, in each case with very good results.

ROADS.

In the Colony the main roads are constructed and maintained by the Public Works Department.

The mileage of these roads was increased during 1920 from 428 miles, by 88 miles to 516 miles. Of these 502 miles were suitable for motor traffic.

This mileage was made up as follows :—

Eastern Province 199 miles, Central Province 231 miles, Western Province 86 miles.

154 miles of roads were under construction in the Eastern Province and the mandated portion of Togoland.

In Ashanti the mileage of roads under the Public Works Department is 202 miles, of which 117 are open for motor traffic all the year round, and the remaining 85, between Ejura and Yeji, (which should be considered as still under construction) for the greater part of the year.

Pioneer roads in Ashanti, constructed by communal labour under Political Officers with the assistance in certain cases of the Public Works Department, total 234 miles. Of these ten miles are open for motor traffic all the year, 151 for the greater part of the year, and 73 during the dry season only.

In the Northern Territories the mileage of roads under the Public Works Department is 99 miles, between Yeji and Tamale, but this road must still be considered as under construction although open for motor traffic for the greater part of the year.

Pioneer roadwork was undertaken on the 92 miles of road between Tamale and Gambaga, which has made it fit for motor traffic during the dry season.

The Coastal road was maintained; the section between Seccondee and Beposo on the River Prah was almost completed, and the regrading of the section between Ajumako and Soadru was in hand at the end of the year. Work on the Seccondee-Axim section made good progress. The road has been laid from Seccondee to the Butre River (17½ miles), but the bridges and culverts have still to be put in.

The Dunkwa-Wioso road was constructed as far as Domenase (19 miles), but here also bridges and culverts have still to be put in.

In the Mandated portion of Togoland the reconstruction of the roads from Senkye through Frankadua to Ho and from Adidome to Ho was begun and good progress was made.

In addition to roads directly under the Public Works Department there are about 2,300 miles of secondary roads, over a considerable portion of which, under favourable conditions, light motor traffic is possible. These roads are under the control and supervision of the Political Officers and are maintained by the Chiefs under the Roads Ordinance.

Assistance in the construction of bridges and culverts is rendered when possible by the Public Works Department.

XIII.—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

During the first five months of the year the Geological Survey party examined various portions of Northern Ashanti, and the eastern portion of the Northern Territories, along the main stock road from Gambaga through Tamale to Coomassie, in that portion extending from Savelugu to Ejura, and for varying distances to upwards of 30 miles on each side of that road.

The object of this work was to ascertain the mode of occurrence and general character of the supply of water for domestic and stock purposes.

During the dry season and part of the tornado season, from November to April, the Volta and the Puru are the only flowing streams in this country. Numbers of the other streams consist of small or large pools of water, but most of these are distant from the main road and from most of the villages, so cannot be conveniently utilized. The remainder of the streams are dry during all or most of that period. The main sources of supply are the small holes, or wells, sunk through the thin cap of sand, sandy clay and pisolite-cement (so-called laterite) to the underlying clay-shales, sandy shales and sandstones, that occur throughout this country. The subsidiary supply is obtained from the pools in the channels of the annual streams.

At the sources of these streams there are numbers of shallow depressions containing water at varying depths to bed rock, usually from five to 20 feet below the surface. Near the villages holes are sunk in these depressions, and water obtained therefrom. In the early part of the dry season water can be found close to the surface in them, but, as the season advances, the water-table is continuously lowered by the steady gravitation of water over the down-sloping surfaces of the underlying shales or sandstones. During

this period the holes are from time to time deepened to bed-rock. In some places a small supply is obtained by sinking a few feet deeper into it, but in most cases the holes become dry, and old wells, lower down the courses of the depressions, have to be drawn upon, or new ones sunk.

The country may be divided geologically into five groups, where the superficial deposits consist of :—

1. Sand or clayey sand, lying directly on sandstones or sandy shales, and in a subordinate degree on clay-shales.
2. Sand or sandy clay, resting on a sub-stratum of pisolite-cement which overlies clay-shales.
3. Pisolite-gravel and pisolite-cement, lying on clay of disintegrating clay-shale, and derived directly from it by small concretions formed around nuclei, with their subsequent cementation by oxide of iron.
4. Pebbly gravels and conglomerates, in flat areas or depressions, with underlying clay-shales or sandstones.
5. Sandy clay overlying clay-shales.

In the first group there are numbers of weak springs, for the bed-rock of sandstone absorbs large quantities of rainwater that has been held by the covering sand, and has percolated slowly downwards into it. An example of this is the country to the east of Attabubu.

In the second group the cap of sand prevents a great loss of water by surface flowage, and allows it to percolate to the more retentive pisolite-cement underlying, where it is stored temporarily while infiltrating slowly to the clay-shale beneath. This type of country has the best supply of shallow underground water, and, where the catchment areas are extensive, the wells sunk therein are permanent ones. Parts of the Salaga and Tamale districts are examples.

In the third group the supply of water is practically permanent, where the pisolite-cement is of considerable thickness—10 to 20 feet. A good example of this type is at Salaga, where there are great numbers of wells on the plain on which stands the town.

In the fourth group may be cited the pebbly gravels which occur along the fringes of the older courses of the larger streams, and the conglomerates of part of the country between Tamale and the Daka River, where these deposits occupy old channels or depressions, but not slopes of rises and ridges. Makongo, between the Volta River and Salaga, and parts of the San district are examples of this type.

The fifth group of sandy clay on clay-shale has the least supply of water. This is due to the low absorptive character of the rock, and its occurrence at the surface or close to it. Nearly the whole of the water that falls as rain flows away quickly. In this country, however, with its clay-shales, flat-bedded or dipping at low angles, the holes sunk in it form very good storage wells. With their own material, crushed and puddled, joint-planes o percolation

channels can be effectively sealed against serious loss by leakage, and practically impervious cisterns made. Examples of this type are the strip from near Makongo to beyond Zongo Merichi, and the Turu district, between Salaga and Tamale.

While at present the country depends for its dry-season water-supply on the type of conservation mentioned, this supply can be enormously augmented by the construction of dams in suitable places. Several of such were found along the main stock route. The expense of building these dams in narrow gullies need not be great. Blocks of pisolite-cement can be easily and cheaply quarried, roughly dressed and laid with puddled sandy clay to form the main body of the dam. Layers of similar clay can be interleaved with the pisolite-cement blocks, and, if desired, the dam can be strengthened by a thin breast of lime-cement. The bye-passes for flood waters can be paved with blocks of pisolite-cement. The alternate wetting and drying of the surface of the dam affords a continually and rapidly increasing natural cement, through the deposition of oxide of iron formed by the evaporation of water containing it in solution. The loss of water by evaporation from the surface of the dam can be reduced to a minimum by the introduction of the indigenous plant called the "water-cabbage." This plant flourishes in both flowing and still water. It grows remarkably quickly, and forms an almost effective shield against loss by evaporation.

Further, the available supply of shallow underground water can be greatly increased by additional wells sunk in numerous depressions over almost the whole of the country. There is undoubtedly a great quantity of water obtainable by this means. The wells sunk, however, must be preserved everywhere from collapse by supports of stone or wood for their sides. In most places blocks of pisolite-cement can be cheaply used for this purpose and would be permanent, whereas wooden supports would have to be constantly renewed, owing to the ravages of white ants above the water-line, and rot below it.

Specially interesting features of the pisolite-cement area in the Northern Territories are the numbers of old wells made by the aborigines, or the people who occupied the country before the present occupants, the Gonjas. Most of these wells have disappeared from view long since by being completely filled with mud and sand. A few, however, were found, and some of them are still in use by the Gonjas; but, though the people almost invariably use them, they rarely clean them, even partially, and thus neglect to ensure a good supply of water during the long dry season.

These wells may be seen (1) in the cemented beds of annual streams, or, (2) on pisolite-cement plains, or, (3) in wide grassy depressions. Those in the first group must have needed frequent cleaning to be of much use, but the process of filling those in the other groups must have been more gradual, especially so in the last, for the low gradient and the thick covering of grass prevents the transport of sand, and allows only fine mud to settle in them.

The wells consist of circular holes, from 15 inches to 3 feet in diameter, made through the cap of pisolite-cement, which varies from 2 feet to upwards of 6 feet in thickness. From beneath it the clay from the disintegrating shale, and the shale itself have been excavated, leaving caverns from 2 to 5 feet high and up to 15 or 20 feet in diameter, capable of storing many thousands of gallons of water. As, however, in such material the walls collapse as soon as the water rises to the level of the disintegrating shales, there would be immediate serious reduction in the capacity of the wells if the walls were unsupported. This could be prevented by facing them with blocks of pisolite-cement from the floor to the roof. These unsupported roofs of cement are very strong and almost flat. It should be noted that during the greater part of the dry season, if not the whole of it, the water going into the holes by infiltration would supply all the native requirements, while their use as cisterns to hold several thousand gallons after infiltration from the overlying stratum of pisolite-cement had ceased would still be effective.

The water throughout the country in question is fresh and good in its natural state, but is polluted in the wells owing to the carelessness of the natives. It is usually clear, though in some cases it has a pale milky colour due to very fine clay in suspension.

During the last two months of the year the party was engaged in the Western, Central and Eastern Provinces. Occurrences of manganese ore of low grade were noted in the district to the north of Seccondee.

A few small diamonds were found in the lower Birrim valley in several tributaries of the Birrim River between Nsuaem and Kade. These stones, though small, are of good quality, and similar to those at Abomoso, which is some 30 miles to the north-east of Nsuaem. It is highly probable that the gravels of the lower Birrim valley are diamondiferous to the confluence of that stream with the Pra River.

Near Kwamang in the Akropong districts, Eastern Akim, an interesting occurrence of gold was examined. This is in the bed of a tributary of the Merepong Su. At this place parallel threads and veinlets of quartz, with thin lines of pyrite occur in pale and dark bluish grey slates. So far as could be seen the gold has been derived from the decay of the pyrite, as it does not seem to be associated with the quartz. The indications do not suggest that the occurrence is of any special economic value.

XIV.—SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

The Survey Department was re-opened during the latter part of 1919. By the beginning of 1920 practically no staff had been obtained owing to various difficulties, and little work was done until the personnel began to arrive from England in October.

The staff then available was incomplete in several important particulars, particularly as regards European draughtsmen, as no trained native draughtsmen were obtainable.

During the period January to September, one Town Survey was completed and one begun, minor railway Reconnaissance Surveys for Deviations on the Seccondee-Coomassie Railway were carried out, and three Concession Surveys

completed. No topographical work was done, but a useful triangulation of Accra Town was made, and some theodolite traverse carried out north of Coomassie.

On the retirement of Major H. A. Lewis Hall, M.C., R.E. in September, 1920, the department was taken over by Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Rowe, D.S.O., M.C., R.A., who landed in the Colony on 7th October, 1920, and proceeded to organise the department with the new personnel that began to arrive, on lines laid down by His Excellency the Governor.

During October, 1920, the following work was done :—

(*a*) Survey organised into :—

(i) Cadastral Branch with four Provincial Survey Sections.

(ii) Topographical Branch with two Sections and four Field Camps, two Trigonometrical Camps and two Levelling Camps.

(iii) Record and Reproduction Branch.

(iv) The Survey School.

(*b*) The following programmes or instructions were issued during October :—

(i) Scheme for topographical survey of area of six Standard Sheets on 1 : 125,000, and eight Town Plans.

(ii) Cadastral instructions for Provincial Survey Sections.

(iii) Scheme of triangulation.

(iv) Instructions for formation of the Topographical Branch Record Office.

(*c*) During the same month the Topographical Field Camps and the Provincial Survey Sections were equipped with stores and despatched into the field, and the instructions and programmes enumerated in (*b*) put into action.

(*d*) The establishment of the Survey was reviewed in the light of the now completed organisation, and proposals put forward to the Secretary of State regarding various urgent requirements of the Colony chiefly concerning :—

(i) A proper draughting staff and men to deal with records and production of plans urgently needed by the public and Government officers, and for the development of the Colony.

(ii) A Section to undertake the Town Plans at a rate needed by recent expansion.

(iii) Personnel to facilitate the rate of dealing with Land Surveys, and especially to speed up the work of assisting and examining Licensed Surveyors, and to deal with the existing confusion in all land questions.

During November the topographical work was inspected by the Surveyor-General in the field, and the following additional instructions issued, and the work begun:—

(i) Formation of the Survey School.

(ii) Production of new Wall Map.

(iii) Production of new one million Map.

(iv) System of dividing the Colony into Standard Cadastral Sheets.

(v) Arrangements for facilitating the supply of Maps to the public.

(*a*) *During December* inspection of the Provincial Survey Sections was begun by the Director of the Cadastral Branch.

(*b*) *By the end of December* the triangulation had been successfully observed and computed from Accra to Appam, and from Accra to Akuse, on the Volta River, and the triangulation reconnaisance carried from the Volta River as far as Bompata. From that place it will probably reach Coomassie or the neighbourhood in two polygons. This connection by triangulation from Appam *via* Accra, to Akuse, and thence to Coomassie, will have a very beneficial effect on the general accuracy of the Colony Survey, especially in future Cadastral work.

(*c*) *By the end of December* an area of approximately 1,200 square miles has been topographically surveyed in the field, and eight concessions or other surveys carried out by the Provincial Survey Sections.

(*d*) *By the end of the year* 12 sheets of detail of the Accra Town Survey, on 1 : 1,000 had been surveyed on the ground, but no sheets produced, owing to delay in obtaining draughtsmen.

XV. IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

(SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON, S.W. 7)

WORK CONDUCTED AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE DURING THE YEAR 1920, FOR THE COLONY OF THE GOLD COAST.

Economic Investigations and Enquiries.—Reports on a number of products forwarded by Government Officers were furnished to the Government of the Gold Coast during the year as a result of investigations carried out in the Scientific and Technical Department, supplemented when necessary by reference to commercial experts. In addition, information relating to a variety of Gold Coast products was supplied to enquirers.

Cassava.—In connection with the examination of a sample of cassava roots from the Gold Coast in 1919, the Imperial Institute suggested that the question of the production of cassava products (dried roots, flour or starch) in the Colony for export might be considered, and that a larger sample of the dried roots should be forwarded for further investigation. The results of the examination of the second sample showed that the material agreed in composition with the recorded figures for cassava roots, and that the yield of prussic acid, although higher than in the case of the previous sample, was too small to be injurious.

In continuation of this enquiry information was supplied to the Director of Agriculture as to the cost of machinery and plant required for the production of (1) starch and (2) alcohol from cassava roots. Details of the cost of machines and implements suitable for the mechanical cultivation of cassava on a large scale were also furnished. The question was further discussed with the Senior Curator, Agricultural Department, when on leave in this country, and the addresses of firms manufacturing the necessary machinery and appliances were supplied to him with a view to his making personal enquiries as to the plant required. Subsequently information was furnished to the Assistant Director of Agriculture, who visited the Imperial Institute, as to the Boulard (Mucor) process of fermentation for the production of alcohol from starch.

Cinnamon bark.—Previous samples of Gold Coast cinnamon bark investigated at the Imperial Institute furnished a high yield of oil of good quality, and at the request of the Institute a larger consignment of the bark was forwarded by the Director of Agriculture for further examination. The results of the laboratory trials with this bark confirmed those previously obtained, and there is no doubt that the bark is of good quality and would be readily saleable in this country if offered in commercial quantities.

"*Akuamma*" *seeds.*—A sample of these seeds, which are employed by the natives in the Gold Coast for medicinal purposes, was forwarded to the Imperial Institute for chemical investigation. The seeds are derived from a plant known as "Akuamma" or "Onwoma," which was subsequently identified at Kew as *Picralima Klaineana*, Pierre (Apocynaceæ). Three species of Picralima have been described, but none of them appears to have been chemically investigated. A preliminary examination of the seeds at the Imperial Institute showed that they contain an alkaloid and a bitter substance, and probably a glucoside in addition. A further supply of the seeds has been requested for detailed examination in order to isolate these constituents.

Oilseeds.—Samples of *Jatropha Curcas* seed and oil, forwarded by the Department of Agriculture, were found to resemble closely samples of Curcas seed and oil from other sources which have been investigated at the Institute. Curcas oil is suitable for soap-making and there should be no difficulty in disposing of either the seeds or oil from the Gold Coast in the United Kingdom if they can be offered in commercial quantities. An enquiry was also received from the Gold Coast as to whether Curcas oil could be utilised for lubricating aeroplane engines in place of castor oil. Viscosity and drying tests carried out with the oil sent from the Gold Coast and with oil extracted at the Imperial Institute from the seed, in comparison with a sample of commercial castor oil, showed clearly that Curcas oil could not replace castor oil for this purpose.

Cotton.—A wild cotton received from the Accra Sisal Plantations was of good colour, lustre, and strength. The material was much superior to ordinary wild cotton, being generally similar to improved American Upland. Consignments of ginned cotton of similar quality would be readily saleable in the United Kingdom, and would have realised a price in Liverpool of 2s. per lb. (November, 1920), with "middling" American quoted at 14½d. per lb. If further experiments in cotton cultivation are undertaken in the Gold Coast this variety of cotton would be well worth trial.

Hat-making materials.—In connection with an enquiry initiated by the Imperial Institute as to the possibility of obtaining from British Colonies supplies of raw materials suitable for use by straw-hat manufacturers in the United Kingdom, five samples of grasses were forwarded by the Director of Agriculture for examination. The grasses were found to be similar to materials already in use in the industry, and representatives of the trade who were consulted stated that there would be no market for the grasses in the raw condition, and that if made into plaits, hoods or hats in the Gold Coast, the products would have to compete with the cheap materials obtained in large quantities from China and elsewhere. Samples of the plaits in demand in the United Kingdom were transmitted to the Gold Coast for reference together with information as to their market price, and the Imperial Institute suggested that similar plaits should be made in the Gold Coast and forwarded for bleaching and dyeing trials.

Timbers.—At the suggestion of the Conservator of Forests, the Crown Agents for the Colonies consulted the Imperial Institute with a view to obtaining information as to the physical constants and other characters of Gold Coast timbers to be exhibited at the Empire Timber Exhibition held in London in July, 1920, and as to publications relating to Gold Coast woods. This information was required for publication in the official catalogue of the Exhibition. The required information regarding a considerable number of Gold Coast woods, compiled from the results of tests previously carried out at the Imperial Institute, was supplied to the Crown Agents, who were also furnished with a list of publications dealing with Gold Coast woods.

Miscellaneous enquiries.—Other enquiries dealt with had reference to the commercial value of samples of supposed talc; the occurrence of manganese ore in the Colony; the cultivation of cocoa; raphia palm fruits; and the climatic and general conditions of the Gold Coast.

Publications.—The following articles relating to subjects of special interest to the Gold Coast were published in the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute for 1920:—

The Cultivation and Preparation of Cocoa.
The Cultivation of the African Oil Palm.

Gold Coast Court.—The Public Exhibition Galleries, including the portion occupied by the Gold Coast Court, were re-decorated throughout during the year, after being in the occupation of H.M. Government for war purposes. The Gold Coast show cases and exhibits have been re-installed.

No new additions have been received for exhibition direct from the Gold Coast Government, but at the close of the British Empire Timber Exhibition a set of 46 specimens of Gold Coast timbers were transferred to the Imperial Institute and will be placed in the Court. The specimens will be of much value for exhibition purposes and in connection with the work on timbers carried out at the Imperial Institute.

COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1084	St. Helena	1920
1085	Basutoland	1920–1921
1086	Ceylon	1920
1087	Barbados	1920–1921
1088	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1919–1920
1089	East Africa Protectorate	,,
1090	Sierra Leone	1920
1091	Zanzibar	,,
1092	Cayman Islands	1918–1919
1093	Cyprus	1920
1094	St. Vincent	,,
1095	Bahamas	1920–1921
1096	Nyasaland	1920
1097	Weihaiwei	,,
1098	Nigeria	,,
1099	New Hebrides	,,
1100	Somaliland	,,
1101	Straits Settlements	,,
1102	Swaziland	1920–1921
1103	Trinidad and Tobago	1920
1104	Turks and Caicos Islands	,,
1105	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	,,
1106	Seychelles	,,
1107	Ashanti	,,
1108	Hongkong	,,
1109	British Guiana	,,
1110	British Honduras	,,
1111	Malta	1920–1921
1112	Uganda	1920
1113	Leeward Islands	1920–1921
1114	Nigeria	1921
1115	Mauritius	1920
1116	Jamaica	1921
1117	Cyprus	,,
1118	Weihaiwei	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Visit by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1154.

GOLD COAST.

REPORT FOR 1921.

(For Report for 1920, see No. 1119.)

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I.—GENERAL.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Government of the Colony was administered by Brigadier General Frederick Gordon Guggisberg, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, from the beginning of the year until the 10th July, when he proceeded on leave. Mr. Reginald Warren Hale Wilkinson, Attorney General, administered the Government from the 11th July until the 12th December. General Guggisberg returned from leave of absence and administered the Government from the 13th December, until the end of the year.

HONOURS.

Companionships of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George were conferred by His Majesty the King upon Mr. Charles Henry Harper, O.B.E., Chief Commissioner of Ashanti, and Mr. John Maxwell, Deputy Chief Commissioner (Supernumerary). Companionship of the Imperial Service Order was conferred by His Majesty the King upon Mr. J. S. Erbynn, Chief Clerk of the Political Administration of Ashanti.

OBITUARY.

1. Mr. N. O. Tucker, Assistant District Commissioner.

2. Captain R. J. McKay, D.S.O., M.B.E., M.C., Adjutant, Gold Coast Regiment, West African Frontier Force.

3. Colour-Sergeant A. T. Hunt, Gold Coast Regiment.

4. Mr. Ivor Lewis, Inspector of Preventive Service.

5. Mr. José F. Ribeiro, Collector of Customs.

6. Mr. John Hutton, Superintending Sanitary Inspector.

7. Mr. E. H. Jones, Assistant Accountant, Public Works Department.

8. Mr. H. G. C. Haig, Junior Mechanical Engineer.

9. Mr. A. Runciman, Inspector of Buildings.

10. Mr. W. J. Sains, Electrical Fitter.

11. Mr. W. G. Jeune, Foreman of Works.

12. Mr. F. G. Axten, Foreman of Works.

13. Mr. F. R. M. Prosser, Foreman of Works, Public Works Department.

14. Mr. W. Meekison, Workshop Artisan, Railways.

15. Major R. J. D'Arcy Irvine, late Senior Medical Officer,

16. Mr. F. H. D. Negus, late local Auditor (Pensioner).

17. Mr. William Last, late District Station Master (Pensioner).

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made during the year :—

Deputy Chief Commissioners :—

Mr. C. E. D. O. Rew, O.B.E., Provincial Commissioner.

Major A. H. C. Walker-Leigh " "

Mr. John Maxwell, C.M.G. " "

Provincial Commissioners :—

Mr. L. H. Wheatley, District Commissioner.

Mr. H. J. Hobbs, Deputy Provincial Commissioner.

Mr. J. L. Atterbury, Deputy Provincial Commissioner.

Mr. R. W. H. Wilkinson, Puisne Judge, was promoted Attorney General to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of Mr. Donald Kingdon to Nigeria.

Mr. R. E. Hall, Circuit Judge, Ashanti and Northern Territories was promoted Puisne Judge.

Mr. K. J. Beatty was appointed Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court on transfer and promotion from Sierra Leone.

Dr. D. Alexander, Deputy Principal Medical Officer was promoted Principal Medical Officer to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Dr. Pickels.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The European Establishment of the Colony and its Dependencies during the year was 768.

THE GOLD COAST REGIMENT.

The military forces of the Colony consist of the Gold Coast Regiment, West African Frontier Force. The Regiment is recruited from the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, and is officered by Officers seconded from the Imperial Army.

GENERAL CONDITION IN THE COLONY.

The period of Trade depression which set in towards the latter part of 1920 continued throughout 1921. The result was that development in building, road making and railway construction was hampered. At the end of the year however there were signs of an approaching revival of trade.

A census was taken during the year, and although the final figures were not available by the end of the year, it was evident that the population of the Colony and its dependencies had increased considerably during the past ten years.

II.—FINANCIAL.

REVENUE.

The revenue for the year amounted to £3,016,520, being the highest on record except that for 1920.

The following table affords a more detailed comparison between 1920 and 1921–22:—

Head of Revenue.	1920.	1921–22.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£		
1. Customs	2,281,820	1,777,350	—	504,470
2. Light Dues	2,556	2,565	9	—
3. Licences	61,088	65,283	4,195	—
4. Fees of Court, etc. ..	117,349	103,133	—	14,216
5. Railways..	735,837	796,343	60,506	—
6. Posts and Telegraphs ..	62,971	67,525	4,554	—
7. Rent of Govt. Lands ..	8,468	10,466	1,998	—
8. Interest	331,690	157,325	—	174,365
9. Miscellaneous	119,932	36,322	—	83,610
10. Land Sales	61	208	147	—
	3,721,772	3,016,520	71,409	776,661

Net Decrease £705,252.

Customs and Railway Receipts continue to be the chief sources of Revenue and the following table shows how large a proportion is due to Customs receipts :—

Year.	Customs.		Railways.		Other Sources.	
	Receipts.	Percentage to total revenue	Receipts.	Percentage to total revenue.	Receipts.	Percentage to total. revenue
1913 ..	779,593	60	357,329	27	164,644	13
1914 ..	768,829	58	380,716	28	184,168	14
1915 ..	828,015	57	445,898	30	182,217	13
1916 ..	1,132,000	62	505,665	27	198,324	11
1917 ..	893,785	55	494,338	30	236,001	15
1918 .	619,973	48	453,250	35	225,451	17
1919 ..	1,672,423	64	663,976	26	264,960	10
1920 ..	2,281,820	61	735,837	20	704,115	19
1921–22 ..	1,777,350	59	796,343	26	442,827	15

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure for the year was £3,285,290, and is the largest on record, exceeding that for 1920 by £428,943.

The following table gives a comparison of the Expenditure for the year 1920 and 1921-22 :—

Head of Expenditure.	1920.	1921-22.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. The Governor	15,072	10,333	—	4,739
2. Supreme Court	18,467	22,586	4,119	—
3. Law Officers	6,602	6,935	333	—
4. Colonial Secretary's Office, etc.	22,514	26,306	3,792	—
5. Printing Office	25,369	32,399	7,030	—
6. Native Affairs	—	3,733	3,733	—
7. Political Administration	112,289	135,781	23,492	—
8. Ashanti and N.T. Judiciary	—	2,129	2,129	—
9. Treasury	31,285	29,720	—	1,565
10. Audit Department ..	8,799	9,685	886	—
11. Customs	54,919	62,510	7,591	—
12. Customs Preventive Service	14,275	13,071	—	1,204
13. Marine	4,532	4,174	—	358
14. Railways	363,508	428,277	64,769	—
15. Posts and Telegraphs ..	94,483	99,357	4,874	—
16. Medical Department ..	103,798	121,904	18,106	—
17. Sanitation..	101,421	107,138	5,717	—
18. Veterinary	3,259	11,340	8,081	—
19. Education..	56,442	92,098	35,656	—
20. Agriculture	31,169	55,581	24,412	—
21. Forestry	5,947	22,796	16,849	—
22. Mines	3,531	4,757	1,226	—
23. Geological Survey ..	7,714	11,380	3,666	—
24. Gold Coast Regiment ..	100,212	107,614	7,402	—
25. Volunteers	1,384	1,170	—	214
26. Police	93,999	119,196	25,197	—
27. Prisons	48,901	52,703	3,802	—
28. Public Cemeteries ..	2,513	2,895	382	—
29. Survey Department ..	43,334	67,195	23,861	—
30. Northern Territories Constabulary	14,258	20,925	6,667	—
31. Miscellaneous Services ..	163,182	99,279	—	63,903
32. Pensions and Gratuities	49,808	68,874	19,066	—
33. Public Debt Charges ..	262,427	382,865	120,438	—
34. Public Works Department	172,085	193,397	21,312	—
55. Public Works Annually Recurrent	228,874	333,313	104,439	—

Head of Expenditure.	1920.	1921-22.	Increase.	Decrease.
36. Public Works Extraordinary ..	405,455	294,635	—	110,820
37. Railways—Capital Improvements ..	97,277	150,721	53,444	—
38. Posts and Telegraphs Extraordinary ..	27,6[illegible]	76,811	49,156	—
39. Special Works ..	59,323	315	—	59,638
40. War expenses ..	265	22	—	243
	2,856,347	3,285,290	671,627	242,684

The yearly revenue and expenditure for the period 1915 to 1921–22 is shown below :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1915	1,456,130	1,627,015
1916	1,835,989	1,465,946
1917	1,624,124	1,424,279
1918	1,298,674	1,369,486
1919	2,601,360	1,781,170
1920	3,721,772	2,856,347
1921–22	3,016,520	3,285,290

Loans Works Statement.

The expenditure on works, begun but not completed out of the Loans raised up to 1910, has been charged to Surplus Balance since these Loans were exhausted in 1916.

The appended statement shows particulars of this expenditure.

	Provided out of Loan Funds.	Provided out of Revenue (Surplus Funds).	Total Expenditure to end of 1921–22.
	£	£	£
Seccondee-Coomassie Railway ..	1,812,556	—	1,812,556
Accra-Mangoase Railway	300,000	95,264	395,264
Tarquah-Prestea-Broomassie Railway	135,000	26,837	161,837
Accra Harbour Works	158,000	139,377	297,377
Seccondee Harbour Works	168,312	98,200	266,512
Accra Water Works	200,000	58,253	258,253
Seccondee Water Works	156,817	55,301	212,118
Tafo-Coomassie Railway Extension	1,760,670	—	1,760,670
Seccondee-Coomassie Railway Deviations	827,167	—	827,167
Railway Topographical Survey ..	59,524	—	59,524
Harbour Survey	37,651	—	37,651
Takoradi Harbour Construction ..	18,125	—	18,125
Takoradi Harbour Construction Advance Account	63,253	—	63,253
Accra Harbour Improvements ..	11,016	—	11,016
Accra Harbour Improvements Advance Account	778	—	778
	£5,708,869	473,232	6,182,101

Assets and Liabilities.

The excess of assets over liabilities on the 1st April, 1921, was £2,248,353. This was reduced to £1,979,583 on 31st March, 1922. The differenc £268,770 is the excess of expenditure over revenue as shown in the table of yearly Revenue and Expenditure.

On the 1st April, 1921, the amount of the Public Debt was £7,339,118 and at 31st March, 1922, it stood at £7,319,118, a repayment of £20,000 having been made to the Imperial Government during the year.

The Sinking Fund for the amortization of the funded portion of the Public Debt was increased during the year by £50,359, made up of £31,630 from general revenue and £18,729 from interest on investments. The amount standing to the credit of the Fund on the 31st March, 1922, was £437,286.

Excluding the investments on account of the Sinking Fund, the investments held by Government on the 31st March, 1922, amounted to £1,224,491.

An " Investments Depreciation Fund " has been formed to meet a possible loss on certain of the above investments owing to the fall in prices. The amount standing to the credit of the Fund at the 31st March, was £75,000.

STAMPS.

The face value of the postage stamps in the custody of the Vault Committee on the 31st March, 1922, was £441 12s 0d. as under :—

Balance on 1st April, 1921	£21,285	12	0
Receipts during the year	262,481	0	0
	283,766	12	0
Issues during the year	283,325	0	0
Balance on 31st March, 1922	£441	12	0

CURRENCY.

Gold and Silver Coin.—No accurate estimate can be made of the amount of Gold and Silver (Imperial and West African) Coin in circulation. On the basis of the recorded imports and exports of coin from 1883 to date, there was in the Colony on the 31st March, 1922, £6,765,060 of these coins. Of this amount, however, it is probable that as much as £3,000,000 to £3,500,000 during this period, has been melted down for ornaments or buried and the whereabouts lost to the present generations or has been exported over the land frontiers.

The amount of Gold and Silver Coins in circulation may, therefore, be roughly estimated at £3,265,000 to £3,765,000 on the 31st March, 1922.

Paper Currency.—On the 31st March, notes to the value of £1,078,631 were in circulation as follows :—

£5 notes	£5,750	0	0
20s. „	780,980	0	0
10s. „	216,501	10	0
2s. „	20,700	0	0
1s. „	54,699	12	0
	£1,078,631	2	0

"*Mixed Metal*" *or* "*Alloy Coins.*"—There was £1,140,185 of this coinage in circulation on the 31st March in denominations of 2/-, 1/-, 6d. and 3d.

Nickel Bronze Coin.—The denominations of these coins are 1d., ½d. and $\frac{1}{10}$d and on the 31st March, 1922, £41,591 were in circulation.

BANKING.

The usual Government accounts at various branches of the Bank of British West Africa and the Colonial Bank were maintained during the year.

The Bank of British West Africa, which commenced business in Accra on the 1st January, 1897, has since opened branches at Axim, Seccondee, Tarquah, Coomassie, Cape Coast, Saltpond, Winnebah, Bekwai, Koforidua, Nsawam, and Dunkwa, and agencies at Obuasi, Prestea and Half Assinie.

The Colonial Bank, established in Accra on the 24th February, 1917, has now branches at Seccondee, Winnebah, Coomassie, Koforidua, and Nsawam.

A Government Savings Bank conducted by the Treasury was established in 1888. The business was transferred to the Post Office in 1905, and is rapidly increasing. The amount standing to the credit of depositors on 31st March, 1922 was £52,086.

Penny banks in connection with the Post Office have also been established in the principal Government Schools.

Municipal Bodies.

Town Councils are established at Accra, Cape Coast, and Seccondee. The following table shows their Revenue and Expenditure for the past six years:—

	1916.		1917.		1918.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Accra ..	13,848	13,403	13,986	15,766	13,454	13,251
Seccondee ..	5,690	5,324	5,923	5,564	6,180	6,089
Cape Coast ..	4,521	4,223	4,137	4,538	4,346	3,649

	1919.		1920.		1921	
Accra ..	14,046	13,963	18,486 (*a*)	16,603	22,512 (*d*)	23,194
Seccondee ..	5,981	6,147	8,091 (*b*)	8,002	9,356 (*e*)	9,586
Cape Coast ..	4,396	3,935	6,752 (*c*)	6,068	7,170 (*f*)	7,000

(*a*) includes grant-in-aid of £7,000 from Government.
(*b*) " " £3,500 " "
(*c*) " " £4,000 " "
(*d*) " " £7,000 " "
(*e*) " " £4,250 " "
(*f*) " " £4,250 "

III.—TRADE.

IMPORTS.

The value of imports for the year was £7,661,324 as compared with £15,152,145 in 1920, a decrease of £7,490,821. The reduced value of imports was in great measure due to the falling off in importations; and it was also largely due to the great fall in values, which, beginning in the middle of 1920, continued throughout the following year.

The following statement shows the value of Imports for 1920 and 1921 arranged on a tariff basis :—

	1920.	1921.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ad-valorem..	6,771,012	2,280,967	—	4,490,045
Specific, Other than Wines, Spirits and Malts ..	1,699,072	1,200,017	—	499,055
do. Wines, Spirits and Malts	395,185	402,186	7,001	—
Free Goods (Commercial)	4,575,485	1,865,676	—	2,709,809
do. (Government Stores)	1,143,589	1,693,693	550,104	—
Post Parcels	567,802	218,785	—	349,017
	*15,152,145	*7,661,324	557,105	8,047,926 557,105
	Net Decrease		.. ..	7,490,821

*Exclusive of Expenses on Specie.

The increase under Government Stores is due to large importations of railway plant and rolling stock.

The following summary shows the import duties collected during the years 1920 and 1921 and the percentage that the revenue collected under the different heads bears to the total revenue collected :—

Heads of Revenue.	Duties Collected.						Increase.			Decrease.			Percentage of total import duty collected in 1921.
	1920.			1921.									
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Specific (Other)	216,980	8	10	204,512	18	5	46,476	5	9	58,943	16	2	22.95
do. Wines, Spirits and Malts	167,303	4	6	302,382	0	8	142,850	6	2	7,771	10	0	33.93
Ad-valorem	1,208,350	9	2	343,784	8	8	—			864,566	0	6	38.58
Post Parcels	107,452	4	11	40,410	15	3	—			67,041	9	8	4.54
Aggregate Receipts	1,700,086	7	5	891,090	3	0	189,326	11	11	998,322	16	4	100%

The following table shows the main increases in the importation of goods subject to specific duty as compared with 1920 :—

Articles.	Denomination.	Increase in Quantity.
Salt	Cwts.	9,065
Spirits, Gin	Galls.	33,006
,, Whisky	,,	72,986
,, Rum	,,	4,718

The increase in the importation of coarse salt is probably due to the partial failure of the local supply, and the rigid enforcement of the provisions of the 2nd Spirituous Liquors Ordinance has had the effect of increasing the local consumption of better class spirits, which are now being purchased in place of the "Trade Spirits" imported in large quantities before the war and are no longer permitted to enter the Colony.

Decreased imports occurred in the following principal classes of goods subject to specific duty during the year :—

Articles.	Denomination.	Decrease in Quantity.
Ale Beer Port and Cider	Galls.	32,479
Bread and Biscuits	Cwts.	29,751
Building Materials—Cement and Lime	Cwts.	93,056
Cordage	Cwts.	3,790
Oils—Illuminating	Galls.	190,920
Spirits Alcoholic Bitters	Galls.	382
,, Brandy	Galls.	5,390
Sugar	Cwts.	33,413
Tobacco Manufactured Cigars ..	Nos.	1,338,833
,, ,, Cigarettes	Nos.	186,430,912
,, Unmanufactured ..	lbs.	723,478
,, Manufactured	lbs.	6,866
Wines in bulk	Galls.	48,502
Flour	Cwts.	19,755
Oils—Motor Spirit	Galls.	264,930
Rice	Cwts.	59,956

The large number is, speaking generally, due to the reduced purchasing power of the people, caused by the poor prices which domestic produce fetched during the year, and this notwithstanding the fact that prices of imported goods also dropped appreciably. The decreases in certain classes of foodstuffs *viz.* Bread, Biscuits, Flour, Rice and Sugar are accounted for to some extent by the heavy and well distributed rainfall throughout the year, which enabled large crops of local foodstuffs to be grown and harvested. In consequence there was, as compared with 1919 and 1920, a comparatively cheap and abundant supply of these foodstuffs available during 1921. Large stocks of Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco were brought forward from 1920 which accounted to some extent for the decreased imports.

Goods Subject to Ad-valorem Duty.

The following are the principal decreases which occurred in goods subject to ad-valorem duty :—

Articles.	Decrease in Value.
Apparel, Wearing—Including Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes	284,081
Beads	12,723
Building Materials—Other Kinds	6,114
Cotton Goods (Excluding Yarn and Twist) ..	2,701,874
,, ,, (Yarn and Twist)	38,821
Earthenware	43,738
Fishing Nets	5,531
Furniture	116,180
Hardware and Cutlery—Including Enamelware ..	270,930
Lumber..	88,499
Perfumery	173,423
Provisions—Including Tea, Coffee, Provisions Fresh, Fish salted and cured	469,791
Silk Goods	35,558

The remarks 8 above apply on the whole, to the decreases under this head.

Goods Free of Duty.

The following increases occurred in free goods :—

Articles.	Value.
	£
Machinery (Other than Sewing Machines).. ..	65,442
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	880,550

These increases are due to the fulfilment of orders in previous years, and which were not completed earlier owing to the war and industrial conditions preventing their execution.

Decreases in free goods were as follows :—

Articles.	Value.	Remarks.
	£	
Galvanized Iron Sheets	268,331	
Motor Vehicles (Including Motor Cars, Lorries and Cycles)	807,657	
Cycles—Other Kinds	50,667	
Bags and Sacks	237,904	
Coopers' Stores	52,269	
Coal and Patent Fuel	90,165	Increase in quantity.

The fall in numbers of Motor Cars and Lorries is due to trade depression and that in Cycles to decrease in the spending capacity of the people. The cycle has, however, become a recognised means of transport among the African population and there should be a steady demand in future for these machines. The importation of Bags and Sacks was probably affected by the slump in the Palm Kernel industry ; while the drop in the exports of Palm Oil is reflected in the decreased imports of Coopers' stores. This Import is also affected to some extent by the recent use of metal drums for packing and transporting Palm Oil.

SPECIE.

The following table shows the movements of specie during the quinquennium 1917–1921 :—

	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	165,962	336,284	835,662	1,010,694	844,430
Exports	834,507	446,358	34,731	49,983	485,198

Of the imports in 1921, £768,791 was in alloy coinage.

Of the exports, £479,888 was in silver.

EXPORTS.

The following table shows the exports for the five years 1917 to 1921 :—

Classes.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Domestic Produce and Manufactures	3,786,181	2,604,803	9,302,060	11,336,046	8,532,113
Foreign Produce and Manufactures ..	25,754	56,764	73,624	76,930	69,789
Bullion ..	1,718,483	1,365,000	1,405,760	889,248	855,097
Specie ..	834,507	446,358	34,731	49,983	488,198
Total ..	6,364,925	4,472,925	10,814,175	12,352,207	6,942,197

The value of domestic produce and manufactures exported in 1921 was £5,803,933 less than 1920. The drop in the values of most exports especially Cocoa accounts for this. It is noteworthy the average value per ton of Cocoa was less than half what it was in 1920.

The only principal export which showed an increase as compared with 1920 was Cocoa, the exports of which amounted to 133,195 tons valued at £4,764,067 as compared with 124,773 tons valued at £10,056,298 exported in 1920. The quantity shipped in 1921 is the largest quantity but one recorded, namely 176,176 tons in 1919. The 1919 tonnage however included a large carry over from 1918 due to lack of shipping.

The principal decreases in exports are shown in the following table :—

Articles.	Denomination.	Decrease in Quantity.	Decrease in Value.
			£
Auriferous by-Products	lbs.	4,212	3,007
Gold and Gold Dust	Ozs.	9,866	34,151
Lumber (Native Timber) ..	Sup. feet	4,951,037	135,604
Ores—Manganese	Tons.	36,415	55,624
Palm Kernels	,,	6,013	191,648
Palm Oil	Galls.	562,164	106,367
Rubber	lbs.	196,400	20,587

The Lumber market was depressed during the year both in Europe and America, and cutters were unable to dispose of the large number of logs felled. Palm Oil and Palm Kernel exports decreased seriously and it is alleged the prices offered are insufficient to induce growers to harvest the kernels and prepare the oil. While no doubt the steady increase in the Cocoa trade has occurred at the expense of the kernel and oil industry, it is a fact that at no time during the last 12 years has there been such a marked fall in the export of palm products as there was last year. The trade in rubber has been a declining one for many years.

Direction of Trade.

The following table shows the trend of the aggregate external trade for the last pre-war trade year 1913 and 1921 respectively :—

Country.	Imports per cent.		Exports per cent.		Aggregate Trade per cent.	
	1913.	1921.	1913.	1921.	1913.	1921.
United Kingdom ..	69.99	76.07	64.77	46.32	67.26	61.92
British West Africa	5.54	1.7	7.42	7.04	6.53	4.24
Other Parts of the British Empire	.21	.35	—	—	.1	.19
Total British Empire	75.74	78.12	72.19	53.36	73.89	66.35
United States of America ..	5.09	12.6	1.86	14.85	3.4	13.67
France	.94	1.47	8.39	6.37	4.84	3.8
Germany	7.85	1.21	16.57	15.56	12.41	8.03
Other Foreign Countries	10.38	6.6	.99	9.86	5.46	8.15
Total Foreign Countries	24.26	21.88	27.81	46.64	26.11	33.65

The total external trade in 1921 amounted to £14,607,211. (Imports £7,665,014, Exports £6,942,197.) The external trade in 1920 was £27,518,066, but, as previously stated, values have fallen considerably since the middle of 1920 in the case of both imports and exports. In 1913, the total external trade was £10,392,219.

The United Kingdom, as usual, appropriated by far the largest share of the external trade, but, she has not yet regained the position which she held in 1913. It will be noticed that whereas the United Kingdom has improved her position as regards exports to the Gold Coast she now takes less of our exports. The United States of America has improved her position in the markets of the Gold Coast since 1913, but, she in common with France lost ground both in imports from and exports to this Colony in 1921. Germany considerably improved her trade with this Colony, taking more Cocoa than any other Country except the United Kingdom.

Ports.

The following table gives the values of Imports and Exports which passed through the principal ports of the Colony during 1921 :—

Port.	Total Values.		Volume of Trade.
	Imports.	Exports.	
Accra	2,840,566	2,770,907	5,611,473
Seccondee	3,434,144	2,770,801	6,204,945
Winnebah	268,476	504,285	772,761
Saltpond	211,902	311,643	523,545
Cape Coast	284,571	263,225	547,796
Addah	108,549	93,427	200,976
Axim	102,490	113,431	215,921
Quittah	95,597	32,577	128,174
Half Assinie	53,607	32,084	85,691
Appam	1,890	6,474	8,364
Atuabo	4,987	1,156	6,1[illegible]
Elmina	1,730	—	1,7[illegible]
Post Parcels	218,785	—	218,785
Total ..	7,627,294	6,899,010	14,526,304

SHIPPING.

The nationality, number, description and tonnage of vessels, which entered and cleared at the various Custom Houses of the Colony are as follows :—

Nationality	Entered.						Percentage of total tonnage entered.
	Steam Vessels.		Sailing Vessels.		Totals.		
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
British ..	305	840,644	—	—	305	840,644	67.
American ..	32	110,032	2	1,168	34	111,200	8.87
French ..	58	154,568	1	341	59	154,909	12.35
Canadian ..	—	—	1	407	1	407	.03
Dutch ..	48	60,838	—	—	48	60,838	4.85
Danish ..	7	8,752	—	—	7	8,752	.69
German ..	30	44,029	—	—	30	44,029	3.51
Norwegian ..	16	17,997	—	—	16	17,997	1.44
Portuguese ..	3	7,436	—	—	3	7,436	.59
Italian ..	3	7,039	—	—	3	7,039	.56
Swedish ..	1	1,411	—	—	1	1,411	.11
Total ..	503	1,252,746	4	1,916	507	1,254,662	100%

Nationality.	Cleared.						Percentage of total tonnage entered.
	Steam Vessels.		Sailing Vessels.		Totals.		
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
British ..	301	834,464	—	—	301	834,464	66.52
American ..	34	117,188	3	2,268	37	119,456	9.52
French ..	59	155,189	1	341	60	155,530	12.4
Canadian ..	—	—	1	407	1	407	.03
Dutch ..	49	60,900	—	—	49	60,900	4.86
Danish ..	7	8,279	—	—	7	8,279	.66
German ..	28	41,582	—	—	28	41,582	3.31
Norwegian ..	16	17,996	—	—	16	17,996	1.44
Portuguese ..	3	7,435	—	—	3	7,435	.59
Italian ..	3	7,039	—	—	3	7,039	.56
Swedish ..	1	1,411	—	—	1	1,411	.11
Total ..	501	1,251,483	5	3,016	506	1,254,499	100%

IV.—LEGISLATION, 1921.

GOLD COAST.

During the year 1921 forty Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council of which the following are those of more general interest :—

No. 6 of 1921. The Kola Nuts Export Duty Ordinance, 1921, was passed to raise export duties on Kola Nuts exported by sea. After enquiry, it was found that the Kola trade could well bear an export duty.

No. 7 of 1921. The Timber Export Duty Ordinance, 1921, was passed to raise an export duty on timber. The cutting of timber denudes the country of its valuable natural products and it was considered that the Government should take a part of the proceeds in order to enable it to counteract such denudation by re-afforestation and to re-imburse it for the expenditure on those communications it provides which facilitate extraction.

No. 11 of 1921. The Regulation of Employment Ordinance, 1921, repeals and consolidates the provisions of the Master and Servant Ordinance, Cap. 77, the Native Labour (Foreign Service) Ordinance, Cap. 78, and the Employment of Women Ordinance, Cap. 79 ; the main object in view being to codify the law relating to labour and to present it in a simpler and more lucid form. Subsequent legislation to supplement this Ordinance is in process of being brought into force ; the objects of which are to regulate the employment of persons at sea by fixing a minimum age for the employment of children at sea, and by providing that it shall be obligatory for an employer of a native on a sea-going vessel to return such native to the place where he embarked, and that if the native is not so returned the employer shall be liable for any expenses incurred by this Government in repatriating the said native.

No. 17 of 1921. The Provincial Commissioners (Vesting of Powers) Ordinance, 1921, transfers from the Governor and Governor in Council certain powers which it is considered can at the present time more conveniently be exercised by Provincial Commissioners.

No. 21 of 1921. The Takoradi Harbour and Town (Acquisition of Lands) Ordinance, 1921, vests in the Government certain lands situate in the Seccondee-Dixcove District of the Western Province of the Colony which lands it has been considered desirable to acquire for the purposes of the construction of a deep-water harbour and for the foundation and lay-out of a new town in connection with and adjacent to the said harbour to be designated the town of Takoradi.

No. 23 of 1921. The Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, 1921, was passed to bring into operation in the Colony the provisions of the Convention for the Control of the trade in Arms and Ammunition made between Great Britain and a number of other States on the 10th September, 1919, and generally to consolidate the law regulating matters relating to Arms and Ammunition.

ASHANTI.

During the year 1921 seventeen Ordinances were enacted with respect to Ashanti. Several of these were enacted for the purpose of applying to Ashanti various Ordinances of the Gold Coast Colony.

No. 15. The Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, 1921. The general purport of this Ordinance is similar to that of the Gold Coast Ordinance No. 23 of 1921.

No. 14. The Golden Stool of Ashanti (Detention and Deportation of Desecrators) Ordinance, 1921, was passed to provide for the Detention and Deportation of certain persons convicted of desecrating the Golden Stool of Ashanti. The measure was thought expedient for the better assurance of the peace and good order of Ashanti.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES OF THE GOLD COAST.

During the year 1921 eleven Ordinances were enacted with respect to the Protectorate. Several of these were enacted for the purpose of applying to the Protectorate various Ordinances of the Gold Coast.

The Arms and Ammunition Ordinance (No. 8 of 1921) which is similar to that of the Ordinances of the Gold Coast Colony and of Ashanti, No. 23 of 1921 and No. 15 of 1921 respectively, was enacted for the Protectorate.

V.—AGRICULTURE.

Cocoa.—This is the principal product of the Colony and now forms over 75 per cent. of the total exports. The average value during the last three years has been over £7,000,000. During the year 1921, 133,195 tons (Customs, figures) were exported, an increase of 8,427 tons compared with the total for the previous year. The high price obtained during 1920 did not continue, the average value per ton for the year being £35.7 as compared with £80.6 in 1920.

Oil Palm Products.—Palm Oil and kernels have been staple export products of the Colony for many years, but exports have been steadily declining in recent years. The natives have found in Cocoa a crop which supplies them with wealth for the expenditure of less energy, and consequently the exploitation of palms has been abandoned. The total value of oil and kernels exported during the year was £38,538.

Coconuts.—This is an industry which is now receiving considerable attention, and large sized Communal Plantations are being established at various centres along the littoral. It is an industry which can be conveniently carried on by the population in conjunction with their principal occupation, *i.e.* fishing. A few coconut palms are found growing at most of the villages, but the people do not yet realise the possible wealth that is within their reach by extending this crop and converting the produce into copra for export.

The land on which these plantations are being established has been lent by the Stools for a period of 15 years, extended to 20 years if necessary, the idea being that Government should receive the produce until such a time as all expenditure incurred has been repaid, when the plantations will be handed back to the Stool fully developed for the benefit of the community. By means of itinerant propaganda which will be carried on concurrently it is anticipated that considerable development of privately owned plantations will also have taken place in the interval. The plantations in the Western and Central Provinces are being established at Attuabo and Abra near Cape Coast, respectively. These will extend when completed to 300 acres each. In the Eastern Province instead of having one large plantation several smaller ones are being made at the tribal Headquarters of four different tribes. The aggregate area will not exceed 300 acres. At the end of the year the following areas had been planted :—Eastern Province 28 acres. Central Province 34 acres. Western Province 150 acres. (Approx.)

Sisal.—An area of land on the Accra plains for the establishment of a sisal plantation has been acquired similarly to that for Communal Coconut Plantations, *viz* :—On loan from the Stools concerned until such a time as the expenditure incurred shall have been returned to the Government from the sale of the produce, after which it will be handed back to the Stools fully equipped with machinery. An area of 3,000 acres was originally selected but this was later reduced to 1,100 acres, 1,000 of which will be planted in sisal. Planting operations were commenced in July, 1920, and at the end of 1921 900 acres had been planted and the necessary buildings erected. The plants are on the whole making very satisfactory progress indicating that the soil and climatic conditions are suitable for this crop.

Rice.—In the Western Province and in Ashanti the development of rice growing is being encouraged. Experiments have been conducted in North Ashanti with several varieties and with mechanical motor tillage as compared with ordinary hand tillage. The average yields obtained, approximately, six cwts. paddy per acre, cannot be considered economically satisfactory. Unless the yield can be considerably increased much development can hardly be expected, but experiments are being continued.

In the Western Province a very gratifying extension of rice has taken place during the year. Here rice is grown as a single crop and fairly good yields are apparent. An experimental farm was opened in the Appolonia district for rice and other annual cultivations where different varieties will be grown and improved grades produced and distributed to the native growers for cultivation. Operations were only started towards the close of the year so no results are yet available.

Groundnuts.—Experiments carried out at Ejura in North Ashanti during the year gave an average yield of 13½ cwts. per acre from an area of 12 acres and conclusively prove that this crop is eminently suited to the open country of the interior.

Development however cannot meantime be economically undertaken until railway transport is available.

Shea Butter.—A further survey of the Shea butter areas in the Northern Territories has been carried out and an experiment set on foot to determine the yields that may be expected under natural conditions and how these yields can be improved. Investigation of the biological features and methods of preparation of the fat are being made to eliminate if possible the unsaponifiable material which affects its value.

VI.—VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The Veterinary department was established as a separate and independent department at the end of 1920, having been previously administered as a branch of the Medical department.

During 1921 the staff was increased to—

1 Principal Veterinary Officer.
4 Veterinary Officers.
1 European Inspector of Live-stock.

Veterinary Dispensaries.—The Dispensaries at Coomassie and Tamale were open during the whole of 1921 and those at Wa and Zouaragu from July onwards. There were also subsidiary dispensaries open at Bawku and Yendi.

Breeding.—During the year the following livestock was imported from England for breeding purposes :—

Bulls.

1 Shorthorn Bull.
1 Sussex Bull .. .. Died.
2 Hereford Bulls .. .. One died.

Sheep.

2 Hampshire Down Rams .. .. .. One died.
1 „ „ Ewe .. .. .. Died.
2 Somerset and Dorset Horned Rams .. .. One died.
1 „ „ Ewe.

Pigs.

1 Yorkshire Boar.
1 „ Sow.
1 Berkshire Boar .. .. Died.
1 „ Sow .. .. Died.

Poultry.

6 Rhode Island Red breed Cockerels.
6 „ „ „ Hens.
6 Barred Plymouth Rock breed Cockerels.
6 „ „ „ Hens.
6 Buff Orpington Cockerels.
6 „ „ Hens.

The results obtained by this experiment are proving very satisfactory.

Infectious diseases.—(*a*) *Rinderpest*, which at one time ravaged the Northern Territories, is now practically extinct.

(*b*) *Haemonchus contortus* carried off a large number of sheep during the rainy season.

(*c*) *Glanders.*—Two horses belonging to the Northern Territories Constabulary contracted this disease and had to be destroyed.

(*d*) *Trypanosomiasis.*—Horses which had passed through fly-infected areas were subjected to a blood-examination. Where trypanosomiasis was detected the animals received arsenical injections.

Considerable progress was made in the inoculation of cattle, the establishment of live-stock farms at Coomassie and Tamale, the instruction of cattle farmers in stock breeding and the guarding of cattle routes by which infected cattle enter British Territory from the North.

VII.—EDUCATION.

Education in the Gold Coast is chiefly in the hands of various Missionary Societies but there are twenty Government schools, the largest of which are at Accra, Cape Coast and Coomassie. With very few exceptions all the schools are primary. The total number of Government Schools and Institutions is twenty-six; this includes the Accra Training College, Technical School and four Junior Trades Schools; the system designed for these Trades Schools should contribute largely to the development of education, defined for and adapted to the needs of the country. A large Government Secondary School, to be conducted on modern progressive lines, will, it is hoped, start operations in 1925.

The schools are very unevenly distributed, the numbers being greatest in those districts where Missionary work first commenced. There are very few schools in the Western Province, away from the coast. In the Northern Territories there are only five schools directly under Government control. Schools are most numerous in the Eastern Province.

The teaching staff consists entirely of African teachers many of whom have been trained in the Seminaries at Akropong and Abetifi formerly under the Basel Mission and now under the Scottish Mission and at the Accra Government Training College. The latter was established in 1909 for the purpose of training teachers for Mission as well as Government Schools; the Scottish Mission has its own Training Institutions or Seminaries. Since 1909 over 450 teachers have been trained at the Accra Government Training College for the Bremen, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan Missions as well as for Government Schools.

With the exception of a few Scottish Mission Schools and two Wesleyan Girls' Schools, all the schools are day-schools. Female education is very backward, resulting in the lack of female teachers for Infant Classes. This retards the whole system of education as the foundations of elementary education cannot be well and truly laid.

The Vernacular is used entirely in the Infant Classes, English and the Vernacular in the lower standards and English mainly in the higher classes.

The number of Missionary Schools, subject to inspection by the Education Department and receiving grants-in-aid from public funds was 214 of these 34 were boys' schools, eight girls' schools, 164 mixed schools and 28 infant schools.

The Bremen Mission Schools were taken over by the Government temporarily in July, 1916, when the German Missionaries were deported. These schools are still under the control of the Education Department. This Department also exercises some supervision over the Church affairs of the Mission which fell into the hands of the African Ministers on the deportation of the Germans.

The following is a comparative table showing the number of Government and Assisted Schools during the year and the enrolment of pupils :—

Description of Schools.	No. of Schools	Enrolment. Boys.	Girls.	Total.
A. M. E. Zionist Mission	6	962	77	1,039
Former Bremen Mission	27	2,012	430	2,442
Church of England Mission	6	815	60	875
Government	20	3,730	780	4,510
Roman Catholic Mission	34	3,396	486	3,882
Scottish Mission (former Basel Mission)	94	7,038	2,393	9,431
Wesleyan Mission	46	7,627	1,201	8,828
Secondary (S. P. G. Grammar School)	1	82	—	82
Total	234	25,662	5,427	31,089

The total number of pupils enrolled upon the registers of all Government and Assisted Schools during the year, 1921, was 31,089 an increase of 2,509 as compared with 1920. The average attendance during 1921 was 26,115, an increase of 2,953 as compared with 1920.

The grants-in-aid paid to schools, exclusive of salaries of teachers under the former Bremen Mission amounted to £26,053 in 1921 and £23,290 in 1920.

The total expenditure by the Government on Education in 1921 amounted to £99,264, an increase of £41,720 as compared with 1920.

There were 115 students in residence during the year at the Government Training College for Teachers at Accra. 105 students were in training at the Akropong Scottish Mission Seminary. At the Government Technical School, 82 pupils were in residence.

It is gratifying to note that the definition of education as the accumulation of academic knowledge, resulting often in meaningless verbiage, is gradually being replaced by a sounder conception. Education is being defined in terms of life; the pupils' future work and character loom larger in the scheme of education; given equality of opportunity and facilities for the application of education, the schools in this Colony should develop on healthy and progressive lines.

The Junior Trades Schools which have been recently established, may be quoted as a case in point. The Governor's Memorandum dated the 8th of June, 1921, lays down principles and details in an admirably concise form. There is no side of the pupil's life and activities which is not adequately treated. This is a notable first attempt at dealing with the boy as a whole. The academic system, generally leading to mental indigestion, is replaced by a combination of literary work, vocational enterprise and the building of character.

Three officers were specially selected as Head-masters of Junior Trade Schools and African Instructors in Wood-work, Metal-work, Masonry, Agriculture and Literary subjects were appointed. It is hoped in 1922, to open Trade Schools at Kibbi and Assuantsi, in the Colony, at Mampon in Ashanti and at Yendi in the Northern Territories. The unique feature of these institutions is that they are conducted on Boy Scout principles, in the justifiable hope that these schools will make men, not merely literate artisans.

VIII.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals and Asylums.

During the year 2,821 Europeans and 54,621 Africans were treated in the Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Colony, as compared with 2,898 and 55,687 respectively in the previous year.

The number of patients admitted into the Accra Lunatic Asylum during the year was 53 males and 12 females. The number discharged was 16 males and three females. The daily average number of inmates was 135.68 as compared with 132.27 in 1920. There were 29 deaths—21 males and eight females.

IX.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

Police.

The authorized establishment of the Police Force of all ranks on the 31st of December, 1921, was 1,499 composed as follows:—

General Police	371
Escort Police	780
Railway Police	97
Marine Police	34
Recruits	100
Disciplinary Staff, etc.	72
Band	45
	1,499

This establishment as compared with that of 1920 shows an increase of 50.

The Police Force is distributed in the Colony and Ashanti (separate provision being made for the policing of the Northern Territories by the Northern Territories Constabulary, as to which information is contained in the annual report on the Northern Territories for 1921).

In April, 1921, the Police Force in the British mandated area of Togoland were placed under the Inspector-General, Gold Coast Police. Previously they had been under the Officer Commanding British Forces, Togoland.—This Force consists of one Assistant Commissioner of Police (seconded from the Gold Coast Police) three Superintendents, one Assistant Superintendent and 81 non-commissioned officers and men, and is distributed between Ho—the Headquarters—Kpandu and Kete Kratchi. It is maintained as a separate branch of the Gold Coast Police and is recruited in Togoland.

The distinctive uniform worn by the Togoland Police has been retained by them at the express desire of the Governor.

During the last nine months of the year under review the Togoland Police dealt with 113 offences against the person, 99 against property and 368 other offences.

The total number of recruits enlisted in the Gold Coast Police Force, in 1921, was 375 as compared with 342 in 1920, and the casualties from deaths desertion, discharge, resignation and dismissals amounted to 309, as against 105 in 1920.

Government specie was escorted during the year, and £243 was realised in commissions for the escorting of private specie, as compared with £254 in 1920.

The Police dealt with 14,538 cases of crime during the year under review, an increase of 1,387 as compared with the previous year.

Murder showed a slight increase and there were also increases in the crimes of wounding and larceny. Burglary, on the other hand, showed a decrease.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to £100,766 18s. 6d., as compared with £93,998 15s. 1d., in 1920. The amount paid in gratuities on discharge was £2,447 19s. 8d. as compared with £1,000 16s. 10d. in 1920.

In December, 1920, the Secretary of State for the Colonies expressed himself in full agreement with the majority of the recommendations contained in the Report of the Committee on the Re-Organisation of the Police Force

(Sessional Paper *XX.* 1918-19) but laid down that the re-organisation was to be made gradually, and with due regard to the financial position of the Colony and the claims of other Departments on the Revenue.

One of the first, and most important items, in the scheme of re-organisation was the building of a Police Depot at Accra. The cost of this building was originally provided for in the 1921 Estimates but, owing to the financial position of the Colony, this expenditure had subsequently to be deleted.

The appointments of the Director of the Criminal Investigation Department and of seven additional Assistant Commissioners of Police were made during the year under review.

The Police Ordinance (1921), came into force on the 1st July, 1921. Under this Ordinance pensionable rights were granted to all native ranks, above the rank of Sergeant. Provision was also made for the payment of gratuities to non-pensionable members, after the completion of 12 years' service, whilst still serving in the Force. Formerly no man could draw his gratuity until discharged (either on completion of 12 years or on being invalided after three years' service), and, owing to this fact, many men of long service resigned merely in order to draw their gratuities.

When the International Rubber Exhibition was held in London, Sergeant Mama Lafia Kanjarga was selected for special duty at the Exhibition, he performed his duties with great credit and was awarded by the Exhibition Authorities with a special Medallion, which he had the honour of receiving at the hands of Her Royal Highness Princess Louise.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The number of convictions in the Superior Courts of the Colony during 1920 and 1921 was as follows :—

	1920.	1921.
Offences against the person	104	31
Slave dealing	—	—
Offences against property	48	70
Other offences	11	78
	163	179

There were 80 acquittals in 1921, as compared with 21 in 1920.

The number of Summary Convictions in 1920 and 1921, was as follows :—

	1920	1921
Offences against the person	1,710	2,304
Slave dealing	—	—
Offences against property	2,188	1,871
Other offences	6,736	6,198
Total	10,634	10,373

There were 5,494 acquittals as compared with 2,672 in 1920.

Civil Actions.

There were 705 Civil actions brought in the Divisional Courts of the Colony during 1921, as compared with 467 in 1920.

Court fees and fines collected during 1921, amounted to £9,145 16s. 0d., as compared with £4,475 14s. 11d. in 1920.

The number of writs of Fi : Fa : issued by the Courts for execution during the year was 368 involving an amount of £94,084 9s. 3d., of which £11,735 12s. 11d. was collected. In 1920, these figures were 163 writs of Fi : Fa : issued involving an amount of £35,094 11s. 3d., of which £5,583 15s. 0d. was collected. The number of writs of Ca : Sa : issued during 1921, was 785 involving an amount of £29,244 6s. 8d., whereof a sum of £6,221 0s. 7d. was collected.

Prisons.

The following remarks and statistics refer to Prisons in the Colony, Ashanti and the mandated territory of Togoland, (information as to Prisons in the Northern Territories being contained in the annual report on the Northern Territories).

The Staff of the Prisons Department in 1921 consisted of nine European Officers (an Inspector General, Deputy Inspector General, five Prison Superintendents and two Technical Instructors), one West Indian Gaoler, 308 African Warders of various grades on the establishment and about 130 Temporary Warders, whilst five matrons attended the female prisoners.

There are in the Colony 14 prisons, in Ashanti six, and in the mandated territory of Togoland two. The prisons at Accra, Seccondee and Coomassie are in the charge of Prison Superintendents, the others being supervised by District Commissioners. The Seccondee Central Prison is used solely for male prisoners undergoing long sentences, whilst Accra and Coomassie take both long and short sentence convicts of both sexes, though the majority of females undergoing long sentences are sent to Fort St. Jago Elmina.

The average daily number of prisoners during 1921 was 1,763 as compared with 1,592 in 1920. Of these 1,051 were distributed amongst the four Central Prisons as under :—

Accra	412
Seccondee Central	355
Cape Coast	102
Coomassie	182

The total number of persons committed to prison during 1921 was 7,052 as compared with 6,047 in 1920. Of the total committals 68.38 per cent. were for penal imprisonment, 7.66 per cent. were for debt and the remaining 23.96 per cent. for safekeeping pending trial. There were 281 females and 13 juveniles received during the year.

There were three executions at Accra and three at Seccondee, a total of six as compared with seven in 1920 and ten in 1919.

There were 74 escapes and 26 recaptures, as compared with 61 and 25 respectively in 1920. Sanitary labour including bush-clearing, etc., and involving dispersion in small gangs, is chiefly responsible for the large number of escapes.

Forty-two persons died whilst undergoing imprisonment, as compared with 63 in 1920, a verdict of death from natural causes being returned in each case.

The daily average on the sick list was 2.58 per cent.

The cost of the department for the year under review was £49,418, as compared with £47,177 in 1920, the average cost of each prisoner being £28 0s. 7d. On the other hand a sum of £4,995 was received in payment for prison industries, as against a sum of £4,207 in 1920. Rations cost £12,450 being a decrease of £970 on the previous year. The decrease is accounted for partly by the supply of cheaper food from the farms established at Coomassie and Accra, and partly by the importation of dried fish direct from the Canary Islands, thereby saving the middleman's profits.

The net cost of the department was £44,423 and the net average cost of each prisoner was £25 15s. 3d.

The year under review marks an advance in the treatment of criminals in this Colony, for early in the year two highly-trained cabinet-makers were brought out from England for the purpose of teaching prisoners a trade which will be useful to them on their return to freedom.

The shoemakers' and tailors' shops at Accra and Seccondee were fully occupied ; in fact work was refused on account of the congestion in the shops.

Shoemaking was established at Cape Coast during the year.

The prisoners employed in the shops above mentioned are chiefly those undergoing long sentences.

Short sentence prisoners are employed under the Sanitary and Public Works Department.

The building of more accommodation at Ussher Fort which was mentioned in the 1920 report progressed favourably and by August all labour employed by the Public Works Department was withdrawn with the exception of a Headmason, the work being carried on entirely by prisoners.

The scheme for the re-organisation of the Department prepared by the Inspector General of Prisons in 1920 was considered early in the year by a Committee who recommended its adoption. However, owing to financial reasons, it has not been possible to give effect to the scheme, beyond the engagement of technical instructors, the abolition of prisoner clerks whose places are now filled by literate warders, cement-block making and building by prisoners, the institution of prison farms, and a few minor innovations.

X.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

At the Census taken in 1921, the population of the Gold Coast and Dependencies was 2,078,043—an increase of over half million on the population in 1911. The Census population of the 16 Registration Areas in the Colony being 122,518.

The number of Europeans resident in the Colony during 1921 was:—

	1920.	1921.
Officials	775	768
Mercantile	1,506	1,556
Mining	465	541
Missionary	72	74
Total ..	2,818	2,939

Public Health.

The number of births and deaths registered in the 16 Registration Areas during 1920 and 1921 was:—

	1920.		1921.	
	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.
Births	1	2,074	1	2,962
Deaths	32	3,195	32	2,884
Still births ..	—	95	—	153

Although there was an increase in the population, it is to be noted that the number of deaths shows a decrease of 689—attributed to the improved sanitary conditions in the larger towns.

Pulmonary and intestinal diseases were the principal cause of death.

An analysis of the death and invaliding statistics of the European population is appended:—

1921.	Number of Residents.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Death Rate per 1,000.	Invaliding Rate per 1,000.
Officials	768	14	38	18.21	49.47
Merchants	1,556	15	41	9.63	26.34
Mining Companies ..	541	2	10	3.69	18.48
Missionaries	74	1	2	13.51	27.02
Totals ..	2,939	32	91	10.88	30.96

The death rate amongst Europeans resident in the Colony during 1921 was 10.88 per 1,000 as compared with 11.35 in 1920. The invaliding rates per 1,000 for the same periods were 30.76 and 34.06 respectively.

Of the fourteen deaths which occurred amongst European officials in the Colony and its Dependencies in 1921, four were due to blackwater fever, one each to nephritis, exhaustion—pulmonary tuberculosis, haemorrhage due to rupture of spleen result of accident, lobar pneumonia, ureamia following sub-acute nephritis, syncope, typhoid fever, heart failure, malignant malaria, and rupture of heart.

Of the eighteen deaths of European Non-officials, five were due to blackwater fever, three to accidents, two to malaria, three to yellow fever, and one each to heat pyrexia and syncope, pneumonia, hyperpyrexia, septic peritonitis and appendicitis.

One European Non-official was invalided with blackwater fever, and four with malaria.

The average daily number of European Officials on the sick list compared to the average daily number resident in the Colony was 1.86 per cent. as compared with 2.19 per cent. in 1920 and 1.69 per cent. in 1919.

Treatment was given in 5,946 cases of malaria, 710 cases of dysentery, four cases of yellow fever, 370 cases of pneumonia, 337 cases of tuberculosis, and a large number of cases of minor complaints.

Eight cases of sleeping sickness were treated during the year. Of 21 cases of blackwater fever treated nine proved fatal, and of four cases of yellow fever three resulted in death.

Infantile Mortality.

As Registration is not general all over the Colony, no accurate statement of the infant mortality can be given.

The table below is for Accra.

	1920.	1921.
Number of births registered	714	854
Number of deaths under one year ..	289	211
Percentage of total deaths at all ages ..	22%	19%
Deaths under one year per 1,000 births	405	247

Sanitation.

The Sanitary condition of the Colony was satisfactory throughout 1921.

With the exception of a small out-break of smallpox in the Birrim District during April and May, there were no epidemics of any communicable disease.

87,449 vaccinations were performed during the year, of which 58,073 were verified as successful.

Over 370,000 houses were inspected throughout the Colony—the mosquito index being below 1 per cent. 2,679 persons were prosecuted under the "Mosquito Destruction" Ordinance and 5,588 for insanitary condition of the premises—8,148 persons were convicted, the fines amounting to £4,882.

At Accra the system of water purification by excess of lime followed by sand filtration, has given less satisfactory results than previously, B. Coli having been found in samples of water from different final filters during the last half of the year. Repeated efforts to trace the source of pollution proved unavailing and a suggestion for the adoption of the Chlorination process, which has given good results at Seccondee, has been brought forward.

The need for pipe-borne water supply continues to be felt in the large towns.

Climate.

The climate, though hot and damp, is cooler than that of most tropical countries situated in the same latitude.

It is not in itself unhealthy; but an evil reputation has been earned for it in the past by the prevalence of mosquito-borne diseases, against which all possible precautions have constantly to be taken. The Gold Coast is

peculiarly free from many of the discomforts associated with tropical countries; hot nights and intense heat by day are the exception rather than the rule, while insects are comparatively unobtrusive.

The efforts of the Medical and Sanitary authorities in promoting the treatment of disease and the knowledge of general hygiene, continue to exercise a beneficial effect on the general health of Europeans.

The rainfall varies with the configuration of the country and is highest in the mining districts of Tarquah, Upper and Lower Wassaw, etc., and also at Axim. The first rains, or rainy season proper, begin in March and end in July; the later rains are spread over the months of September and October. The rainy season is marked by a considerable fall in the temperature, which is found to be refreshing to many Europeans, but proves trying to some. The Harmattan season begins in December and ends in February.

METEOROLOGY.

The rainfall during the year was higher than the mean of the previous three years.

RAINFALL IN INCHES.

Station.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Accra	32.37	20.44	15.87	34.43
Aburi	42.24	34.54	36.40	50.83
Cape Coast	35.30	29.19	31.13	44.16
Seccondee	34.53	38.25	31.65	40.40
Axim	47.64	56.05	66.43	88.13
Tarquah..	53.80	59.36	68.19	71.05
Coomassie	58.64	37.08	50.38	66.94
Tamale	44.45	38.61	36.95	61.77

At Accra the mean shade temperature for the year was 79.84° F.

At Coomassie and Seccondee the mean shade temperature was 80.11° F. and 81.46° F. respectively, as compared with 79.00 and 81.22 in 1920.

The mean daily range of t mperature at Accra was 12.57° F.

XI.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The business dealt with by the Department during the year, as compared with the previous year, was as follows :—

	1920.	1921.
	£	£
Sale of Stamps for postal purposes	22,563	25,348
Number of letters and post-cards received and despatched	4,273,684	3,997,902
Registered Packets	521,820	409,986
Book Packets	1,330,812	667,112
Parcels	153,907	92,524
Money Orders (Value)	167,046	116,031
Postal Orders (Value)	214,849	135,666
Postal Orders (Number)	291,724	182,983
Inland Telegrams (Private)	344,930	308,911
Inland Telegrams (Official)	115,877	122,410

There were 135 offices in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories open at the end of the year, of which 93 were Postal Agencies.

The total amount of traffic dealt with shews a decrease, which is mainly due to the general trade depression in the Colony and the increased postage rates brought into force early in the year.

The business transacted by the Post Office Savings Bank shews a slight decrease as compared with 1920, caused by the prevailing depression in trade. The deposits made during the year were 6,625 in number, a decrease of 152, the total value amounting to £28,070 shews a decrease of £3,458 as compared with 1920.

The number of withdrawals was 4,233 value £30,325 shewing an increase of 279 in number and a decrease of £4,753 in value. The average value of each deposit was £4 4s. 9d. as against £4 13s. 1d. in 1920, and of each withdrawal £7 3s. 3d. as against £8 15s. 7d. The amount standing to the credit of 6,267 depositors on 31st December, 1921, was £51,231, representing an increase of 224 in the number of depositors as compared with the position on 31st December, 1920, and a decrease of £883 in amount.

The number of telegrams transmitted in 1921 shews an increase as regards official messages (increase 3.84 per cent.) and a decrease as regards unofficial messages (decrease 10.44 per cent.) over the number transmitted in 1920.

The total number of telegraph offices open to the public in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories at the end of the year was 73, and the length of wire maintained during the year was approximately 2,782 miles. Tornadoes occasioned minor interruptions in the lines.

Cable traffic for 1921 shewed a slight decrease over the return for the previous year.

The total number of private messages received and transmitted by the Wireless Station at Accra was 1,434, an increase of over three per cent.

The Telephone Systems at Accra, Seccondee, Tarquah, and Dodowah and Aburi were maintained throughout the year, as also were the trunk lines connecting Accra-Nsawam-Mangoase-Koforidua-Aburi-Dodowah, Quittah-Danoe-Lome, Addah-Akuse-Somanya, and Saltpond-Anamaboe. There was a total of 258 telephones in use, of which 101 were in the hands of private subscribers.

Large extensions of the Telephone System sanctioned during the previous year are now being carried out.

XII.—RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS.

The total length of line open for traffic at the end of 1921 was 303 miles.

There are two main Railway lines, one from the port of Seccondee to Coomassie, a distance of 168 miles, and the other from Accra to Anyinam, a distance of 85 miles. The Seccondee-Coomassie Railway has a branch line 18 miles in length from Tarquah to Prestea, and from Ancobra Junction (one mile from Seccondee) to Broomassie, a distance of one mile. These branches were built for the development of the gold mining industry, while a short branch has been laid to Insuta near Tarquah for the development of the manganese industry. Another branch connects the main line with the Inchaban Water Works near Seccondee.

The total capital expenditure on the 31st December, 1921, stood at £6,081,192 as compared with £4,197,991 on the 31st December, 1920.

The gross revenue for the year amounted to £706,107, a decrease of £31,155 as compared with the gross revenue for 1920; the expenditure incurred to earn the revenue was £455,249 an increase of £89,940 over 1920; the net revenue was £250,858, a decrease of £121,095 as compared with 1920.

The general financial result is as follows:—

Interest on Capital (at the average rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$% on loan prior to 1920 and 6% on the loan of January, 1920)	£279,442
Net Receipts	250,858
Excess of Capital charges over net receipts	£28,584

CONSTRUCTION.

With an increased supply of labour available good progress was made with the Tafo-Coomassie Railway Extension. By the close of the year rails were laid to Wiresu, a distance of 24 miles from the Coomassie end, and to near Jyajate, a distance of 30 miles from Tafo. Earthwork and clearing for the whole line were about 80 per cent. complete. Bridges and culverts have been completed for a distance of 24 miles from Coomassie and 20 miles from Tafo. The following new stations were opened:—

Bosuso, Osino and Anyinam (Tafo-Kwahu) on 19th September, and Fumesa and Ejisu (Coomassie-Kwahu) on 1st December.

Coomassie.—The Ejisu motor road overbridge across the station yard was opened to traffic in December, 1921. The drainage of the new station yard was in progress during the period under review and, when completed, should improve the sanitation of Coomassie generally.

The foundations for an Engine Shed and a Station building were in progress by the end of the year. The bungalows, quarters, and minor staff buildings were all completed.

Deviations.

Clearing and earthworks on the Seccondee-Coomassie line were pushed forward to a distance of 67 miles from Seccondee, but in September, 1921 it was found necessary to stop the earthworks north of Tarquah and to concentrate on the important Seccondee-Tarquah Section.

By the end of the year clearing and earthworks were completed to Tarquah and bridges and culverts were in progress throughout with new steelwork designed for the proposed axle load of 16 tons. The foundations for the Bonsa River Bridge (3 spans of 60 feet), were started at the end of the year, and it is hoped to complete these before the end of the dry season in 1922. Relaying with 80 lb. (A.R.A.) section rails instead of the old 50 lb. (B.S..) section was started and completed to near Angu by December. This work is of necessity slow owing to difficulty of obtaining occupation of the line under present heavy traffic conditions.

Surveys.

Deviations surveys were continued to Dunkwa until August when the whole of the Survey Staff consisting at that time of two Engineers were withdrawn to locate some 180 miles of feeder roads from Dunkwa, Imbraim, Opon Valley and Huni Valley and continued on this work until the end of the year, by which time enough mileage had been completed to give the labour available all they could undertake the construction of.

The number of passengers conveyed during the year was 1,228434, a decrease of 105,852 from 1920. The decrease in Coaching Revenue was £19,817 from 1920. There was a slight increase in the number of passengers carried on the Seccondee Line, but a large decrease on the Accra Line owing to general trade depression.

The total tonnage carried during 1921 was 358,004, a decrease of 14,032 tons from 1920. The principal increases were:—

	Tons.
Coal and Patent Fuel	5,376
Cocoa	13,612
Firewood	9,973
Native Produce (Foodstuffs)	1,980
Salt	3,028
Timber (Logs exported)	995

The principal decreases were:—

Building materials	7,445
Cotton Goods	1,615
Imported Foodstuffs	2,806
Hardware	1,130
Kola Nuts	1,858
Manganese Ore	35,974
Railway and Tramway materials (private)	3,099

Accra Harbour.

The Accra Harbour consists of a breakwater about one thousand four hundred feet long running out obliquely from the shore, sheltering an area of nearly ten acres.

Within the sheltered area a wharf and jetty have been erected; but both have been left high and dry owing to the heavy influx of sand which coincided with the progress of the breakwater. As some compensation there has been formed a valuable reclamation area, upon which considerably more tonnage is handled than at any other port in the Colony.

The jetty and wharf have been dismantled and a new jetty re-erected on a new site in deep water, thereby considerably increasing the area available for handling surf boat borne cargo, and providing also facilities for handling lighter traffic up to ten-ton lifts.

At the close of the year, in December, a party of Messrs. Stewart and McDonnell's Engineers arrived to commence the erection of a large new Customs and Railway Import Warehouse and Port Office with rail and road approaches thereto. This will prove an immense boon to merchants handling Import cargo at this difficult port.

Seccondee Harbour.

The Seccondee Harbour is composed of a single breakwater forming a prolongation of a natural reef. It is nine hundred and seventy-six feet long built of fifteen-ton concrete blocks on a closely set random block work foundation.

It is thirteen feet six inches above low water and protected by a parapet seven feet further in height. In heavy water the surf strikes the breakwater at an angle of about forty-five degrees and is reflected without breaking.

The sheltered area amounts to about twenty acres, of a depth ranging from fourteen to five feet when completed.

Obviously this can only accommodate lighter and surf boat traffic. This is handled by means of four steel pile jetties averaging two hundred and seventy feet in length equipped with power cranes of three tons capacity although a twenty-ton crane is obtainable at short notice.

There are two twin slipways for the accommodation of lighters up to seventy-five tons in weight.

Lifts up to fifteen tons are immediately dealt with at the breakwater barge berth.

A retaining wall nearly four hundred feet long has been built along the foreshore between jetties III and IV, which forms on its face a flight of steps thus facilitating the easy landing of head borne traffic from surf boats which can moor close together to the wall and swell thus occupying a minimum amount of space.

A somewhat steeper and shorter wall of similar construction lies between jetties Nos. I and II.

To the north of jetty No. I there is a quay wall one thousand feet long for shipping of mahogany logs which are brought down from the interior to be stacked, tipped into the sea and towed to the ship when freight is available.

An area of four acres has been reclaimed for the erection of Customs sheds which as yet has been only partially utilized.

There is thirty feet of water under two thousand feet from the breakwater so that traffic can be expeditiously handled from ship to shore but further warehouse accommodation is urgently required.

Provision for a Manganese Ore Dump within the limits of Seccondee Harbour for the storage and more expeditious shipment of ore from the mine at Insuta was in progress at the close of the year.

Deep Water Harbour.

Owing to the absence of proper Harbour facilities a Deep Water Harbour at Takoradi, West of Seccondee, is now under construction. The work as now sanctioned consists briefly of two breakwaters enclosing an area of water to provide a sheltered anchorage for shipping, the inner face of the outer breakwater being constructed to form a wharf at which lighters and ships up to a draught of 18 feet can go alongside. The estimated cost is £1,600,000.

The work has been so designed that at a later date jetties can be constructed inside the enclosed area with berths to accommodate ships up to a draught of 30 feet.

The scheme permits of extensions in excess of this as still further accommodation is required.

XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT INCLUDING TRANSPORT.

The approximate expenditure under Public Works Extraordinary during 1921 on new works and other items was £339,723, a decrease of £57,990 over the expenditure under this head for 1920. This decrease was due to the necessity for rigid economy in the Colony, and the consequent elimination or postponement of works not of the first importance.

In the year under review the more important works either in progress or completed were:—

Schools:—
New Recreation Room and Dormitories for the Accra Training College.

Additional Class Rooms, etc., Cape Coast Boys School.

School at Tamale.

Hospitals, etc.:—
New Native Hospital—Accra.
Native Hospitals at Akuse, Koforidua, Kibbi, and Ho.
Dispensary at Nsawam.
European Hospital at Winnebah.
Extension of Coomassie European Hospital.
Pathological Laboratory and X-Ray Laboratory, Seccondee.
Chemical Laboratory—Accra.

Post Offices at Nsawam, Koforidua, Suedru, and Tamale.
Extensive additions to Coomassie Post Office.

Prisons:—Erection of two-storied block of cells, Carpenters' Shops and Stores at Ussher Fort Prison—Accra.

Additional Carpenters and Blacksmiths' Shops and Store at Seccondee Central Prison.

(Prison labour was trained and executed practically the whole of these works under Public Works Department supervision).

Quarters:—Additional soldiers lines (32 rooms) at Coomassie. Disabled Pensioners Quarters (five blocks of four rooms each) at Coomassie.

Surveys :—Offices, etc. electric light installation and seven swish bungalows at Accra.

Public Works Department:—
New Workshops and Stores and machinery at Accra.
New Timber Store at Seccondee.

Supreme Court:—Transit Quarters completed and converted into new Supreme Court.

District Commissioners' Courts at Nsawam and Half Assinie.

Court house and Offices for Chief Commissioner, Northern Territories, at Tamale.

Bungalows:—

8	Bungalows	at Accra.
1	,,	at Akuse.
2	,,	at Koforidua.
1	,,	at Saltpond.
2	,,	at Seccondee.
6	,,	at Coomassie.
1	,,	at Gambaga.

Government House Accra :—The new Offices were brought into use and other improvements effected.

Coast Erosion :—Retaining walls, underpinning and defence works were carried out at Christiansborg Castle, Falcon Cliff and Ussher Fort, Accra, and at Axim.

Printing Office:—Large extensions to the machine rooms and Offices at the Printing Office, Accra, were carried out.

Accra Surface Drainage:—The scheme for the greater portion of this was completed.

Water Supply:—Satisfactory investigations were carried out in connection with water supplies for Coomassie and Winnebah, but with regard to the Cape Coast supply no satisfactory results have so far been obtained.

Central Market, Accra:—Work was continued on this market.

Accra Water Works:—The Densu River provides a practically inexhaustible supply of water and the quantity drawn is only limited by the capacity of the pumps, purification works and reservoirs.

The consumption has mounted almost to the limit of the original plant which is being augmented to meet the requirements of the future.

The majority of Government Bungalows in Accra have been equipped with baths and lavatory basins.

Seccondee Water Works:—The Storage Reservoir affords an almost unlimited supply of water of a very inferior quality.

This is purified by the Aluminium Sulphate method and sterilised before delivery for consumption, with highly satisfactory results from both medical and engineering points of view. The cost of the treatment can be kept within reasonable bounds by the use of modern appliances.

Baths and basins have been installed in Government Bungalows at Seccondee.

Expenditure under the Public Works Annually Recurrent vote which included amongst other items, the upkeep of all Government Buildings increased from £207,310 (Blue Book figures) to £298,653, an increase of £91,343. The cost of maintenance of the Accra and Seccondee Water Works is included in these figures.

Mechanical Transport:—The service was maintained in a generally satisfactory condition and was distinctly useful, but its cost was very great.

It was faced with many serious disabilities, viz:—its newness, its rapid expansion, incompetent and negligent drivers and mechanics and the big demand on its services incidental to the supersession of the old and obsolete system of head carriage.

Roads.

In the Colony the main roads are constructed and maintained by the Public Works Department.

The mileage of these roads was increased during 1921 from 516 miles to 606 miles. Of this mileage all but 14½ miles was suitable for motor traffic.

The mileage was made up as follows:—

Eastern Province 261¾ miles, Central Province 256¾ miles, Western Province 87½ miles.

Eighty-one miles of roads in the Eastern Province and the mandated portion of Togoland were under construction.

On the *Coastal road* between *Accra and Seccondee* the section between Ajumako and Swedru was under reconstruction and was nearing completion at the year end. The low-lying embankments on the Seccondee-Beposo

section, approaching the Prah River, were raised and additional head room given to the Whin River Bridge, whilst relief culverts were also constructed. A pontoon ferry was established at the Prah River crossing and worked very satisfactorily. This road is in good condition and is extensively used by motor traffic.

A feature of this year was the establishment of motor communication by road between *Accra and Coomassie* by the linking up of Public Works Department roads at either end with Chiefs roads between Kibbi and Bompata (on which naturally a considerable amount of improvement work on surface, grades, bridges and culverts will be necessary later), but nevertheless in the dry season motor traffic is quite possible.

On the *Seccondee Axim road*, the section from Seccondee to the Whin River (9 miles) was completed and motorable, the bridge over the Whin River was incomplete, but a further 8¼ miles of road to the Butre River was completed except for bridges and culverts in the last five miles.

At the Axim end three miles of motor road to Nsein was completed and suitable for motor traffic.

On the intervening 25 miles between Nsein and the Butre River, 15 miles is under pioneer construction.

Dunkwa-Wioso Road.—Construction from Dunkwa is complete to Domenase (20 miles) and the road is open to motor traffic.

In the mandated portion of Togoland, good progress was made with the reconstruction of the road from Senkye to Ho, and light motor traffic makes use of it.

Construction on the Ho-Adidome Road was abandoned in May, 1921, in favour of the Ho-Senkye Road; it is, however, open for light motor traffic in the dry weather. Direct communication has been established between Ho and Kpandu by the construction of a mountain road over the Kpeve Range between Bame and Kpeve.

In Ashanti the mileage of roads under the Public Works Department is 203, of which 118 are open for motor traffic all the year round and the remaining 85 between Ejura and Yeji (on which construction is proceeding and on which considerable embanking and bridging have been done during 1921) are open for traffic for the greater part of the year.

In the Northern Territories the mileage of roads maintained by the Public Works Department is 99 (between Yeji and Tamale); this road is still under construction, but open for motor traffic for the greater part of the year.

Pioneer Road Work.

In the Colony.—In the *Eastern Province* Pioneer road work was responsible for the construction of a road between Bokuso and Otropoi (three miles), the commencement of one between Otropoi and Bisa and the improvement of the Kibbi-Apedwa Road (10¾ miles) and Kibbi-Bunso Road (12 miles) so as to take motor traffic.

In the Western Province.—41½ miles of road beyond Domenase towards Wioso are under pioneer construction.

In the Central Province.—Pioneer construction is taking place on the roads from Nsuaem—towards Saltpond and to Winnebah.

In Ashanti.—Pioneer Roads in Ashanti, constructed by communal labour under the supervision of Political Officers with assistance from the Public Works Department now total 247 miles as compared with 234 in 1920. The additional mileage over 1921 figures being caused by the construction of a road between Kuntanassie and Bekwai. Of these roads approximately 66 per cent. are open for motor traffic the greater part of the year, the remaining 34 per cent. for the dry season only.

In the Northern Territories.—Pioneer road work proceeded on the 92 miles stretch between Tamale and Gambaga and was commenced on the 78 miles of road between Tamale and Yendi, making both fit for traffic in the dry season.

Generally.—The total mileage of Pioneer Roads and Roads maintained by the Chiefs under the Political Department is approximately 2,500 miles, over a considerable part of which, under favourable conditions, light motor traffic is possible.

These roads are under the control and supervision of the Political Officers and are maintained by the Chiefs under the Roads Ordinance.

XIV.—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Geological Survey party was engaged during the first five months of the year in the examination of portions of the valleys of the Pra and Ofin Rivers, between Prahsu and Dunkwa. The results obtained proved the north-eastward extension of certain strata previously found along the Sekondi-Coomassie railway. The general character of the gold-bearing gravels of both rivers, with their associated minerals, was ascertained. It was found that a considerable portion of the district comprises an area of originally sedimentary rocks, such as shales, mudstones and sandstones, subsequently altered to phyllites, mica-schists and quartzites, by an intrusive mass of granite, with associated dykes of pegmatite.

Of particular mineralogical interest, but of no economic value, is the occurrence of staurolite in crystals up to three inches by one inch in size, in a wide belt of fine schists and phyllites. Downstream along its course, below where the Ofin crosses this belt, the gavels of the stream are composed very largely of this mineral.

Both these rivers, but especially the Ofin, have a considerable quantity of gold in their banks, channels and old high-terrace gravels. At places they are richly auriferous. The Ofin has been partially worked by bucket-dredging, but without profit, owing to inability to collect and save the greater portion of the gold.

The Sekondi district for some eight to ten miles to the N. and W. of that town, beyond its boundaries, was examined and found to consist mainly of the ancient group of rocks—gneisses, mica-schists, foliated granite and normal granite, with dykes of pegmatite, amphibolite, etc. These rocks have undergone a great amount of decay and are convered in many places to a depth of upwards of 20 feet with soil of decomposition. Several deposits of manganese ore were examined, but most of them were found to be poor in quality and limited in quantity.

A long traverse was made through the country between Sekondi, Akoko and Axim, thence westward along the coast through Beyin to the Ivory Coast border, northward through Western Apollonia, over the Tano River at Tanosu, through Enchi to Wioso and south-eastward to Dunkwa.

This traverse furnished a great deal of valuable geological evidence particularly of scientific interest. Great masses of volcanic rocks, chiefly andesites, were noted in the Axim district, and in that between the Tano River and Wioso. Smaller masses of a basic volcanic rock were found forming a high hill (Kawkawti Bepo) between Chichiwere and Akwadum. Similar rocks form numbers of hills in the Wioso district. Large areas of granite were noted in the Tanosu and Akwadum districts. These are intrusive masses which have invaded the great series of slates, phyllites, flagstones, sandstones, grits, conglomerates and associated volcanic rocks in which occur the principal goldfields of the Colony, and which occupies a large portion of the Western Province.

Oil-bearing Deposits of Apollonia.—The portion of Western Apollonia in which evidences of mineral oil occur was examined with regard to its geological structure and indications of oil.

On the northern side of the Domini Lagoon, west of Bonyere, a little oil occurs on the surface of a small stream close to a spring on its bank. Similar oil can be seen in two bore-holes sunk by a company several years ago, but since abandoned. Weak seepages of heavy oil and small exposures of sand and humus, impregnated with bitumen, were noted at several places.

The observed evidence, and that of the incomplete records of the bores sunk by the company mentioned, show that pisolite-gravel and cement sands and clays, with lenticles of fossiliferous limestone, apparently of a young geological period, form the uppermost deposits of the country westward from the mouth of the Ankobra River, near Axim, to beyond the Ivory Coast border, and that they extend inland for varying distances, up to some 12 miles, from the sea-coast.

On their northern margin these deposits rest against very old rocks—much altered sediments and intrusive granite. It is probable that these rocks underlie, at depths to upwards of 2,000 feet, the young sands and clays series of the whole of Western Apollonia, and extend southward under the sea.

No natural field evidence of much value was observed to show the disposition of this young series. Careful and complete records of the strata, obtainable by deep boring with a rotary machine furnishing cores or unmixed samples

of the material pierced, are necessary to provide evidence upon which to form a conclusion regarding the probability of the occurrence of economic deposits of oil in this region.

Bores of this kind will need to reach the basement rocks. Judging by the records of the bores sunk already a great deal of difficulty with quicksand may be expected.

The age of these young beds is at present unknown, but it is hoped that the fossils in the limestone may reveal it. The fossils obtained are in course of transit to England for determination.

During the last two months of the year various parts of the Sekondi, Axim and Tarkwa districts were traversed. An examination was made of the locality at Kpong on the Volta, Akuse district, with respect to a supposed natural occurrence of bitumen and oil. No evidence in support of this was seen in the district.

The traverses in the Western Province gave much useful information on the geology of the country and for the correlation of rocks seen previously along the coast with those visible, almost exclusively in a decayed state, in the cuttings on the Sekondi-Coomassie railway.

In January the boring Engineer got the light boring plant down from Coomassie and commenced a bore near Poassi, west of Sekondi, to prove the thickness and character of the oil-shales series of rocks that outcrops along the Takoradi coast. Continual breakages of machinery delayed operations so much that the rainy season came on and the locality was flooded, thus preventing the bore from piercing the series and proving the character of the basement rocks.

The depth attained by the bore was nearly 134 feet. It proved alternating beds of oil-shales and micaceous clay-shales, with decorticated fragments of plants, showing in all a thickness of about 112 feet. The shales showing distinct evidence of oily matter on burning proved to be some 15 feet thick, but of no economic value. They occur in the upper portion immediately below the beach sand and lagoon mud with shells of recent species (21 feet thick) forming the uppermost deposits.

The bore-hole was effectively plugged and marked, and the plant stored in Sekondi.

The Boring Engineer then proceeded to Western Apollonia and tested the Kangan and Allegonzuri localities, between Beyin and Bonyere, by shafts at places indicated.

This work was to ascertain the character and thickness of beds of plastic clay and of the fossiliferous limestone—isolated pieces of which had been noticed previously by the Survey.

Numbers of shallow shafts were sunk and much useful information obtained therefrom. The fossiliferous limestone was proved to occur as blocks and isolated boulders or nests of the same in the clays, and not as a definite continuous bed. The clay beds were proved to alternate with unconsolidated sand. The whole suggests that the beds were formed in lagoons bordering a sandy coast under conditions similar to those now existing along the Apollonian coast.

Work in England.—With the increased staff it was possible, during the period the geological members of it were in England (about four months), to put the internal work of the Survey on a better basis than formerly. The greater portion of the large collection of rocks and minerals made during previous years was unpacked, carefully examined and separated into various divisions for (1) storage, (2) comparison with new specimens, (3) further treatment by assay, analysis, microscopical examination, etc.

Cabinets for representative rocks, minerals, fossils, micro-slides of rock sections, and concentrates were purchased and filled with specimens. A small scientific library was formed. The new office was organized and a system instituted of typed copies of all reports and important correspondence for use in England and the Colony.

Several hundred micro-slides of rock sections were examined and the names of the rocks determined.

Bauxite Deposits of the Sefwi Bekwai District.—Thick deposits of bauxite were discovered in a group of hills from four to six miles to the N.N.E. of Sefwi Bekwai. The largest mass occurs on Mt. Supirri within the Affoh Gold Mining Concession. This mountain is about 1,000 feet higher than the Sefwi Bekwai road at Atruinso. On its southern spur, rising from the Atruin Su, bauxitic material forms the surface for the uppermost 850 feet, and occurs as a thick cap on its summit.

One face of bauxite close to the summit is about 90 feet thick. At a point 410 feet below the top, where a huge block has split and slipped, the visible thickness is at least 25 feet. A vertical cliff forming the southern rim of the summit shows a face 30 to 50 feet high. Only a brief examination of this area has been made, but from the observed evidence the deposit is probably 50 feet thick over a considerable area.

The quality of the ore varies greatly. Much of it is of high grade, much highly ferriferous ,and there is a considerable quantity of incompletely altered original rock. In some respects the bauxite shows strong resemblance to some of that on Mt. Ejuanema, Kwahu Plateau, and in other respects to that on Mt. Agu, Togoland. In general the ore is not as good as that of Mt. Ejuanema, but probably better than that of Mt. Agu. All the visible evidence points to its being much thicker than either, and the quantity of material very much greater.

This bauxite has obviously been derived from phyllites and fine mica-schists, with their contained quartz veins and reefs, by decomposition of the silicate of alumina and removal of the contained silica, as well as of the silica of the quartz veins. Streaks, thin bands and small patches of the original

rocks are visible in places where the process of alteration is incomplete. Gibbsite, another form of aluminium hydrate, with a little lower percentage of aluminium than bauxite, occurs freely in small white crystals in some of the bauxite.

The tops and flanks of several of the adjacent hills bear considerable quantities of bauxite, similar in character to that on Mt. Supirri, but with apparently a larger proportion of highly ferriferous material.

An interesting feature of the locality is the occurrence of gold in a saddle between Mt. Supirri and the hill to the east. This saddle has an altitude of about 680 feet above the Sefwi Bekwai road. The mining operations that have been carried out by Mr. S. B. Corrigan at this place show a thickness of upwards of 50 feet of bauxitic material, comprising masses and lumps of bauxite with granular bauxite mixed with red clayey soil.

Very little of the gold shows evidence of attrition. Most of it is ragged in character and obviously has not been much worn. On this saddle great numbers of old native shafts have been sunk through the bauxitic cap to the underlying highly inclined decomposed phyllites and fine mica-schists. These rocks contain great numbers of threads, veins and patches of quartz which are auriferous and have thin scales of manganese oxide. During the process of bauxitization the whole of the quartz of these veins has apparently been removed, for no quartz shows in the bauxitic cap. Since it is clear that these veins in the uppermost (the bauxitized) portion of the material were originally auriferous the question arises what has become of the gold it previously contained. To determine this point two bulk samples of six specimens each and one single specimen from different portions of this zone have been assayed for gold and silver, with results as shown below. Analyses of additional samples are being made.

		Per ton of bauxite (2,240 lbs.)	
		Gold.	Silver.
Specimen No. 7876	Good bauxite ..	1.0 dwt.	17.4 dwts.
Bulk sample (six specimens embraced in Nos. 7875-7893)	Less ferriferous bauxite	0.4 dwt.	4.0 dwts.
Bulk sample (six specimens embraced in Nos. 7880-7892)	Highly ferriferous bauxite	nil	6.8 dwts.

From these results it appears as if most of the gold had been dissolved during the process of bauxitization, and that it had percolated downward in solution to the decomposed phyllites and schists and been deposited there.

This auriferous character of the bauxite, however, is a point to be borne in mind, should the deposits prove to be of economic value. It is probable that the less ferriferous bauxite derived from the auriferous zone contains an appreciable amount of gold and silver. There seems no reasons to doubt that with the caustic soda solution method of the conversion of bauxite to alumina these metals will be extractable from the residue from the filter presses.

Bauxitic Laterite Deposit on Mt. Kawkawti, near Akwadum.—This high hill (Kawkawti Bepo) is capped with a thick mass of lateritic material comprising low-grade iron ore (impure limonite, with some good hematite) and bauxite. Some of the latter is of good quality, though most of it is highly ferriferous. Much of the poorer bauxite contains white crystals of gibbsite. Very old heaps of iron-slag and shallow trenches, apparently relics of aborigines, occur at various places.

Samples of this bauxite are being analysed with a view to ascertain its general quality, and the advisability of testing the deposit by sinking shafts thereon.

Diamonds.—In the Yaw Yaw Su, some eleven miles north of Enchi, Mr. W. G. G. Cooper, Assistant Geologist, discovered a small diamond when panning the pebbly gravel of that stream. A smaller one was found subsequently by the Director. Both are very pretty clear stones, similar to those of Abomoso, Eastern Akim. This is the first discovery of diamonds in the Western Province of the Colony.

Occurrences of Auriferous Quartz and Alluvial Gold.—Outcrops of auriferous quartz, three of which showed good prospects of gold, were found in the Axim and Asankrangwa districts.

Good prospects of alluvial gold were obtained from numbers of streams in most of the districts traversed.

Oil.—An alleged natural occurrence of oil on the sea-beach, west of Kommenda, was examined and found to be merely a scum of oxide of iron.

Mineral Production.

The value of the minerals produced in 1921 amounts to £880,585; a decrease of £43,793 as compared with 1920.

The following minerals were exported during the year.

	1921.		1920.	
	Amount. Ozs. of fine gold.	Value.	Amount. Ozs. of fine gold.	Value.
		£		£
Gold	203,395	863,979	207,506	881,484
Manganese ..	7,196 Tons.	12,130	40,970 Tons.	42,130
Diamonds ..	178 Carats.	4,476	215 Carats.	764
Value ..		880,585		924,378

The gold decrease is accounted for by the shortage of labour during the first quarter of the year. This shortage was due to the boom in the Coccoa industry which caused a large proportion of the available labour to migrate to the Cocoa districts where unnecessarily high wages were paid to labourers engaged in carrying cocoa to the depots. Now that the price of cocoa has fallen, the labour situation has improved considerably, and the production of gold improved considerably during the second half of the year.

First Half	391,651
Second Half	472,328
Total ..	863,979

The large decrease in shipment of Manganese Ore was due to the fact that the big fall in the price paid for Manganese Ore together with high steamer freight charges and lack of facilities for handling the ore at Seccondee made it impossible to ship ore at a profit. A steam-shovel is being erected at Seccondee, and by its means the cost of handling should be reduced and the loading of lighters accelerated.

The production of alluvial diamonds in the Eastern Province was continued throughout the year. Up to the present no diamonds of any size have been found.

XV.—SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

The Survey Department was re-opened during the latter part of 1919, but practically no staff was available till towards the end of 1920, when the department was re-organized on lines laid down by His Excellency the Governor.

The Department was, therefore, only in full working order during 1921 for the first year since its resuscitation, and, although naturally the new personnel, many of them strange to the country, took some time to get used to new conditions, a large amount of work was accomplished.

The following branches and sections were established :—

(i) A Cadastral Branch, with four provincial survey sections and a record and drawing office.

(ii) A Topographical Branch, with three sections and nine field camps, levelling camps, trigonometrical camps, etc.

(iii) A Records and Reproduction Branch.

(iv) A Survey School.

The Cadastral Branch.—After consultation with the geodetic experts of the General Staff and reviewing the great improvements made in survey methods during the war, it was decided to adopt the Transverse Mercator projection for the cadastral survey of the Colony. The computation of a four minute grid, for Colony co-ordinates, covering the country up to seven degrees north, was completed, with two Standard Sub-Meridians and a false origin in the sea south-west of the whole country. All cadastral work is now carried out with bearings referred to the Standard Meridian of one degree west, and tables for calculating the convergency have been computed and published. These tables are available on application to the Surveyor-General.

A scheme was drawn up and instructions were issued for standard methods of working on the above system, and the branch carried out 28 Surveys of different natures during the year. This work included 19 sheets of a new survey of Accra on 1/1,250 and a survey of Takoradi on the same scale of which four sheets have already been published, and more are in hand.

The Cadastral Survey also commenced work at Kwahu, turning out a number of sheets on the new system which will all eventually form part of a complete and co-ordinated large scale cadastral survey of the country.

The Topographical Branch.—(*a*) This branch had surveyed in detail, by the end of 1921, approximately 3,400 square miles on a scale of 1/62,500, while another 2,000 square miles was partially surveyed and nearing completion.

Some of the sheets so provided have already been printed and published on 1/62,500 and on 1/125,000 scales and more are now printing.

It is hoped by June, 1922, to have finished about 12 half-degree sheets on the smaller scale.

(*b*) In addition to this detail, a considerable amount of Theodolite traverse triangulation and instrumental levels had been run. Coomassie was connected *via* Akuse and Accra to Appam, and the Topographical framework given greater rigidity than it formerly possessed.

(*c*) The branch also carried out the survey of five towns on a scale of 1/6,250, and boundary surveys necessary for adjudication in certain disputes.

(*d*) A committee on the spelling of place-names has been constituted and is engaged in assembling an authorised list of the spelling of the principal names. A pamphlet on the spelling of names according to the R.G.S. II System has been printed and circulated to Commissioners and others, who are giving much assistance. A very valuable revision of the spelling in the Northern Territories has been carried out by Major A. H. C. Walker-Leigh.

Records and Reproduction.—The Topographical Records are organised on a complete system set forth in a pamphlet entitled "Organization of Topographical Records," procurable on application to the Department. During the early part of 1921, the alterations necessary for the conversion of the various buildings required for the printing shop, record offices, etc., were completed, plant erected, and local production of Maps and Plans begun.

A new Wall Map on a scale of 1/375,000 has been compiled during the year and is now printing. It is expected to be on sale about April, 1922. Maps of the country, for use pending the results of the Topographical Survey now in progress, were compiled and issued on scales of 1/500,000 and 1/1,000,000, giving various information such as traffic routes and district and provincial divisions.

The Survey School.—The Survey School at Odumase, 11 miles from Akuse on the Volta, began its first term on 4th April, 1921. Entrance is by competitive examination, and 39 pupils are now undergoing instruction.

At present, the difficulty of obtaining skilled Native Surveyors is very great and this adds very much to the expense and lessens the rate of survey. It is hoped that the School will shortly begin to turn out a regular number of trained Surveyors who will prove of great use to their native country.

XVI.—IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

(South Kensington,
London, S. W. 7.)

Work Conducted at the Imperial Institute during the Year 1921 for the Gold Coast Colony.

Economic Investigations and Enquiries.—Reports on a number of products forwarded by Government Officers were furnished to the Government of the Gold Coast during the year as a result of investigations carried out in the Scientific and Technical Department, supplemented when necessary by reference to commercial experts. In addition, information relating to a variety of Gold Coast products was supplied to enquirers.

Lime Juice.—In connection with the experimental cultivation of limes in the Gold Coast a sample of the juice prepared at the Assuantsi Agricultural Station was received for examination. It was of satisfactory composition and compared favourably as regards the amount of citric acid present with the lime juice produced in the West Indies. Juice of similar character would be quite suitable for the preparation of concentrated lime juice or of citrate of lime for export, and the Institute offered to supply further information if desired in connection with any proposals to establish the industry on a commercial scale in the Gold Coast. At the request of the Director of Agriculture, particulars of the appliances required for the preparation of concentrated lime juice and citrate of lime were subsequently supplied, together with information as to the market value and the demand for the various lime products in the United Kingdom.

Cassava.—At the request of the Superintendent of Accra Sisal Plantations enquiries were made by the Imperial Institute as to the possibility of disposing of 100 tons of dried cassava roots in the United Kingdom. A provisional quotation was obtained and transmitted to the Gold Coast.

Foodstuffs.—In connection with an investigation of foodstuffs in progress in the Gold Coast, information was furnished to the Director of Medical Research, Gold Coast, relating to the results of the examination at the Imperial Institute of various foodstuffs from the Colony.

Kapok.—A sample of Kapok from the Gold Coast possessed satisfactory resilient properties, but was a little inferior in this respect to Java kapok. It was however of brown colour, and on this account was valued at not more than 4½d. to 5d. per lb. in the United Kingdom (September, 1921), when Java kapok was quoted at 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb. The whiter kapok which is stated to be obtainable in the Colony in January would no doubt realise higher prices, and a sample of this material has been suggested for examination and valuation. If available in commercial quantities white kapok should be readily saleable for use as a stuffing material for upholstery and other purposes.

Sisal.—Information was furnished to the Superintedent of the Government Sisal Plantations at Accra with reference to sisal hemp; also as to the utilisation of sisal refuse, particularly with regard to the production of alcohol. The possibilities of the refuse for paper-making were also dealt with.

Hat-making Materials.—In continuation of the investigations as to the possibility of certain Gold Coast grasses being employed in the hat-making industry in this country (see report for 1920), a number of plaits copied from specimens supplied by the Imperial Institute were received from the Colony for examination. The workmanship was excellent, but only a few of the finer plaits were considered suitable for the United Kingdom market. A further quantity of these has been requested for technical trial by hat manufacturers, together with information as to the quantity which could be offered and the approximate price, so that the commercial possibilities can be definitely determined.

Neele Seeds.—These seeds were stated to be derived from a Cucurbitaceous plant, the botanical name of which was unknown, and it was desired to ascertain whether they would be of value as a source of oil. The seeds yielded 44 per cent. of a yellow "semi-drying" oil, which could probably be used as an edible oil. The residual meal is considerably richer in protein than undecorticated cotton seed cake, but it contains a substance answering to the tests for alkaloids. The meal or cake could therefore not be safely used as a foodstuff for animals without first making feeding trials, unless it has already been established in the Gold Coast that the seed is harmless.

If this Neele seed is available for export in large quantities there is little doubt that it would be saleable in the United Kingdom as an oil-seed, but it is not possible to state the price it is likely to realise until the uses of the oil and meal have been definitely determined. A large sample of seed, together with information as to the quantity available annually, has been requested so that the question of its utilisation in the United Kingdom may be further investigated.

Shea Nut Tree Products.—In connection with an investigation initiated by His Excellency the Governor of the Gold Coast respecting the agricultural resources of the Northern Territories, information was furnished by the Imperial Institute on a number of points relating to the possibility of developing the shea nut industry. Samples of various shea products were requested for examination, and a number of these were under investigation at the Institute at the close of the year.

Information was furnished to the concessionaires of a tract of forest land in the Northern Territories with reference to the shea nut industry and the preparation and marketing of shea nut products. Specimens of shea nuts and shea butter from the Gold Coast were also supplied to the enquirers for reference purposes.

Cola Nuts.—At the request of the Superintendent of Agriculture information was supplied as to the relative value of *Cola acuminata* and other species; also as to the results of the examination at the Imperial Institute of samples of cola nuts from the Gold Coast.

Palm Oil Machinery.—Information regarding palm oil machinery together with estimates, diagrams, etc., obtained by the Imperial Institute from firms in the United Kingdom, was transmitted to the Director of Agriculture, at his request.

Tanning Materials.—Information was furnished to a correspondent in the Northern Territories as to the tanning of hides and skins; also as to tanning materials available in the Gold Coast.

Timbers.—At the request of the Conservator of Forests, Coomassie, a memorandum regarding the structure of certain West African timbers and the results of mechanical tests carried out on the woods, was prepared at the Imperial Institute and forwarded to Coomassie.

The following are the subjects of other enquiries relating to the Gold Coast dealt with in the period under review :—

Indentity and uses of medicinal plants.
Mule breeding.
Coffee cultivation.
Cocoa cultivation.
The fumigation of cola nuts.
Origin of " N'gavna " meal.
Preparation of oil and fibre from the oil palm.

Publications.—The following articles relating to products from the Gold Coast or to subjects of special interest to that country were published in the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute for 1921 :—

Insect pests in the Cocoa Store.
The Cocoa Industry of Ecuador.
The Preparation of Palm Oil for Edible Purposes.
Palm Oil as Motor Fuel.
Oil Palm Machinery.
Pests of the Oil Palm in Portuguese Congo.
The Oil of the Physic or Purging Nut.
Cinnamon : Sources, Production and Trade.
Commercial Utilisation of Cotton Stalks.

During the year a monograph on Petroleum containing references to the Gold Coast was issued in the Imperial Institute Series of Monographs on Mineral Resources.

GOLD COAST COURT.

At the close of the International Rubber and Tropical Products Exhibition which was held at the Agricultural Hall, London, in June 1921, the Government exhibits were transferred to the Imperial Institute for the Gold Coast Court. They comprise a representative collection of vegetable products, photographs, an illuminated model showing cocoa loading at Accra, and examples of native cloths, basket-ware and leather work. These exhibits are being arranged in the Court so far as possible in the space available. A scheme for an enlarged Court to accommodate all the exhibits has been prepared and submitted for the approval of the Governor.

The chart illustrating the gold output has been brought up-to-date, and the specimens of timber received from the British Empire Timber Exhibition have been incorporated with the other specimens in the timber trophy.

L. W. WOOD
G. C. B. PARISH } *Asst. Colonial Secretaries*

COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued. and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1121	Gambia	1921
1122	Kenya Colony and Protectorate	1920–1921
1123	British Guiana	1921
1124	Grenada	,,
1125	Zanzibar	,,
1126	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	,,
1127	Gibraltar	,,
1128	St. Vincent	,,
1129	St. Helena	,,
1130	Fiji	,,
1131	Basutoland	1921–1922
1132	Bermuda	1921
1133	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1921–1922
1134	Barbados	,,
1135	Trinidad	1921
1136	British Honduras	,,
1137	Ceylon	,,
1138	Swaziland	,,
1139	Hongkong	,,
1140	Straits Settlements	,,
1141	St. Lucia	,,
1142	Ashanti	,,
1143	Jamaica	,,
1144	Falkland Islands	1920
1145	Bahamas	1921–1922
1146	Seychelles	1921
1147	Turks and Caicos Islands	,,
1148	British Solomon Islands Protectorate	1921–1922
1149	Mauritius	1921
1150	Sierra Leone	,,
1151	Uganda	,,
1152	Somaliland	,,
1153	Kenya Colony and Protectorate	April–Dec., ,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
38	Imperial Institute.	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the Northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Report on a visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1207.

GOLD COAST.

REPORT FOR 1922-23.

(For Report for 1921, see No. 1154.)

Printed in the Gold Coast Colony.

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GOLD COAST.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR 1922—23.

GOLD COAST
GOVERNMENT PRESS, ACCRA
1923.

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I.—GENERAL.

Administration.

The Government of the Colony was, throughout the whole financial year, administered by Brigadier-General Sir F. Gordon Guggisberg, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Honours.

Knight Commandership of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George was conferred by His Majesty the King upon His Excellency Brigadier-General Sir. Frederick Gordon Guggisberg, G.M.G., D.S.O., Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Companionships of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George were conferred upon the following Officers :—

John Talfourd Furley, Esquire, O.B.E.,
Secretary for Native Affairs.

Albert Ernest Kitson, Esquire, G.B.E.,
Director of Geological Survey.

His Majesty the King approved of the appointment of E. J. P. Brown, Esquire, B.L., Non-Official Member of the Legislative Council, as an Officer of the Order of the British Empire, Civil Division.

Obituary.

The following deaths occurred during the financial year :—

1. Mr. Robert Brown, Foreman of Works, Public Works Department.
2. Mr. George Fane, Inspector of Works, Public Works Department.
3. Mr. T. Drury, Foreman of Works, Public Works Department.
4. Mr. G. McAndrew, General Fitter, Public Works Department.
5. Mr. R. F. Freeland, General Fitter, Public Works Department.
6. Captain A. H. Bardin, M.C., Surveyor, Survey Department.
7. Mr. E. L. Bray, Boring Engineer, Geological Department.
8. Mr. G. P. Finchett, Traffic Assistant, Railway Department.
9. Mr. M. J. Grange, Assistant Engineer, Railway Department.
10. Captain B. B. M. Taplin, District Commissioner.
11. Captain A. E. Stocks, Assistant Commissioner of Police.

12. Major T. Westbrook, Inspector of Livestock, Veterinary Department.
13. Mr. Arthur William Gibbons, Assistant Accountant, Public Works Department.
14. Mr. John Cato, I.S.M., Chief Dispenser, Medical Department.
15. Mr. William Bannerman, District Postmaster, Posts and Telegraphs Department.
16. Mr. G. H. Mee, late Engineer, Government Railways (Pensioner).
17. Reverend W. H. Kelk, late Colonial Chaplain (Pensioner).
18. Mr. W. G. Russell, late European Gaoler, Prisons (Pensioner).
19. Mr. Samuel Henry Brew, late Chief Clerk, Medical Department (Pensioner).

Appointments.

The following appointments were made during the Financial Year :—

Dr. J. C. Maxwell, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Sierra Leone, was appointed Colonial Secretary, Gold Coast, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Mr. A. R. Slater, C.M.G , C.B.E., as Governor of Sierra Leone.

Mr. H. C. Branch, Deputy Provincial Commissioner, was promoted a Provincial Commissioner.

Mr. H. S. Newlands, District Commissioner, was promoted Deputy Provincial Commissioner.

Mr. R. K. Gibbons, Provincial Collector of Customs, was promoted Assistant Comptroller of Customs.

Mr. E. G. Smith was appointed Circuit Judge, Ashanti and Northern Territories.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. M. Bamford, O.B.E., M.C., was appointed Commandant, Northern Territories Constabulary, *vice* Captain W. M. Fowler, deceased.

Mr. J. L. Trafford, District Commissioner, was appointed Assistant Colonial Secretary.

Mr. R. Sharpe was appointed Deputy Comptroller of Customs, *vice* Mr. J. I. Lauder, transferred to Sierra Leono.

Mr. L. A. King-Church was appointed Deputy Conservator of Forests, Forestry Department, *vice* Major T. F. Chipp, M.C.

Mr. John Maxwell, C.M.G., Supernumerary Deputy Chief Commissioner, was promoted Secretary for Native Affairs, *vice* Mr. J. T. Furley, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Establishment.

The European establishment of the Colony and its Dependencies during the Financial Year was 979.

The Gold Coast Regiment.

The military forces of the Colony consist of the Gold Coast Regiment, West African Frontier Force. The Regiment is recruited from the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, and is officered by officers seconded from the Imperial Army.

II.—FINANCIAL.

Revenue.

The revenue for the year amounted to £3,357,196, being the highest on record except that for 1920.

The following table affords a more detailed comparison between 1921–1922 and 1922–23 :—

Head of Revenue.	1921—22.	1922—23.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	1,777,250	2,035,359	258,009	—
2. Light Dues ..	2,565	2,893	328	—
3. Licences	65,283	78,325	13,042	—
4. Fees of Court, etc.	103,133	148,218	45,085	—
5. Railways.. ..	796,343	892,115	95,772	—
6. Posts and Telegraphs ..	67,525	68,624	1,099	—
7. Rent of Govt. Lands	10,466	9,918	—	548
8. Interest	157,325	72,241	—	85,084
9. Miscellaneous ..	36,322	49,271	12,949	—
10. Land Sales ..	208	232	24	—
	3,016,520	3,357,196	426,308	85,632

Net Increase £340,676.

Customs and Railway Receipts continue to be the chief sources of Revenue, and the following table shows how large a proportion is due to Customs receipts :—

Year.	Customs.		Railways.		Other Sources.	
	Receipts.	Percentage to total revenue.	Receipts.	Percentage to total revenue.	Receipts.	Percentage to total revenue.
1913 ..	779,593	60	357,329	27	164,644	13
1914 ..	768,829	58	380,716	28	184,168	14
1915 ..	828,015	57	445,898	30	182,217	13
1916 ..	1,132,000	62	505,665	27	198,324	11
1917 ..	893,785	55	494,338	30	236,001	15
1918 ..	619,973	48	453,250	35	225,451	17
1919 ..	1,672,423	64	663,976	26	264,960	10
1920 ..	2,281,820	61	735,837	20	704,115	19
1921–22	1,777,350	59	796,343	26	442,827	15
1922–23	2,035,359	60	892,115	27	429,722	13

Expenditure.

The expenditure for the year was £2,924,994, and is therefore less than that for 1921–22 by £350,296.

The following table gives a comparison of the Expenditure for the years 1921–22 and 1922–23 :—

Head of Expenditure.	1921–22.	1922–23.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. The Governor ..	10,333	12,561	2,228	—
2. Supreme Court ..	22,586	21,659	—	927
3. Law Officers ..	6,935	7,576	641	—
4. Colonial Secretary's Office, etc. ..	26,306	25,958	—	348
5. Printing Office ..	32,399	23,804	—	8,595
6. Native Affairs ..	3,733	4,073	340	—
7. Political Administration ..	135,781	130,452	—	5,329
8. Ashanti and N. T. Judiciary ..	2,129	2,613	484	—
9. Treasury	29,720	31,398	1,678	—
10. Audit Department	9,685	11,129	1,444	—
11. Customs	62,510	58,837	—	3,673
12. Customs Preventive Service ..	13,071	21,090	8,019	—
13. Marine	4,174	5,568	1,394	—
14. Railways	428,277	397,020	—	31,257
15. Posts and Telegraphs	99,357	104,695	5,338	—
16. Medical Department	121,904	122,813	909	—
17. Sanitation	107,138	92,580	—	14,558
18. Medical Research ..	—	6,435	6,435	—
19. Veterinary ..	11,340	10,158	—	1,182
20. Education	92,098	100,074	7,976	—
21. Agriculture ..	55,581	52,555	—	3,026
22. Forestry	22,796	19,242	—	3,554
23 Mines	4,757	4,129	—	628
24. Geological Survey	11,380	9,672	—	1,708
25. Gold Coast Regiment	107,614	88,564	—	19,050
26. Volunteers ..	1,170	715	—	455
27. Police	119,196	113,383	—	5,813
28. Prisons	52,703	44,600	—	8,103
29. Public Cemeteries	2,895	3,132	237	—
30. Survey Department	67,195	51,948	—	15,247
31. Northern Territories Constabulary	20,925	20,042	—	883

Head of Expenditure.	1921–22.	1922–23.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
32. Miscellaneous Service	99,279	98,724	—	555
33. Pensions and Gratuities ..	68,874	87,678	18,804	—
34. Public Debt Charges	382,865	382,452	—	413
35. Public Works Dept.	193,397	171,801	—	21,596
36. Public Works Annually Recurrent ..	333,313	190,877	—	142,436
37. Motor Trans. Dept.	—	28,482	28,482	—
38. Public Works Extraordinary ..	294,635	300,823	6,188	—
39. Railways—Capital Improvements	150,721	67,939	—	82,782
40. Posts and Telegraphs Extraordinary ..	76,811	7,743	—	69,068
41. Special Works ..	315	—	—	315
42. War expenses ..	22	—	—	22
	3,285,290	2,934,994	90,597	440,893

The yearly revenue and expenditure for the period 1915 to 1922–23 is shown below :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1915	1,456,130	1,627,015
1916	1,835,989	1,465,946
1917	1,624,124	1,424,279
1918	1,298,674	1,369,486
1919	2,601,360	1,781,170
1920	3,721,772	2,856,347
1921–22	3,016,520	3,285,290
1922–23	3,357,196	2,934,994

Loans Works Statement.

The expenditure on works, begun but not completed out of the Loans raised up to 1910, has been charged to Surplus Balance since these Loans were exhausted in 1916.

The appended statement shows particulars of this expenditure.

	Provided out of Loan Funds.	Provided out of Revenue (Surplus Funds).	Total Expenditure to end of 1921–22.
	£	£	£
Seccondee-Coomassie Railway ..	1,812,556	—	1,812,556
Accra-Mangoase Railway.. ..	300,000	95,264	395,264
Tarquah-Prestea-Broomassie Railway	135,000	26,837	161,837
Accra Harbour Works	158,000	139,377	297,377
Seccondee Harbour Works ..	168,312	98,200	266,512
Accra Water Works	200,000	58,253	258,253
Seccondee Water Works	156,817	55,301	212,118
Tafo-Coomassie Railway Extension	2,099,539	—	2,099,539
Seccondee-Coomassie Railway Deviations	1,105,790	—	1,105,790
Railway Topographical Survey ..	80,124	—	80,124
Harbour Survey	38,106	—	38,106
Takoradi Harbour Construction	360,407	—	360,407
Accra Harbour Improvements ..	74,364	—	74,364
Central Province Railway Survey	3,396	—	3,396
	6,692,411	473,232	7,165,643

Assets and Liabilities.

The excess of Assets over Liabilities on the 1st April, 1922, was £1,979,584, but of this amount £500,000 was transferred, during the year, to a Special Reserve Fund leaving £1,479,584. The excess of Assets over Liabilities on the 31st March, 1923, was £1,901,786, the difference £422,202 is the excess of Revenue over Expenditure.

On the 1st April, 1922, the amount of the Public Debt was £7,319,118 and at 31st March, 1923, it stood at £7,299,118, a repayment of £20,000 having been made to the Imperial Government during the year.

The Sinking Fund for the amortization of the funded portion of the Public Debt was increased during the year by £53,440, made up of £31,630 from general revenue and £21,810 from interest on investments. The amount standing to the credit of the Fund on the 31st March, 1922, was £490,726.

Excluding the investments on account of the Sinking Fund, the investments held by Government on the 31st March, 1922, amounted to £857,575.

An "Investments Depreciation Fund" has been formed to meet a possible loss on certain of the above investments owing to the fall in prices. The amount standing to the credit of the Fund at the 31st March, was £75,000.

Stamps.

The receipts and issues of the postage stamps in the custody of the Vault Committee during the year were as under :—

Balance on 1st April, 1922	£441	12	0
Receipts during the year	56,804	0	0
	57,245	12	0
Issues during the year	£57,245	12	0

Currency.

Gold and Silver Coin.—No accurate estimate can be made of the amount of Gold and Silver (Imperial and West African) Coin in circulation. On the basis of the recorded imports and exports of coin from 1883 to date, there was in the Colony on the 31st March, 1922, £6,765,060 of these coins. Of this amount, however, it is probable that as much as £3,000,000 to £3,500,000 during this period has been melted down for ornaments or buried, and the where abouts lost to the present generation or has been exported over the land frontiers.

The amount of Gold and Silver Coin in circulation may, therefore, be roughly estimated at £3,265,000 to £3,765,000 on the 31st March, 1922.

Paper Currency.—On the 31st March, notes to the value of £1,078,631 were in circulation as follows :—

£5	notes	£5,710
20s.	"	745,353
10s.	"	160,987
2s.	"	19,238
1s.	"	48,549
		£979,837

"Mixed Metal" or "Alloy Coins."—There were £2,500,000 of this coinage in circulation on the 31st March in denominations of 2s., 1s., 6d. and 3d.

Nickel Bronze Coin.—The denominations of these coins are 1d., ½d. and $\frac{1}{10}$d. and on the 31st March, 1922, £33,906 were in circulation.

Banking.

The usual Government accounts at various branches of the Bank of British West Africa and the Colonial Bank were maintained during the year.

The Bank of British West Africa, which commenced business in Accra on the 1st January, 1897, has since opened branches at Axim, Seccondee, Tarquah, Coomassie, Cape Coast, Saltpond, Winnebah, Bekwai, Koforidua, Nsawam, and Dunkwa, and agencies at Obuasi, Prestea and Half Assinie.

The Colonial Bank, established in Accra on the 24th February, 1917, has now branches at Seccondee, Winnebah, Coomassie, Koforidua, and Nsawam.

A Government Savings Bank conducted by the Treasury was established in 1888. The business was transferred to the Post Office in 1905, and is rapidly increasing. The amount standing to the credit of depositors on 31st March, 1923, was £52,423.

Penny banks in connection with the Post Office have also been established in the principal Government Schools.

Municipal Bodies.

Town Councils are established at Accra, Cape Coast, and Seccondee. The following table shows their Revenue and Expenditure for the past six years:—

	1916.		1917.		1918.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Accra ..	13,848	13,403	13,986	15,766	13,454	13,251
Seccondee ..	5,690	5,324	5,923	5,564	6,180	6,089
Cape Coast	4,521	4,223	4,137	4,538	4,346	3,649

	1919.		1920.		1921	
Accra ..	14,046	13,963	18,486 (*a*)	16,603	22,512 (*d*)	23,194
Seccondee	5,981	6,147	8,091 (*b*)	8,002	9,356 (*e*)	9,586
Cape Coast	4,396	3,935	6,752 (*c*)	6,068	7,170 (*f*)	7,000

(*a*) includes grant-in-aid of £7,000 from Government.
(*b*) ,, ,, £3,500 ,, ,,
(*c*) ,, ,, £4,000 ,, ,,
(*d*) ,, ,, £7,000 ,, ,,
(*e*) ,, ,, £4,250 ,, ,,
(*f*) ,, ,, £4,250 ,, ,,

III.—TRADE.

Imports.

The total value of imports during the year 1922 amounted to £7,900,000 as compared with £7,660,000 in 1921, an increase of three per cent. There was, however, a decrease of £780,000 in the value of Government stores imported in 1922, the general increase in imports exclusive of such stores being over eighteen per cent, despite the fact that values had a downward tendency during the year under review.

The following table shows the value of imports for 1921 and 1922 arranged on a tariff basis :—

	1921.	1922.	Increase.	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
1. Commercial.				
Ad-valorem	2,050,497	2,282,901	232,404	—
Specific :—Other than Wines, Spirits and Malts ..	1,055,733	1,366,803	311,070	—
Do. Wines, Spirits and Malts ..	401,881	418,300	16,419	—
Free Goods	1,865,676	2,284,389	418,713	—
2. Government Stores	2,068,752	1,289,330	—	779,422
Parcels Post ..	218,785	258,816	40,031	—
	*7,661,324	*7,900,539	1,018,637	779,422
	—	—	779,422	—
	Net Increase ..		239,215	

*Exclusive of expenses on Specie.

Government retrenchment and falling prices were the two causes of the reduction in the value of Government stores. It will be seen that there were increases under all the other tariff heads, and these increases were in respect of volume as well as value.

The contributions of specific and ad-valorem duties to aggregate receipts is shown hereunder, together with the duty derived from goods imported by parcels post. The percentage that revenue collected under each head, bears to the total import revenue, is also given.

Heads of Revenue.	Duties Collected.		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of total import duty collected in 1922.
	1921.	1922.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Specific, Other	204,512 18 5	385,086 0 9	181,920 18 4	1,347 16 0	29·63
do. Wines, Spirits, and Malts	302,382 0 8	482,727 15 5	180,345 14 9	—	37·15
Ad-valorem	343,784 8 8	383,218 15 9	58,680 4 4	19,245 17 3	29·49
Post, Parcels	40,410 15 3	48,453 17 7	8,043 2 4	—	3·73
Aggregate Receipts ..	891,090 3 0	1,299,486 9 6	428,989 19 9	20,593 13 3	100%

The increased yield of the import duties on alcoholic liquors was partly due to the increased rates of duty on spirits and partly to the greater quantity imported. Large importations of tobacco and sugar, made those articles chiefly responsible for the increase under the revenue head " Specific, Other."

The following table shows the main increases in the importation of goods subject to specific duty as compared with corresponding figures for 1921.

Articles.	Denomination.	Increase in Quantity.
Bread and Biscuits	lbs.	461,993
Candles	lbs.	795,015
Cordage	cwts.	3,753
Fish, Salted and Cured	lbs.	398,923
Flour	lbs.	3,034,411
Oils, Illuminating	Gallons	297,837
Oils, Motor Spirits	Gallons	69,551
Rice	lbs.	3,218,505
Salt	lbs.	8,298,863
Soap	Cwts.	1,691
Spirits, Gin O.K.	Gallons	175,059
Sugar	lbs.	4,305,754
Tobacco Manufactured, Cigarettes	Nos.	99,769,409
Tobacco, Unmanufactured ..	lbs.	1,190,923

During 1922 falling prices, with a consequent increasing demand, induced merchants to replenish their depleted stocks. Flour, fish, soap, and mineral oil were distinctly cheaper in 1922 than in 1921, and could be imported at prices within the means of a larger section of the community.

Better prices for domestic exports, principally Cocoa, stimulated the local demand for luxury articles. Dutch gin is firmly established in favour on the Gold Coast, and the admission of such gin, when of good quality, led to the importation and consumption of gin in preference to other spirits. The *per capita* consumption of spirits, based on importation figures for 1922, is less than two reputed quarts per annum in the area where spirits are allowed to be sold.

Although the consumption of imported tobacco of all kinds does not appear to be increasing, it is evident that cigarettes are gaining in popularity at the expense of unmanufactured tobacco.

The following table gives the decreases during the year 1922 in the principal classes of imported goods subject to specific duty :—

Articles.	Denomination.	Decrease in Quantity.
Building Materials—Cement and Lime	cwts.	100,783
Cartridges-Filled for Rifles and Guns	Nos.	270,900
Spirits, Rum	Gallons	2,513
Spirits, Whisky	Gallons	57,029

The reduced imports of cement and lime were the result of a restriction in building. Overstocking during the boom period was the main cause of the decreased importations of cartridges. The decline in the quantity of rum and whisky imported may be attributed as explained above, to the increased importations of gin.

Goods subject to Advalorem Duty.

The articles subject to advalorem duty which showed substantial increases over 1921 were as follows :—

Articles.	Denomination.	Increase in Quantity.	Value.
Blankets		—	£14,828
Cotton Manufactured Piece Goods	lbs.	2,217,001	215,371
Cotton Manufactured—Yarns ..	lbs.	149,064	15,394
Cotton Manufactured—Other Kinds	lbs.	334,093	49,246
Explosives	lbs.	366,440	13,596
Stationery	—	—	21,154
Wearing Apparel (including Boots and Hats)	—	—	18,233

Exceptionally unfavourable trade conditions prevailed during 1921 and the increased imports of the above articles in 1922, which was a period of falling prices, was a necessary and not unexpected phase in the process of trade recovery.

There was a reduction in the value of beads and hardware imported in 1922, but owing to the quantities of these items procured cheaply from Germany and Italy in 1922, it is probable that the volume of trade was greater than in 1921.

Goods Free of Duty.

The following increases were recorded in the importation of goods exempt from duty :—

Articles.	Denomination.	Increase in Quantity.	Value.
			£
Bags and Sacks	Nos.	1,472,927	75,994
Beef and Pork	lbs.	1,369,098	25,006
Cyanide, Borax, Quick-Silver and Zinc Shavings	—	—	17,343
Electric Goods and Apparatus	—	—	35,093
Galvanized Iron Sheets ..	Tons.	2,865	55,963

Increased exports of cocoa account for the greater demand for bags and sacks. The lower landed cost of salted beef and pork during the year, and a more abundant supply of money stimulated consumption of those favourite articles of diet.

The Takoradi Harbour Works and the new Native Hospital were responsible for the increase in imports of electric goods and apparatus. Galvanized iron sheets for roofing purposes are freely purchased when monetary conditions are not stringent. Supplies of cyanide, etc., depend upon the requirements of the gold mining industry.

Decreases in goods free of duty were as follows :—

Articles.	Value.
	£
Motor Cars and Lorries	63,532
Motor Cycles	16,812
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	379,436

Although the cost of motor vehicles showed a downward tendency in comparison with 1921 prices, there was a reduction in the number imported as a result of the re-organization of the Government Motor Transport Department, and because of the unusually large number of such vehicles which were imported for commercial purposes during the abnormal trade year of 1920.

During 1921, railway construction work was actively proceeding and a large portion of the railway plant and rolling stock imported in 1921 to be in readiness when the constructed lines were opened to traffic were not put into use till 1922. Indents for 1922 were thus reduced,

Exports.

The value of exports for the five years 1918 to 1922 is shown in the following table :—

Classes.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
	£	£	£	£	£
Domestic Produce and Manufactures (excluding Bullion)	2,604,803	9,302,060	11,336,046	5,532,113	6,632,349
Foreign Produce and Manufactures	56,764	73,624	76,930	69,789	68,220
Bullion	1,365,000	1,403,760	889,248	855,097	889,204
Specie	446,358	34,731	49,983	485,198	745,627
Total ..	4,472,925	10,814,175	12,352,207	6,942,197	8,335,400

The export trade in 1922 exceeded that of the previous year by nearly £1,400,000; an increase of 20 per cent.

The exports of domestic produce and manufactures, excluding bullion, are in excess of those for the previous year by £1,100,236, and except for the abnormal trade years of 1919 and 1920 constitute a record for the Colony.

During 1922, all of the chief domestic exports were shipped in greater quantities than in 1921. The increases are shewn hereunder :—

Articles.	Denomination.	Increase in Quantity.	Increase in Value.
			£
Cocoa	Tons.	26,110	1,076,676
Copra	Tons.	659	10,763
Diamonds	Carats.	4,474	4,962
Gold and Gold Dust ..	Ozs.	7,494	34,107
Lumber (Native Timber)	Cub. feet.	1,090,806	47,873
Manganese Ore	Tons.	54,084	93,636
Palm Kernels	Tons.	1,504	15,629
Palm Oil	Gallons.	142,917	12,293

Shipments of the staple export of the Colony—cocoa—for the year totalled 159,305 tons, which has been exceeded but once in any previous year. Improved internal transportation has extended the economic zone within which cocoa may be grown and profitably marketed.

1,102 tons of Copra were exported in 1922 as compared with 443 tons in 1921. The exports of palm kernels for the year were 3,155 tons, or double the quantity exported in the previous twelve months.

The manganese ore mine was working very much below capacity in 1921, but during 1922 the output was increased to 61,279 tons. It is capable of considerably greater production when railway and harbour facilities are increased.

The revival of the palm industry indicated by the foregoing figures encourages the deduction that farmers are heeding the advice not to neglect the oil palm tree because cocoa is at present yielding a better return.

A further decrease in the exports of kola nuts has to be recorded. Nigeria is practically the only customer for Gold Coast kola nuts, and the Hausa traders who conduct the purchase and sale of this product allege that the low prices offered them in Nigeria afforded them but little profit on their trade.

Direction of Trade.

The following table shows the trend of the aggregate external trade of the Colony for the last pre-war trade year (1913) and 1922 respectively :—

Countries.	Imports per cent.		Exports per cent.		Aggregate Trade per cent.	
	1913	1922	1913	1922	1913	1922
United Kingdom	69.99	75.76	64.77	42.26	67.26	58.56
British West Africa ..	5.54	5.09	7.42	4.04	6.53	4.55
Other Parts of the British Empire	.21	.19	—	.05	.1	.11
Total British Empire ..	75.74	81.04	72.19	46.35	73.89	63.22
United States of America ..	5.09	8.86	1.86	25.61	3.4	17.49
France	.94	1.24	8.39	6.88	4.84	4.14
Germany	7.85	2.92	16.57	12.88	12.41	8.02
Other Foreign Countries ..	10.38	5.94	.99	8.28	5.46	7.13
Total Foreign Countries	24.26	18.96	27.81	53.65	26.11	36.78

In 1922, nearly two-thirds of the overseas trade of the Colony were transacted with one part or another of the British Empire, the mother country appropriating the major portion of such trade. In the trade year preceding the war (1913) trade with the British Empire was carried on to the extent of 73.89 of the aggregate trade of the Colony, as against 63.22 per cent last year.

In 1913, the balance of the Colony's trade carried on with foreign countries was 26.11, of which Germany had nearly one-half, viz., 12.41. During 1922, the United States of America was the foreign country with which the greatest amount of trade was done, viz., 17.49 per cent the total foreign trade being 36.78 per cent of the aggregate trade.

A larger percentage of imported goods were obtained from the United Kingdom during 1922 than were secured from the same source in 1913, but the export trade to Britain fell from 72.19 per cent of the total export trade in 1913 to 46.35 per cent of such trade in 1922, while during the same trade periods foreign countries increased their hold on the export trade from 27.81 per cent to 53.65 per cent of the total.

Ports and Shipping.

Port.	Total values.		Volume of Trade.
	Imports.	Exports.	
	£	£	£
Accra	2,910,590	3,175,787	6,086,377
Seccondee	3,398,842	3,193,635	6,592,477
Winnebah	275,916	697,438	973,354
Cape Coast	285,459	354,868	640,327
Addah	201,065	132,457	333,522
Saltpond	207,943	345,266	553,209
Quittah	186,175	81,244	267,419
Axim	100,271	225,785	326,056
Half Assinie	45,050	35,460	80,510
Parcels Post	258,816	—	258,816
Total	* 7,870,127	8,241,940	16,112,067

*Including expenses on Specie.

Nationality.	Entered.				Totals.		Percentage of total tonnage entered.
	Steam Vessels.		Sailing Vessels.				
	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.	
British ..	317	902,512	—	—	317	902,512	64.81
French ..	60	158,418	—	—	60	158,418	11.38
American ..	28	97,167	1	590	29	97,757	7.02
Dutch ..	54	85,123	—	—	54	85,123	6.11
Norwegian ..	15	17,832	—	—	15	17,832	1.28
German ..	51	83,494	—	—	51	83,494	6.0
Danish ..	14	16,854	—	—	14	16,854	1.21
Belgian ..	1	2,602	—	—	1	2,602	.19
Italian ..	5	12,245	—	—	5	12,245	.88
Swedish ..	9	11,640	—	—	9	11,640	.84
Portuguese ..	1	3,648	1	315	2	3,963	.28
Total ..	555	1,391,535	2	905	557	1,392,440	100%

Nationality.	Cleared.				Totals.		Percentage of total tonnage cleared.
	Steam Vessels.		Sailing Vessels.				
	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.	
British ..	315	895,365	—	—	315	895,365	64·73
French ..	59	155,332	—	—	59	155,332	11·23
American ..	27	94,055	1	590	28	94,645	6·84
Danish ..	15	18,049	—	—	15	18,049	1·3
Norwegian ..	14	15,674	—	—	14	15,674	1·13
German ..	53	86,578	—	—	53	86,578	6·26
Dutch ..	55	87,906	—	—	55	87,906	6·36
Italian ..	5	12,344	—	—	5	12,344	·89
Swedish ..	9	10,740	—	—	9	10,740	·78
Portuguese ..	1	3,648	1	315	2	3,963	·29
Belgian ..	1	2,602	—	—	1	2,602	·19
Total ..	554	1,382,293	2	905	556	1,383,198	100%

IV.—LEGISLATION, 1922.

GOLD COAST.

During the year 1922, thirty-six Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council, of which the following are those of more general interest :—

No. 1 of 1922. The British Judgments Ordinance, 1922, is complementary to Part II. of the Administration of Justice Act, 1920, of the Imperial Parliament (10 and 11 Geo. V., Ch. 81).

Section 6 empowers the Governor in Council to extend the application of the Ordinance to judgments of the Superior Courts of other parts of the British Empire and of British mandatory Spheres in cases where the legislatures of such parts or spheres have made reciprocal provisions for the enforcement therein of judgments of the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony.

No. 3 of 1922. The General Loan and Inscribed Stock Ordinance, 1922, repeals the pre-existing General Loan and Inscribed Stock Ordinance (Ch. 112), and substitutes therefor the new provisions which have been laid down uniformly for Crown Colonies by the Secretary of State.

No. 5 of 1922. The European Officers Pensions Ordinance, 1922, legalizes the new pensions scheme for European Officers which has recently been laid down uniformly for British West Africa by the Secretary of State.

No. 8 of 1922. The Kola Nuts Export Duty (Repeal) Ordinance, 1922, abolishes the export duty on kola nuts.

No. 9 of 1922. The Survey Ordinance, 1922, replaces the pre-existing Survey Ordinance (Ch. 88), and substitutes an enactment more adapted to modern needs.

Section 4 prohibits persons other than Official or Licensed Surveyors from certifying plans.

Sections 10, 11, and 12 provide for the registration of Licensed Surveyors and for the maintenance of an official record of their services and conduct.

Sections 14 and 15 provide for the official supervision of the work of Licensed Surveyors.

Most of the remaining sections of the Ordinance tally in substance with the corresponding sections of the pre-existing Survey Ordinance.

No. 22 of 1922. The Palm Kernel Export Duty (Repeal) Ordinance, 1922, abolishes the export duty on palm kernels.

No. 24 of 1922. The Prevention of Crimes Ordinance, 1922. The principal purport of this Ordinance is to introduce the system whereby certain convicts due for discharge from prison under the mark system are released, not absolutely, but on licence. The conditions regulating the operation of the licences are set forth in the form of licence appearing in the Schedule to the Ordinance and also in sections 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the Ordinance. The definition of the term "convict" in section 2 limits the operation of the system to male prisoners convicted of offences against property or proprietary rights.

Section 8 supplies the machinery for dealing with persons sentenced under section 82 of the Criminal Code to police supervision.

Sections 9, 10, and 13 strengthen the powers of the police in dealing with criminals and crimes and in preventing crimes.

Section 14 removes certain restrictions which at present exist under the Criminal Code (but not in English law) limiting the right of putting the Court in possession of a prisoner's previous criminal antecedents.

The Ordinance, *inter alia*, adapts for the Colony certain of the provisions of the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871, of the Imperial Parliament (34 and 35 Vict., Ch. 112).

No. 27 of 1922. The Concessions Amendment Ordinance, 1922. The purport of this Ordinance is to avoid concessions which have not been filed in the Concession Court within six months of their date or which have not thereafter been proceeded with to certification as valid within two years from their date: the Governor being given a discretionary power to extend the latter period where sufficient reasons for the delay are made out to his satisfaction.

No. 28 of 1922. The Girl Guides (Incorporated) Ordinance, 1922. This Ordinance makes statutory provisions for the more assured exercise of the activities of the Girl Guides (Incorporated) in the Colony, and also guards against certain abuses which might possibly arise in connection therewith.

Section 3 prohibits the unauthorised public use of the uniform and other equipment of the Association.

Section 4 prohibits Girl Guides from enforcing or exercising authority otherwise than as authorised by bye-laws or Orders of the Association.

Section 5 prohibits the unauthorised organization of any body improperly passing themselves off as Girl Guides or as otherwise associated with the Girl Guides (Incorporated).

No. 29 of 1922. The Sales by Auction Ordinance, 1922. This Ordinance repeals the pre-existing Sales by Auction Ordinance (Chapter 159), an old enactment of 1878, and re-enacts it in an improved form and with certain minor modifications. The principal modifications are as follows :—

(1) The Inspector-General of Police is constituted the licensing authority in place of the Comptroller of Customs :

(2) An Auctioneer's licence is made by section 5 to be valid throughout the Colony, and not, as has hitherto been the case, valid in one Province only :

(3) The licence fees are fixed at £20 for a yearly licence, and £12 for a half-yearly licence : and

(4) The distinction between licences with privilege of agents and licences without privilege of agents is done away with

The Ordinance carries out certain recommendations made by a local Committee on municipal affairs.

No. 30 of 1922. The Bremen Mission Ordinance, 1922, makes with respect to the property and to the missionary and educational activities of the Bremen Mission a provision similar to that already made in respect of the Basel Mission by Chapter 69 of the Gold Coast Ordinances, in accordance with Article 438 of the Treaty of Versailles.

No. 31 of 1922. The Public Officers Pensions Ordinance, 1922, is complementary to the European Officers Pensions Ordinance, 1922 (*ubi supra*, No. 5 of 1922), and legalizes the new pensions scheme for African Officers which has recently been laid down uniformly for British West Africa by the Secretary of State.

ASHANTI.

Ten Ordinances were enacted with respect to Ashanti in 1922, several of which were enacted for the purpose of applying to Ashanti various Ordinances of the Gold Coast Colony.

No. 6 of 1922. The Chief Esubonten (Detention and Deportation) Ordinance, 1922, provides for the deportation from Ashanti of Kobina-Esubonten, one of the delinquents concerned in the desecration of the Golden Stool of Ashanti which took place in 1921.

No. 9 of 1922. The Ashanti Concessions Amendment Ordinance, 1922, imports into Ashanti the provisions of sections 21, 22, and 23 of the Concessions Ordinance (Ch. 87) of the Gold Coast Colony; the object of which is to prevent excessive areas of land being held under the Concessions Ordinance in a single interest.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

Four Ordinances were enacted with respect to the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast in 1922, three of which were enacted for the purpose of applying to the Protectorate various Ordinances of the Gold Coast Colony.

None, however, are such as to call for special comment.

V.—AGRICULTURE.

Cocoa.

This continues to be the principal revenue producing crop of the Colony.

The following table shows the quantity exported annually, and the value, during the last ten years:—

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Per ton.
1913	50,554	£2,489,218	£49·43
1914	52,888	2,193,749	41·47
1915	77,278	3,651,341	47·24
1916	72,123	3,846,090	53·32
1917	90,964	3,146,851	34·60
1918	66,343	1,796,985	27·08
1919	176,155	8,278,166	46·99
1920	124,773	10,056,298	80·59
1921	133,195	4,764,067	35·77
1922–23	176,245	6,445,384	36·57

The increase in tonnage shipped for the year 1922–23 as compared with the year 1921 is 43,050 tons; and as the actual yield of farms for the year 1922–23 was slightly under that for 1921, this would appear to indicate that new areas are being brought under cultivation in those districts opened up by the extension of the railway system.

The figure given for 1922–23 is for the period 1st April, 1922, to 31st March, 1923. Previous figures are for calendar years.

Of the total quantity exported during the year 1922–1923, the percentage contributed by each Province is as under. A comparison with similar figures for 1921 is given :—

	1922–23.	1921.
Eastern Province	51.65	48.92
Central Province	19.30	18.83
Western Province (including Ashanti)	29.05	32.25

Copra.

There was a large increase in the shipments of Copra during the year. Export figures for the last three years are :—

1920	427 tons.
1921	443 ,,
1922–23	1,694 ,,

Three large Communal Coconut Plantations have been established along the littoral, one in each Province, with a view to developing this industry and to encourage the natives to take it up.

Palm Oil and Kernels.

There was a slight increase in the export of palm oil and kernels which in 1921 had almost reached vanishing point. Below are the figures for the last five years :—

	Palm Oil.	Palm Kernels.
1918	670,867 gallons.	8.933 tons.
1919	938,595 ,,	9.892 ,,
1920	629,612 ,,	7.664 ,,
1921	67,447 ,,	1.650 ,,
1922–23	298,979 ,,	3.039 ,,

There are large areas in which this valuable product is allowed to go to waste annually, owing to the nuts not being collected. By installing power factories this waste could to a great extent be averted, and would be a means of increasing production. A company operating in the Colony, on whose concession a power factory is established, report a large increase in their production.

Kola Nuts.

The following are the export figures for this product for the past three years :—

1920	16,203,851 lbs.
1921	13,693,412 ,,
1922–23	12,825,127 ,,

It will be observed that the shipments for the last two years show a considerable falling off, and this is most probably due to a smaller demand for the commodity from Nigeria, whither most of it is consigned.

Rubber.

Owing to the low prices ruling for this product the native industry has been practically abandoned. For the same reason the European plantation companies have all suspended operations.

Shea Butter.

Preliminary work has been undertaken to stimulate production in the interior, where the trees are numerous ; and a large trade awaits development when transport facilities are available.

Groundnuts.

Development of this crop is being encouraged in the Shea Butter area to which it is so eminently suited.

Miscellaneous.

A small power factory is being erected in Appolonia, Western Province, where rice-growing has extended and gives promise of still further progress.

There is no progress to report on the production of Sugar-cane.

The usual food crops have been more abundant than in some previous years.

VI.—.VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The Headquarters of the Veterinary Department are at Tamale, in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast. The Department employs three Veterinary Officers and two Inspectors of Live-Stock. The African Staff consists of three Dispensers and 34 Cattle Guards. A Veterinary School for the training of Veterinary Assistants is established at Tamale and is a branch of the Department. It is in charge of an Indian Veterinary Graduate who is the Headmaster of the School. A Veterinary Officer and an Inspector of Live-Stock also lecture on their respective subjects to the students, the former lecturing for two hours and the latter for three hours daily. Students enter on a three years course of training, and when qualified pass out as graduates of the Gold Coast Veterinary School and are employed by the Government.

The chief work of the Veterinary Department falls under the following headings :—

(*a*) To guard the indigenous stock against outbreaks of contagious and infectious disease.

(*b*) To suppress outbreaks of contagious and infectious disease whenever they occur thus preventing their spread.

(*c*) To spread practical knowledge of Veterinary and Zootechnic subjects amongst the indigenous people.

(*d*) To improve indigenous breeds of live-stock.

All the above purposes are the work of the Veterinary Department for the primary object of increasing the wealth and number of stock of the protected peoples.

Other works carried out are :—

(*e*) Scientific researches into diseases of live-stock.
(*f*) Treatment of domestic animals at Dispensaries.
(*g*) Researches dealing with the feeding of live-stock.
(*h*) Researches regarding the propagation of stud animals.

The chief work carried out by the staff for the year was in touring the country on the watch for outbreaks of animal disease and protecting the live-stock industry, and also spreading practical knowledge of veterinary and zootechnic subjects by simple lectures and demonstrations to the primitive breeders.

The Live-Stock Census of the country is as follows :—

Horses.	Asses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.	Camels.	Ostriches.
3,050	9,130	—	80,888	315,538	14,833	—	—

Live-Stock Trade and Products.

The cattle trade is chiefly in the hands of the natives, but numbers of Syrians, Greeks, and Frenchmen were employed in trading in live-stock.

There are four Quarantine Stations on the frontier for imported live-stock, the period of quarantine for cattle is nine days; for other stock, one day.

43,676 cattle, 24,524 sheep and goats, 232 horses, 6,759 donkeys, passed through the quarantine pens during the year.

The exact amount of meat sold in the different markets is not known, but it can be safely be said that 4,300,000 lbs. of beef, 1,300,000 lbs. of mutton and goat flesh, 10,000 lbs. of pork, and 500,000l bs. of poultry flesh were available for consumption.

The trade in hides and skins at the Coomassie market shows a slight increase over that done for the last year; it is as follows :— Cow hides, 3,660; Sheep skins, 2,321; Goat skins, 1,778.

Zootechnics.

A Short-horn and Hereford Bull are stationed at Tamale; so far twelve half-bred calves have been sired by them.

Fifty-two pure-bred Buff Orpington fowls have been issued to the Northern Territories, and 40 to Ashanti. Breeding experiments are being conducted with Rhode Island Reds, Plymouth Rocks, and Light Sussex breeds of poultry.

The known descendants of the Middle White Boar imported in 1921 now number 130; besides this number, there are many of his half-bred progeny which were sold in Ashanti, breeding in the Ashanti forest, of which no record is known.

Some experiments were conducted with Indian gram, sunflower, and some Indian oil seeds, with success that warrants further trial.

VII.—EDUCATION.

Education in the Gold Coast is chiefly in the hands of the Government and the following Missionary Societies:—

The African Methodist Episcopal Zionist Mission.
The Church of England (S.P.G.), The Roman Catholic,
The Scottish and the Wesleyan Missions.

The Scottish Mission came to the Colony in 1918 to take over the work of the Basel Mission, as the European Missionaries of this Society were deported during the Great War. For a time Government took entire control of the former Basel Mission Schools, and it was not until the year 1920 that the Scottish Mission were in a position to take over the entire control and financial responsibility of the former Basel Mission Educational work.

The Bremen Mission was formerly established in this Colony beyond the Volta River, but, as in the case of the Basel Mission, the European personnel of this Mission had to leave this Colony during the war. Since their departure the educational work of this Mission has been entirely controlled and financed by Government, but at the time of writing arrangements are being made for the Scottish Mission to take over temporarily the educational and ecclesiastical work of the former Bremen Mission.

In addition to the former Bremen Mission Schools at present under the control of Government, there are 20 Government Primary Schools established with an enrolment of 4,642 boys and 839 girls, with a total average attendance of 4,024. Four of these schools are in the Western Province, three in the Central Province, five in the Eastern Province, four in Ashanti, and four in the Northern Territories. These schools are entirely supported and equipped from Government funds, and the total staff of teachers in them is 153, nearly all of whom hold local teachers' certificates. The staff at these schools is entirely native with the exception of the Headmistress at the Government Girls' School, Accra.

The Mission Schools are of two kinds, viz.—Assisted and Non-Assisted. The former schools have qualified under the Education Ordinance and Rules for Government assistance and annually receive grants-in-aid for general efficiency based on the average attendance. The number of these schools in the Colony and Ashanti is at present 213. There are no assisted schools as yet in the Northern Territories. The Non-Assisted Schools are usually small schools which have not, as yet, qualified for Government inspection, though there are, in addition, a few large schools which have not yet been placed on the "Assisted List." The number of Non-Assisted Schools is roughly computed to be about 400, but no accurate statistics are available in respect of some of these schools.

The African Methodist Episcopal Zionist Mission has three schools in the Central Province, three in the Trans-Volta District and one in Ashanti. The Scottish Mission has 11 schools in the Central Province, 62 in the Eastern Province, seven in the Trans-Volta District and 13 in Ashanti. The Schools of the former Bremen Mission are all in the Trans-Volta District. The Church of England has three schools in the Western Province, a Secondary School at Cape Coast in the Central Province, one school in the Eastern Province, and two schools in Ashanti. The Roman Catholic schools are as follows :—Nine in the Western Province, 11 in the Central Province, 10 in the Trans-Volta District, and four in Ashanti. The Wesleyan Mission has eight schools in the Western Province, 16 in the Central Province, 16 in the Eastern Province, and five in Ashanti.

In all of these schools, as well as in the Government Primary Schools, some form of manual work is taken. In the schools in the interior this usually takes the form of agricultural work, and gardens are attached to most of the schools. Prizes have been offered annually for the best school gardens. Instruction is given in woodwork in the Government schools at Accra, Cape Coast and Coomassie, and bookbinding, printing, carpentry, netting, weaving, and basket-making are taught in some of the Mission schools.

In the Assisted schools there are 28,711 children on the roll of whom 5,073 are girls. The average attendance at these schools is 24,021.

The total enrolment and average attendance at the Government and Assisted schools is 33,353 and 28,045 respectively. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 31,089 and 26,115.

The amount awarded as grants-in-aid in respect of these schools was £27,371 4s. 2d., as compared with £25,921 0s. 11d. in the previous year, an increase of £1,450 3s. 3d.

The following table shows the number of Government and Assisted Schools, with number on roll, average attendance, and amounts of grants awarded in 1922 :—

Denomination.	Number of Schools.	On Roll.	Average Attendance.	Grant-in-Aid.	Remarks.
				£ s. d.	
A.M.E. Zion Mission ..	7	1,132	965	1,146 14 7	
Scottish Mission	93	10,182	8,778	11,182 6 4	
Former Bremen Mission ..	23	2,411	2,170	0 0 0	Expenses temporarily defrayed by Government.
Church of England S.P.G. Mission	6	853	722	935 18 2	
Government	20	4,642	4,024	0 0 0	Expenses defrayed by Government.

Denomination.	Number of Schools.	On Roll.	Average Attendance.	Grant-in-Aid.	Remarks.
Roman Catholic Mission ..	34	4,012	3,200	4,542 0 9	
Wesleyan Mission	48	9,191	7,407	8,956 1 4	
S.P.G. Grammar School, Secondary, Cape Coast ..	1	78	70	196 15 0	
Accra Royal School ..	1	852	709	411 8 0	
Total	233	33,353	28,045	27,371 4	

There are at present only two centres at which students are trained to be teachers, viz., the Government Training College at Accra and the Scottish Mission Seminary at Akropong. The Government Training College, Accra, was opened in August, 1909, and students for this college are received from the Government and Assisted schools. The staff at present consists of an acting principal with four European masters, one of whom is housemaster, and three African teachers.

At the Training College during 1922 there were 110 students in residence. At the Scottish Mission Seminary, Akropong, there were about 90 students in residence and the staff consisted of three Europeans and two African Assistants. In the annual examination these students competed very successfully with the students at the Training College at Accra, and the foremost place in the highest examination was obtained by a student from the Akropong Seminary.

The Wesleyan Mission is now building a College at Coomassie for the training of their Mission teachers.

One of the most important educational establishments in the Colony is the Technical School at Accra. This school was opened in 1909, and from year to year improvements and gradual extensions have taken place, so that to-day its premises are very satisfactory and large enough for the present number of pupils in residence, viz., 84. But the demand for admission to this school, the only one of its kind in the Colony, is very great and only a very small percentage of the applicants can be admitted. The present staff at this school consists of a Principal, four European masters (one of whom is housemaster) and four African teachers. Two of the masters and two teachers are engaged in the wood-work department and the other two masters and teachers in the metal-work department.

Trade Schools.

Four of these schools were opened during the year. The first to be opened was that at Yendi in February, followed by that at Kibbi in March, and Assuantsi and Mampong in July. The necessary temporary buildings were very satisfactorily erected by the Omanhene and their people with the assistance of Political Officers, whilst the construction of future buildings, temporary and permanent, rests now with the staff and pupils.

At present there are 94 pupils in residence at these schools: 34 being trained for woodwork, 21 for masonry, 20 for agriculture and 19 for metalwork. Each school is in charge of a European Headmaster and he is assisted by literary, woodwork, and masonry instructors, while agricultural instructors are supplied by the Agricultural Department either as part-time or whole-time instructors. These schools are organized entirely on Boy Scout lines. The purpose of the schools is the turning out of intelligent artisans: but the foundation is one of training and development of character and responsibility in the individual.

The S.P.G. Grammar School is still the only Secondary School on the Assisted List.

The Educationists' Committee of 1922 has been very busy this year in preparing the report for the proposed Government Secondary School at Achimota. The plans of the buildings have now been very carefully prepared and the sites are being plotted out.

The year under review cannot but be regarded as one of all-round progress from an educational standpoint. Schemes which a year ago were under consideration have now been applied, and Rules which were amended in the previous year are now in force. These are having a very salutary effect on the schools.

A great impetus has been given to the encouragement of recreation in the schools by the formation of the Accra Schools' Football League. Similar Leagues are now being formed in other places and school matches are being regularly played. Hockey has been introduced at the Government Training College and Government Girls' School, Accra, and is likely to prove a very popular game.

Boy Scout principles are observed in many of the schools and the movement is making great strides in the country. Teachers and pupils alike, in schools where Boy Scout principles have been introduced, are most enthusiastic. The girls, too, are now much more keen on games and are beginning to realise that "school" is not merely a place for book-learning.

VIII.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals and Asylums.

During the year 2,928 Europeans and 68,275 Africans were treated in the Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Colony as compared with 2,821 and 54,621 respectively in the previous year.

The number of patients admitted into the Accra Lunatic Asylum during the year was 84 males and 11 females. The number discharged was 34 males and four females. The daily average number of inmates was 165.7 as compared with 135.68 in 1921. There were 35 deaths—28 males and seven females.

IX.—POLICE.

The authorised Establishment of the Force in the Colony and Ashanti on the 31st March, 1923, was 1,541 composed as follows :—

General Police	486
Escort Police	833
Marine Police	34
Recruits..	79
Disciplinary Staff, etc.	65
Band	28
Band Learners	16
	1,541

In the British Mandated Area of Togoland, the Police Force consists of one Assistant Commissioner of Police, (seconded from the Gold Coast Police) two Superintendents, one Assistant Superintendent, three Sergeants, four Corporals, 50 Constables, four Recruits.

2. Captain F. Douris, Assistant Commissioner of Police, was awarded the King's Police Medal for valuable political services rendered in connection with the Golden Stool Palaver in Ashanti.

3. The number of recruits enlisted was 238 as compared with 357 in 1921. The casualities in recruits were 40 as compared with 145 in 1921.

General Police.

4. The type of Recruit joining the General Police were mostly young men who had just finished school.

Recruiting in the General Police was well maintained, but the establishment of literates was not complete as only a limited number of men can be trained at a time. The establishment of recruits has always been full.

This division of the Force deals with crime and all its ramifications; it is from its ranks that the plain clothes man is selected for work in the Criminal Investigation Department, which has recently been established,

The Escort Police.

5. This division of the Force is Hausa-speaking and is recruited from time-expired men of the Gold Coast Regiment, and from the men from the North who travel South in search of work. They are the Military element of the Force and are employed on Sentry duty, Escorts of Specie, guarding Banks.

In recent years the status of this recruit has much improved, largely of course owing to improved conditions which have been the result of a Police Committee held in 1919, to consider a scheme for re-organization put up in 1917 by the Inspector-General of Police (the late Mr. E. V. Collins).

The Marine Police.

6. Are recruited chiefly from the fishing classes. Their duty is the prevention of pilferage of cargo between the ship and shore.

The Marine Police are seconded to the Customs Department for duty and are stationed at Accra and Seccondee. A detachment will be established at Winnebah next year.

The Police Band.

7. The Police Band has remained efficient and plays regulary in the town and at the Hospital as well as on many official occasions.

8. The following Ordinances, Regulations, and Orders, became law during the year :—

(*a*) The Police Force Ordinance, 1922 (No. 10 of 1922 came) into force on the 1st July, 1922.

(*b*) Order by the Governor No. 18 of 1922, dated 16th September, 1922, appointed Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners of Police to be Licensing Officers in their Provinces for the issue of Motor Car and Carriage Licences and Driving Licences.

(*c*) Regulation No. 20 of 1922, dated 20th September, 1922.

(*d*) The Prevention of Crimes Ordinance, 1922, (Ordinance No. 24 of 1922) came into force on the 1st January, 1923.

(*e*) The Sales by Auction Ordinance, 1922 (Ordinance No 29 of 1922) to come into force on the 1st January, 1923, and repealing The Sales by Auction Ordinance (Cap. 159.)

9. The revenue from fees for escorting private specie and bullion was £362 3s. 5d. as compared with £242 7s. 8d. in 1921. There was no loss of bullion or specie when under escort. It is worthy of mention that Senior Superintendent Alheri Grumah is in charge of this division, and has a total of 40 years' service in the Regiment and Police to his credit.

10. The following comparative table shows the number of new licences issued for motor vehicles in Accra during the past three years :—

	1920.	1921.	1922–23.
Lorries	586	196	150
Motor Cars	214	84	109
Motor Cycles	101	96	58
Side Cars	14	31	15
Trailers	169	48	93
	1,084	455	425

In Accra 382 new driving licences were issued. The revenue from licences (new and renewals, for motor vehicles and driving licences) issued in Accra, was £4,757 17s. 3d. as compared with £3,993 18s. 6d. in 1921.

11. The following statistics are set out in the form of a comparative table as regards the total number of crimes under the general headings in the Colony, and Ashanti, reported to the Police :—

Classification.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922–1923. (1–4–22–31–3–23)
Offences against Persons	1,890	1,852	2,560	2,317
Offences against property	4,781	4,844	4,802	4,286
Other Offences	7,028	6,455	8,833	7,889
Total	13,699	13,151	16,195	14,492

The Togoland Police dealt with 141 offences against the person, 91 against property, and 217 other offences as compared with 113, 99 and 368 respectively for the nine months in 1921.

Criminal Statistics.

The number of convictions in the Superior Courts of the Colony during 1921 and 1922–3 was as follows :—

	1921.	1922–23.
Offences against the person ..	31	16
Slave-dealing	—	—
Offences against property ..	70	86
Other Offences	78	11
	179	113

There were 30 acquittals in 1922–3 as compared with 80 in 1921.

The number of summary convictions in 1921 and 1922–3 was as follows :—

Offences against the person ..	2,304	1,837
Slave dealing	—	—
Offences against property ..	1,871	2,339
Other Offences	6,198	6,042
	10,373	10,218

There were 5,864 acquittals in 1922–3 as compared with 5,494 in 1921.

Civil Actions.

There were 427 civil actions brought in the Divisional Courts of the Colony during 1922–3.

Court fees and fines collected during 1922–3 amounted to £7,126 6s. 3d. as compared with £9,145 19s. 0d. in the previous year.

The number of writs of Fi: Fa: (*fieri facias*) issued by the Courts for execution during the year was 409, involving an amount of £17,455 7s. 3d. of which £10,614 14s. 7d. was collected. In the previous year there were 405 writs of Fi: Fa: issued involving the sum of £98,312 10s. 11d. The number of writs of Ca Sa: (*Capias Satisfaciendum*) issued during the year was 448 involving an amount of £16,257 1s. 0½d. whereof a sum of £5,136 2s. 6d. was collected. In the previous year there were 901 writs of Ca: Sa: involving an amount of £33,392 19s. 5d.

Prisons.

The following remarks and statistics refer to Prisons in the Colony, Ashanti and the mandated territory of Togoland (information as to Prisons in the Northern Territories being contained in the annual report on the Northern Territories).

The Staff of the Prison Department in 1922-23 consisted of 8 European Officers (an Inspector-General, Deputy Inspector-General, 4 Prison Superintendents and 2 Technical Instructors), one Assistant Prison Superintendent, 290 African Warders of various grades on the establishment, and about 105 Temporary Warders, whilst five matrons attended the female prisoners.

There are in the Colony 14 prisons, in Ashanti six, and in the mandated territory of Togoland two. The Prisons at Accra, Seccondee and Coomassie are in the charge of Prison Superintendents, the others being supervised by District Commissioners. The Seccondee Central Prison is used solely for male prisoners undergoing long sentences, whilst Accra and Coomassie take both long and short-sentence convicts of both sexes, though the majority of females undergoing long sentences are sent to Fort St. Jago, Elmina.

The average daily number of prisoners during 1922-23 was 1649, as compared with 1763 in 1921. Of these 1,001 were distributed amongst the four Central Prisons as under :—

Accra (Ussher Fort and James Fort) ..	372	including 279 long-sentence.
Seccondee Central	360	all long-sentence prisoners.
Cape Coast	57	including 15 long-sentence.
Coomassie	212	including 88 long-sentence.

The total number of persons committed to prison during 1922-23 was 6,142, as compared with 7,052 in 1921. Of the total committals

80 per cent were for penal imprisonment, 6 per cent were for debt and the remaining 14 per cent for safekeeping pending trial. There were 164 females and 16 juveniles received during the year.

There were 6 executions, all at Seccondee.

There were 40 escapes and 9 recaptures, as compared with 74 and 26 respectively in 1921. Sanitary labour including bush-clearing, etc., and involving dispersion in small gangs, was chiefly responsible for the escapes.

Twenty-nine persons died whilst undergoing imprisonment, as compared with 42 in 1921, a verdict of death from natural causes being returned in each case.

The daily average on the sick list was 1.24 per cent.

The cost of the department for the year under review was £42,762 as compared with £49,418 in 1921, the average cost of each prisoner being £26 3s. 1d. On the other hand a sum of £6,924 was received in payment for prison industries, as against a sum of £4,995 in 1921. Rations cost £8,909 being a decrease of £3,341 on the previous year. The continued decrease is accounted for by the development of the prison farms, more particularly the large farm at Coomassie.

The net cost of the department was £35,838 and the net average cost of each prisoner was £21 14s. 7d.

The carpenters', shoemakers' and tailors' shops at Accra and Seccondee were fully occupied; in fact, work was refused on account of the congestion in the shops.

At Seccondee, basket-making and mat-weaving shops were also busy throughout the year.

At Accra, the building of a new prison on the site of the old Ussher Fort made good progress, the work being done entirely by prison labour under supervision of the prison staff. These works afforded ample instruction and practice in brick laying, joinery, shuttering, etc., for a number of prisoners. The prisoners employed in the shops and in the skilled labour connected with the building above-mentioned were long-sentence prisoners.

Short-sentence prisoners were employed mostly under the Sanitary and Public Works Department.

X.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

At the Census taken in 1921 the population of the Gold Coast and its Dependencies was 2,078,043.

The number of Europeans resident in the Colony during the two years 1921 and 1922-23 were :—

	1921.	1922-23.
Officials	768	979
Mercantile	1,556	1,410
Mining	541	521
Missionaries	74	88
	2,939	2,998

Public Health.

The number of births and deaths registered in the 17 Registration Areas during 1922-23 was :—

	1921.	1922-23.
Births	2,963	2,988
Deaths	2,916	3,283
Still-births	153	149

Europeans are included in the above figures.

The number of births recorded during the period under review exceed all previous records, but is still below the actual number of births in the 17 Registration Towns, as birth registration continues to be very unpopular amongst the uneducated classes.

The figure for deaths is approximately accurate as no burial permits are granted without registration.

Pulmonary and Intestinal diseases are again the principal causes of death.

An analysis of the death and invaliding statistics of the European population is appended :—

1922-23.	Number of residents.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Death rate per 1000.	Invaliding rate per 1000.
Officials.. ..	979	6	30	6.12	30.64
Merchants ..	1,410	19	29	13.47	20.56
Mining Companies	521	5	15	9.59	28.79
Missionaries ..	88	1	2	11.36	22.72
Total ..	2,998	31	76	10.34	25.35

The death rate amongst Europeans resident in the Colony was 10.34 per 1000 as compared with 10.88 per 1000 in 1921. The invaliding rates per 1000 for the same periods were 25.35 and 30.96 respectively.

The six deaths amongst European Officials were due one each to the following causes—Hyperpyrexia, Compound comminuted fracture and septicaemia, Blackwater fever, Yellow fever, Dysentery, Encephalitis.

Of the 25 deaths amongst European Non-Officials, five were due to Yellow Fever, six to Blackwater fever, Malaria one, Unclassified fever one, Enteritis one, Syncope one, Pulmonary Tuberculosis one, Intestinal obstruction one, Cut throat one, Fractured skull one, Septicaemia one, Heart failure one, Meningitis one, Mitral disease one, Fatty degeneration of the heart one, Cancer one.

The average daily number of European officials on the Sick List compared to the average daily number resident in the Colony was 2.96 per cent. as compared with 3.08 per cent in 1921.

Treatment was given in 7,506 cases of Malaria, 908 cases of Dysentery, 22 cases of Yellow Fever, 599 cases of pneumonia, 385 cases of tuberculosis and one case of plague.

Fifteen cases of Sleeping Sickness were treated during the year. Of 48 cases of Blackwater Fever treated, six proved fatal, and of 18 definite cases of Yellow Fever, 13 resulted in death.

Sanitation.

The sanitary condition of most of the large towns in the Colony was satisfactory.

453,522 houses were inspected during the year—the average larvae index being 0.89 per cent. There were 3,142 prosecutions under the Mosquito Destruction Ordinance, Chapter 64—3,087 persons being convicted and fined £1,334.

Other insanitary conditions led to 5,836 prosecutions, with 5,706 convictions and £1,874 in fines.

Climate.

The climate, though hot and damp, is cooler than that of most tropical countries situated in the same latitude.

It is not in itself unhealthy : but an evil reputation has been earned for it in the past by the prevalence of mosquito-borne diseases, against which all possible precautions have constantly to be taken.

The Gold Coast is peculiarly free from many of the discomforts associated with tropical countries : hot nights and intense heat by day are the exception rather than the rule, while insects are comparatively unobtrusive.

The efforts of the Medical and Sanitary authorities in promoting the treatment of disease and the knowledge of general hygiene, continue to exercise a beneficial effect on the general health of Europeans.

The rainfall varies with the configuration of the country and is highest in the mining districts of Tarquah, Upper and Lower Wassaw, etc., and also at Axim. The first rains, or rainy season proper, begin in

March and end in July: the later rains are spread over the months of September and October. The rainy season is marked by a considerable fall in the temperature, which is found to be refreshing to many Europeans, but proves trying to some. The Harmattan season begins in December and ends in February.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Rainfall in Inches.

	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922-23.
Accra	20.44	15.87	34.43	26.53
Aburi	34.54	36.40	50.83	52.32
Seccondee	38.25	34.65	40.40	50.66
Axim	56.05	66.43	88.13	65.42
Tarquah	59.36	68.19	71.05	62.23
Coomassie	37.08	50.98	66.94	65.25
Tamale	38.61	36.95	61.97	38.48

At Accra, the mean shade temperature for the year was 80.0. At Coomassie and Seccondee the mean shade temperature was 78.9 and 79.3 respectively.

The mean daily range of temperature in Accra was 16.9.

XI.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The business dealt with by the Department during the year as compared with the previous year was as follows:—

	1921.	1922–23.
	£	£
Sale of stamps for postal purposes	25,348	28,195
Number of letters and postcards received and despatched	3,997,902	5,840,232
Registered packets	409,986	571,152
Book packets	667,112	1,215,480
Parcels	92,524	116,479
Money Orders (value)	116,031	138,283
Postal Orders (value)	135,666	171,912
Postal Orders (number)	182,983	234,198
Inland Telegrams (private)	308,911	301,924
Inland Telegrams (official)	122,410	112,470

There were 159 offices in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories open at the end of the financial year, of which 115 were Postal Agencies.

The Post Office Savings Bank business transacted shews an increase in Deposits as compared with 1921. The Deposits made totalled 7,883 and amounted to £30,328 in value, an increase of 1,258 in number and £2,258 in value as compared with the previous year.

The number of withdrawals was 5,792 value £31,515, shewing an increase of 1,559 in number and £1,190 in value as compared with 1921.

The average value of each deposit was £3 16s. 11d. as against £4 4s. 9d. in 1921, and of each withdrawal £5 9s. 11d. as against £7 3s. 3d. The number of Depositors at end of year was 5,253 and the amount standing to the credit of these accounts was £51,116, a decrease 1,914 in number and £115 in amount.

The number of telegrams transmitted shews decrease in both official and paid, and is attributable to the extension of Trunk Telephone falicities and the improvement in the mail services.

The number of Telegraph Offices open during the year 1922-23 was 81.

The cable traffic dealt with through the African Direct Telegraph Company showed an increase, 13,050 messages being forwarded and 8,381 received, as compared with 10,170 and 9,148 respectively in 1921.

The number of private messages received and forwarded by the Wireless Station at Accra was 1,719, shewing an increase of 275 as compared with the figure for 1921.

The Trunk Telephone Line from Accra reached Koforidua at the early part of the year and is now at Nkawkaw, and from the Coomassie end the line reached Bompata. The Trunk Telephone Line from Accra on the coast passed Winnebah, and that from Seccondee reached Cape Coast and Tarquah. New Telephone Exchange Systems were completed at Accra, Koforidua, Winnebah, and Seccondee.

There was a total of 359 telephones in use showing an increase of 101 as compared with 258 at the close of the year 1921. Of this number 169 Telephones were in the hands of private subscribers.

GENERAL CONDITIONS IN THE COLONY.

Notwithstanding the continuation of the Trade depression which manifested itself during the later part of 1920 and throughout 1921, the fact that the Revenue greatly exceeded expectations enabled development and construction to proceed comparatively unhampered.

The result of the Census taken in 1921 is as follows :—

1. The Gold Coast and its Dependencies :—

I. Africans.		
(*a*) Resident	2,108,461	
(*b*) Maritime	1,157	
Total Africans ..		2,109,618
II. Non-Africans.		
(*a*) Resident	2,013	
(*b*) Maritime	371	
Total		2,384
III. The Mandated Area of Togoland.		
(*a*) Africans	187,939	
(*b*) Non-Africans	20	
Total		187,959
Grand Total		2,299,961

Excluding the Mandated Area, these figures show an increase in the African population of 606,175 over the 1911 Census, and an increase of 388 in the Non-African population.

XII.—RAILWAYS.

1. The total mileage open for traffic at the close of the financial year 1922–23 was 358 miles.

The main line runs in a northerly direction from the port of Seccondee to Coomassie in Ashanti, a distance of 168 miles (gauge 3′ 6″), thence to Juaso in an easterly direction, a further distance of 44½ miles. In addition is a main line with a terminus at the port of Accra which runs to Nkawkaw in a north-westerly direction, a distance of 111 miles (gauge 3′ 6″), which will ultimately connect with the Seccondee line at Juaso.

The Branch Lines (3′ 6″ gauge) operated from the Seccondee-Juaso Section are the Tarquah-Prestea Branch with a length of 18 miles running in a north-westerly direction from Tarquah, and the Inchaban Branch which runs in an easterly direction, taking off the main line at 4¼ miles from Seccondee and having a length of 3¼ miles.

The Insuta Branch, which was constructed near Tarquah for the development of the Manganese industry, due to re-alignment, has been absorbed into the main line, placing Insuta Station on the main line.

The only Branch operated from the Accra Line is the Weshiang Branch (2′ 6″ gauge) which runs from Accra to Weshiang, a distance of 10 miles.

The total Capital Expenditure on the 31st of March, 1923, stood at £6,994,442.

The gross revenue amounted to £877,893, an increase of £171,786 as compared with the gross revenue for the year 1921.

The working expenditure was £398,340, a decrease of £56,909 on the 1921 working.

The net revenue was £479,553, an increase of £228,695 over 1921.

The General Financial result is as follows :—

Loan Charges	
(*a*) Interest	£309,111
(*b*) Sinking Fund	48,807
(*c*) Expenses of Managing Loan	639
	£358,557
Pensions	6,238
Total	£364,795
Net Receipts	479,553
Surplus	£114,758

Railway Construction.

2 Good progress was maintained on the Tafo-Coomassie Extension. Clearing and Earthworks were completed throughout.

Owing to abnormal rains in October and consequent heavy floods it was found necessary to raise the original grade over a stretch of 14 miles from Prah River to Akwaseho.

This regrading and the necessary increased Bridge clearances involved an approximate expenditure of £5,000 over the Survey Estimate. The amendment of this Section was carried out before this portion of the Line was opened to traffic. Rails were linked up throughout (Tafo-Coomassie) on the 30th March, 1923.

Portions of the new Line were handed to management; the sections opened to traffic extended from Coomassie to Juaso, and Tafo to Nkawkaw, a total length of 90 miles.

New Stations were opened at Kangkang, Jyajate, Asubone, Nkawkaw, Boankra, Wiresu, Bomfa, Konongo, and Juaso.

For Engine Water Supply, tanks have been erected at suitable intermediate stations where a good supply of water is assured.

At Juaso and Anyinam triangles have been laid down for the reversing of engines, and at Coomassie a turntable has been erected.

Coomassie New Station, including Locomotive Sheds, Water Supply, and Goods Sheds was practically completed at the end of the year.

Three years ago the site of this Station was a swamp covered with heavy bush. The elaborate system of concrete drains laid down has converted this site into a well-drained area which largely benefits the sanitation of Coomassie.

Deviations.

Good progress was made during the year with the re-alignment between Seccondee and Dunkwa, a distance of 100 miles. By the end of the year the whole of the clearing had been completed. Also the earthworks, with the exception of 2½ miles.

All major bridges were completed to Dunkwa, and all minor bridges to 74 miles.

Relaying with 80lb. heavy section permanent way reached 58 miles on March 31, with the exception of the Abosso Deviation, a distance of 3 miles.

The heavy traffic carried on the Seccondee-Dunkwa section has to a large extent delayed the relaying, and the progress made is considered satisfactory in view of the short periods in which the line could be placed under the Engineering Branch. Even with these difficulties there is every prospect of the relaying reaching Dunkwa before the coming Cocoa season.

Surveys.

4 The survey work for the Seccondee-Dunkwa Deviations was completed by the end of June.

The preliminary location for the Central Province Railway Route II. from Huni Valley was commenced on October 15, 1922, and at the close of the year the survey had reached 34 miles from Huni Valley.

5. The number of passengers conveyed during the year was 1,245,900, an increase of 117,500 over the year 1921. There was a slight falling off in first-class passengers; but this was counterbalanced by the increase of third-class passengers, which is very satisfactory.

6. The total tonnage carried for the year 1922–23 was 479,812, an increase of 121,808 over 1921.

The principal increases are :—

Commodity	*Increase over* 1921 Tons
Bags and Sacks	1,031
Cement and Lime	1,770
Corrugated Iron	1,773
Cotton Goods	1,118
Cocoa	33,960
Imported Provisions	1,199
Kola Nuts	1,713
Manganese	105,543
Native Produce	1,200
Timber, Native, not Exported	1,392

The principal decreases are

Commodity.	*decrease under* 1921. Tons
Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel	566
Firewood	26,912
Mining Machinery	834
Salt	1,529

Accra Harbour.

The improvements being carried out by Messrs Stewart & McDonnell's Engineers which consist of the following, were well advanced in construction at the close of the year :—

(1) Import Buildings having a floor area of 80,000 square feet.

(2) Railway Marshalling Yards on reclaimed beach area to the west of the Breakwater and new Railway approaches.

(3) Railway Sidings to the Steel Jetty at the east end of the Harbour and to the Customs enclosure.

(4) Macadamised Roads serving the Customs Buildings and the Jetty, and a macadamised area for turning and parking motor lorries at the north end of the Import Buildings.

A new Steel Jetty was completed by March 31, 1923.

Seccondee Harbour.

8. Three 3-ton Electric Cranes and two 3-ton Portal Cranes have been put into service on Jetties 3 and 4 during the year.

Deep Water Harbour.

Owing to the total absence of any suitable natural Harbour, and indeed of any adequate harbour facilities on the Gold Coast, a new deep Water Harbour is at present under construction at Takoradi, West of Seccondee, to meet the long-felt needs of the Colony.

The selected site at Takoradi with its favourable location in a large and sheltered bay naturally protected by the Takoradi Reef was considered the best the Colony afforded.

The work as now sanctioned and estimated to cost £1,600,000 consists briefly of three parts (1) New Railway connecting Takoradi with the Seccondee-Commassie line (2) New Motor Road connecting Seccondee with Takoradi (3) New Harbour consisting of main and lee breakwaters providing an anchorage for shipping sheltered from the continuous heavy surf which prevails along the coast of the Gulf of Guinea.

Until the present works were begun only a hammock road and bush tracks connected Takoradi with Seccondee, and obviously the first part of the scheme and an extension of the water supply from Seccondee had to be well under way before a start could be made with the Harbour. The breakwaters are to be of the rubble mound type of granite protected with large pell mell blocks weighing from 5 to 15 tons. The granite is to be obtained from quarries situated close to the junction of the New Takoradi line with the existing Seccondee-Coomassie line.

Between the main and lee breakwaters sufficient land is to be reclaimed for passenger and goods stations and Harbour purposes. The total water area to be enclosed in the open tidal basin within the breakwaters is about 260 acres with depths varying from 5 feet to 40 feet below L.W.L.O.S.T. The entrance width now proposed is 1,300 feet, and ships will be able to enter at all times and at all stages of the tide. The range of tide is about five feet. It is proposed to build wharves and jetties to allow of the loading and unloading of both branch boats and lighters at all stages of the tide. Special facilities will be provided for coal, manganese, timber and cocoa storage and shipment. An extensive and thoroughly up-to-date system of Railway Terminals and yards is also embodied in the scheme.

Work is now in progress on both the main and lee breakwaters, the connecting railway is well advanced and the quarries are in operation. The site for the passenger station at Takoradi has been levelled and the reclamation within the breakwaters is being proceeded with. The earth-works and culverts for the motor road between Seccondee and Takoradi are sufficiently advanced to permit of the new road being used for construction purposes.

Extensive Camps for the European construction staff have been built on the most hygienic lines at both Seccondee and Takoradi.

A permanent and well equipped Hospital has also been built at Takoradi, where also are the well equipped wood and iron working and repair shops, etc.

XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

In the year under review the more important works in progress or completed were :—

Hospitals, etc.

New Native Hospital, Accra.
Native Hospitals at Akuse, Koforidua, Kibbi, and Quittah.
Dispensary at Nsawam.
Dressing Shed and Operating Theatre, Tamale.
Contagious Diseases' Hospital, Accra, extensions.

Schools.

Accra Training College. New Dining Room.
Preparation of plans for the new Secondary School, at Achimota near Accra.

Prisons.

Ussher Fort Prison, Accra. One 2-storied block of cells, carpenters' and shoemakers' shops, wash-houses and latrines completed. Instructors' quarters and additional offices completed. Police Guard Room and tailors' shops in hand.

Half Assinie. Cells for prisoners.

Quarters.

2 Bungalows, Accra, for Education Department.
2 ,, Nsawam.
1 ,, Koforidua.
Quarters for 4 Subalterns, Coomassie.
Residency for Chief Commissioner, Ashanti, at Coomassie.
1 Bungalow at Ho.

Customs Warehouses.

New Import Warehouse completed at Winnebah.

Workshops, etc.

The New Public Works Department Workshops and Stores, Accra, nearly completed ; all machinery installed.

Electric Light.

Power and Lighting plant installed at New Native Hospital, Accra. Schemes prepared for the installation of electric light and power for Accra.

Hydraulic Works.

Investigations made into the possibilities of the development of hydraulic power from the Kwahu Plateau for the reduction of bauxite and report submitted to experts in England.

Town Improvements and Drainage.

Good progress was made on the surface water drains in Accra, Christiansborg, and Korle Bu, and at Coomassie.

The sewerage scheme for the new Native Hospital, Accra, was commenced.

Cape Coast congested areas. Valuations made, half compensation paid and new plots laid out and allotted. Both in Ashanti and the Colony, excellent progress was made in the lay-out of small townships and villages in the vicinities of the railway, viz. :—Bosuso, Nkawkaw, Anyinam, Osino, Kwahu-Prahso, Akwaseho, Fumesa, Ejisu and Boankra.

Lay-out plans for the new villages of Amanful and Takoradi were prepared.

Accra Water Works.

A new power-house and workshops were built and two sets of suction gas generators with engines and dynamos partly installed; much delay was occasioned by the late arrival of machinery from England and the loss in the surf of several important parts.

The sides of the two storage reservoirs were raised three feet, thereby increasing the storage capacity by seven million gallons.

All water is chemically treated by the excess lime process before filtration, with satisfactory results.

The mains were extended to the Secondary School site at Achimota to the great benefit of the villages en route.

Seccondee Water Works.

The storage reservoir provides an almost unlimited supply of water of inferior quality, which, however, after treatment with Aluminium Sulphate before filtration and sterilization before delivery for consumption, results in a water of very good quality.

The mains were extended to Takoradi, thereby affording a supply to the villages en route.

Winnebah Water Supply.

The construction of these works was sufficiently far advanced to admit of a good quality of unpurified water being supplied to the town.

The chemical treatment tanks and filters are under construction and when completed should allow of a good quality water being provided.

Cape Coast Water Supply.

The source of this supply has now been definitely fixed at the Sweet River, and survey work is in hand.

Coomassie Water Supply.

Gaugings have been continued on the upper waters of the Offin River near Mampong, and appear to shew that the supply will be ample for all requirements. Investigations are being proceeded with.

Roads.

The main trade roads are constructed and maintained by the Public Works Department; there now being 1,033 miles as compared with 908 miles in 1921.

In addition, 230 miles of new roads have been surveyed. Pioneer road construction by the Political Officers and Chiefs has made excellent progress; approximately 200 miles being opened during the year, bringing the total of pioneer roads to 2,417.

Experiments in the "Tarmet" system of surfacing roads gave gratifying results, reducing the cost of maintenance and admitting of heavier traffic using such highways as had been treated.

Coastal Road.

On the section between Accra and Seccondee a reinforced concrete bridge over the Narkwa River is under construction in the Central Province, which when finished, will complete this section until such time as funds admit of the erection of a bridge over the Prah River at Beposo in place of the exisitng ferry.

On the section between Seccondee and Axim, the road is completed to the 20th mile post (approximately the Butre River) and 4½ miles is completed at the Axim end.

The Dunkwa-Wioso Road.

This has been pushed forward and is now completed as far as Nkwanta (24 miles) and under construction for a further 13 miles towards Wioso.

In Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

On the Great North Road much improvement of the surface has been effected, and many concrete culverts and small bridges have been built to replace timber ones.

Transport.

The Transport Department became once more a separate department, distinct from the Public Works Department.

Government Mechanical Transport.

This service was faced with drastic reductions in staff and fleet strength.

The following principle was adopted by Government—that whilst it was necessary to maintain a Mechanical Section at the big transport stations of Accra, Seccondee and Coomassie, with sub-sections at Ho, Koforidua and Cape Coast, facilities that these nucleus sections could not supply in the way of motor transport, were to be supplemented by hiring from contracting firms—Messrs. F. &. A. Swanzy, Limited, for the Gold Coast Colony, and the West African Lighterage Company for Ashanti and Northern Territories.

This system has proved very successful, and undoubtedly Government has now arrived at the most satisfactory and economical mode of supplying motor transport for its various requirements.

Government stores and materials, and Officials' baggage were handled efficiently at the ports of Seccondee and Accra, and at the Railway terminus at Coomassie.

XIV.—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Deposits of Bauxite.

The large deposits of bauxite found in 1921, capping a group of hills in Sefwi Bekwai, Wioso district, were tested partially by sinking three shafts on one of these hills—Mt. Supirri, near Atruinso. From the evidence seen in the deepest shaft (53 feet) this deposit of bauxite is at least 40 feet thick. Steep cliffs, from 10 to 50 feet high, with numbers of caves in them, form large portions of the rims of these bauxitic caps.

Most of the bauxite is of good quality; the rest of it is highly ferriferous. Judging by the similarity to one another of the deposits on all these hills, and by the evidence of the Supirri shafts, the total quantity of bauxite in them is probably upwards of 50 million tons, computed on an average thickness of only 20 feet.

Under present conditions, however, these deposits are not of commercial value, owing to the lack of cheap means of transport for the bauxite, or the alumina producible from it, and to the absence of sufficient water-power in the Tano River to render possible the local production of aluminium by electric smelting.

On one of the hills in this group there is a shallow trench, 150 yards long, from which, apparently in local prehistoric times, highly ferriferous bauxite had been picked and smelted for iron. The remoteness, comparatively speaking, of the period when these operations were in progress is suggested by the occurrence of pieces of iron slag at a depth of 8 feet in the old terrace of a stream at the foot of the hill. This slag was found in detritus that had obviously been undisturbed since its original deposition.

Other large deposits of bauxite of good quality were discovered forming similar caps of hills in the Yenahin district, some 35 miles to the west of Coomassie and about 30 miles to the north-east of the Supirri

group, while about midway between the two groups are several isolated hills which also have small caps of good bauxite. Most of this region is still unexplored; in it there are probably other hills of similar character.

Surveys of Mines.

The Taquah, Taquah Central and Abosso Mines in the Tarkwa district were examined and surveyed, and the Abbontiakoon Mine, in the same district, was inspected by request of their managers. Copies of reports and sections, together with advice desired, were given to these companies.

Geology of Tafo–Coomassie Railway.

The cuttings along the new railway from Tafo to Coomassie were examined and much useful geological evidence collected to supplement that obtained during a traverse through other portions of these districts in 1914. At many places where previously the rocks of the locality could not be seen, the railway cuttings showed the character of the underlying rocks and thus made possible the correlation of these with others of the districts traversed.

Manganese.

A large deposit of manganese-iron ore, but of low grade as regards manganese, was found in a railway cutting near Konongo, about 35 miles east of Coomassie. It was traced for about a mile through the thick forest and cursorily examined. Further investigation of it should be made, since manganese deposits of this kind vary a great deal along their strike. It is possible that occurrences of high-grade ore may be found by careful and extended prospecting.

Complete analyses of the ore are being made to ascertain if it is suitable for the manufacture of manganese-steel.

Operations in Western Ashanti and the Western Frontier.

During the last quarter of the year the operations of the Survey were continued in the basins of the Tain, Ofin, Ankobra, Tano and Bia Rivers, in the Coomassie, Ahafo-Goaso, Sefwi, Sunyani, Wenchi and Kintampo districts, mainly in Western Ashanti. This was principally to note the character of the rocks and to correlate them with those of the Aowin and Ankobra districts to the south. Owing to the scarcity of outcrops and fragments of rocks other than quartz, comparatively little evidence was obtainable in the large portion of country, covered with thick forest, in the basins of the Ofin, Tano and Bia Rivers. But in the country to the north of the parallel of Sunyani, which bears light forest, scattered trees and coarse grass, many valuable geological observations were made, particularly in the Wenchi district, and in Banda (Kintampo district).

Auriferous Conglomerates.

The western portions of the Wenchi and Kintampo districts show an enormous thickness of coarsely stratified rocks. They comprise coarse and fine sericitic quartz-conglomerates, breccia-conglomerates

and grits, which form several parallel ranges, varying in height from 100 feet to about 1,000 feet above the adjacent low undulating country at their bases. Numbers of these beds of conglomerate, especially the coarsest, are auriferous, some of them yielding good prospects of gold; others are almost, if not entirely, barren of gold. All of them have been much altered by pressure metamorphism, being highly sheared, at many places. They resemble generally the rocks of the Tarkwa banket series, and almost undoubtedly are portions of this great series repeated westward by wide folding.

An interesting feature of this open country is the absence of evidence of mining for gold by natives. Even at those places where good prospects of gold were obtained by panning the gravels of streams and crushing the conglomerate no native shafts were seen, while in the thick forest there are many places, not so auriferous, which are pitted with hundreds of shallow holes.

Diamonds.

Only one diamond, a small one with curved faces, was found during the year. This was panned from the quartz gravel of a small tributary of the Tano River, to the south-west of Tano Dumase.

Research Work in England.

When the party returned to the Colony in October, one member of the geological staff remained in England to continue research work on the specimens collected by the Survey. This arrangement proved to be of great assistance to the party in the Colony for the results of special examinations desired were supplied without delay.

Mines Department.

The Mineral products exported during the year were, in the order of importance, Gold, Manganese Ore and Diamonds.

As compared with the previous year the table below shows that while the output and value of Gold exported has decreased, that of both Manganese Ore and Diamonds has increased.

	1921–22.		1922–23.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Gold	215,216 Fine ounces	£915,853	204,073 Fine ounces	£866,901
Manganese Ore	6,527 Tons	11,469	769,962 Tons	129,696
Diamonds ..	2,719 Carats	3,059	7,287 Carats	9,040
Total ..	—	£930,381	—	£1,005,637

Gold calculated at £4.248 per fine ounce.
Manganese F.O.B. Seccondee.
Diamonds at 22s. 6d. per carat.

Gold.

Is exported in the form of bullion bars (that is, bars containing a majority of gold mixed with silver and copper) which are sent to the Bank of England to be refined.

Three mines in the Tarquah District—Abbontiakoon, Tarquah and Abosso—are producing gold from conglomerate reefs.

Prestea, Block A, in the same District, is working a quartz reef, and a small quantity of gold is obtained by Kanyiakor, Limited, also from quartz reefs in the same District.

Two mines are producing gold from Quartz reefs in Ashanti—the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation and Obbuassi Mines, Limited. The former stands out as the richest mine in the Colony.

A small quantity of alluvial gold has been obtained, associated with diamonds, in the Akim District as well as from dredges on the Offin River which were not in full working order during the year.

The decrease in the output of Gold this year has been influenced by

(*a*) The gradual exhaustion of Tarquah Mine where the reef has been lost though a quantity of payable ore remains to be won in the upper levels.

(*b*) The complete revision of the method of extraction of the Gold from the ore at the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation property, with inevitable diminution of output during the process of changing over from one treatment to the other.

The opening of a new property at Chechiwelli, 25 miles east of Tarquah will, the Management hope, counterbalance (*a*) and as soon as the new process at the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation property is in full working order their output may reasonably be expected to revert to normal.

Prestea, Block A, is also making arrangements to alter the present method of treating their ore with a view to lower costs and increasing the proportion of gold recovered.

Manganese Ore.

The ore is exported in the form of Manganese Oxide in lumps (which have been cleaned of adhering clay) in the same state as it is extracted from the hill at Insuta, six miles south of Tarquah. The ore is smelted in America or England to produce ferro-manganese steel, salts of manganese such as potassuim permanganate, and as an aid in the manufacture of chlorine and its derivatives, such as bleaching powder.

The Manganese industry is increasing in proportion as the difficulties of land transport, handling and shipping are decreased.

Diamonds.

These are being recovered in increasing quantities in the Akim district. The size remains small, but there seems to be a ready market for them.

Labour.

The average number of natives employed in the mining industry during the year was 10,929. In 1921 it was 11,243.

The drop of 314 labourers may seem small, but when it is remembered that the available labour is barely sufficient to enable the mines (with the exception of Ashanti Goldfields) to keep their output high enough to cover the standing charges, a loss of 300 labourers to the industry must have a definite and deleterious effect.

However, shortage of labour should not be considered, for the period under review, of equal importance in accounting for the lower output of gold with the two factors mentioned above.

Recruiting in the Northern Territories has been continued during the period with, considering the difficulties of transport and the unpopularity of underground work, considerable success. 2,524 boys were despatched and 2,231 arrived at the mines. The balance deserted on the road.

Prospecting.

Twelve licenses to prospect in the Colony and four in Ashanti were issued during the year. The discovery of diamonds has given an impetus to prospecting and, even though the main object of search may be Gold, Tin or Manganese, every prospector is keeping a close watch on his pannings for the gleam which indicates the presence of diamonds.

XV.—SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

The Survey Department was re-opened during the latter part of 1919, but practically no staff was available till towards the end of 1920.

On the retirement of Major H. A. Lewis Hall, M.C., R.E., in September, 1920, the Department was taken over by Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Rowe, D.S.O., M.C., R.A., who organised the Department during the last three months of 1920, on lines laid down by His Excellency the Governor.

2. The new Department was, therefore, only in full working order during 1921 for the first year since its resuscitation, and the new personnel, many of them strange to the country, took some time to get used to new conditions. By March, 1923, however, considerable progress had been achieved.

3. The following branches and sections have been established :—

(i) A Cadastral Branch, with four provincial survey sections and a record and drawing office, and a lands and boundaries section.

(ii) A Topographical Branch, with three sections and nine field camps, levelling camps, trigonometrical camps, etc.

(iii) A Records and Reproduction Branch.

(iv) A Survey School.

The Cadastral Branch.

4. After consultation with the geodetic experts of the General Staff and reviewing the great improvements made in survey methods during the war, it was decided to adopt the Transverse Mercator projection for the cadastral survey of the Colony. The computation of a four minute grid, for Colony co-ordinates, covering the country up to seven degrees north, was completed, with two Standard Sub-Meridians and a false origin in the sea south-west of the whole country. All cadastral work is now carried out with bearings referred to the Standard Meridian of one degree west, and tables for calculating the convergency have been computed and published. These tables are available on application to the Surveyor-General.

A scheme was drawn up and instructions were issued for standard methods of working on the above system, and the following work has been carried out during the last year :—

A large scale contour survey of Takoradi on 1 : 1,250 scale. This was printed and published by the Department and was of great service to the Harbour Engineers, and enabled many questions connected with the new port to be taken up.

A smaller scale contoured plan in colours was made, printed, and published for general use.

The survey of Coomassie on a large scale has been begun and an accurate and permanent framework, extending to a radius of three miles round the fort completed. Filling in the detail will be started by a large party of Native Surveyors in June, 1923. This will enable very systematic work of all sorts in the town of Coomassie to be started. A small scale general map of Coomassie showing all buildings, etc., has been compiled and printed at Accra.

Several sites of towns on the Accra-Coomassie new railway were surveyed, and those of Anyinam and Nkawkaw were laid out on the ground by the Department.

Many tribal boundaries have been tackled and settled on the results of surveys.

The Accra Town Survey, under Mr. K. Asante, has made steady progress. Very nearly all the inhabited area has now been surveyed, and 28 sheets on a large scale have been made available. The sheets contain very complete detail and are printed at Accra.

The new Superintendent of Lands started work and will very shortly have much reduced the existing confusion in land matters, and will be able to provide information for the public, not formerly available.

Topographical Branch.

5. Forty-three sheets, on a scale of one-inch to the mile, of the Colony, with contours and most detailed information, were completely surveyed altogether by the 1st April, 1923. Thirty-one of these sheets have been reduced to half the scale and printed as colony standard

sheets. These sheets have been subjected to rigorous checking by the local political officers and are being published as soon as the corrections have been embodied. The final printed maps are now beginning to arrive (see further under "Reproduction"). Counting the portions of sheets also already surveyed in addition, the Topographical Branch had completely surveyed about 15,000 square miles in a little over two years' work in the field.

The popularity of the one-inch maps, of which a limited number were specially prepared for railway reconnaissance work, has proved so great that it has been decided to do all the Topographical Survey of the more important areas on the larger scale, instead of doing part of the country on the smaller scales previously advocated.

Reproduction.

6. The process of sending sheets to England to be printed and having to wait for proofs to be corrected locally, and returned again to England, and then waiting for the final copies, takes a very long time. It has, therefore, been decided to print the one-inch sheets locally, and proper machinery has been recently installed. The machine has been found so useful in the production quickly, at a very cheap rate, of diagrams required for hand-books, etc., that it has been fully occupied.

During the past year, special experiments were carried out to overcome local difficulties in map-printing due to the climate, etc. After much trouble, excellent results have now been achieved, and local printing will be chiefly resorted to, resulting in much saving in time and money.

The printing department has reproduced very rapidly a large series of sheets for railway reconnaissance which have been handed to the Railway Surveyors.

Useful road maps, showing all roads classified and numbered, have been compiled, printed and published for the southern half of the Colony. The northern half is also being prepared.

Survey School.

7. The school has given thorough and careful training in mathematics and practical surveying to forty-one pupils who have made excellent progress. The first batch of these will be ready to take their place as trained surveyors in 1923, and further batches will follow each year from then onwards. These men will make a great and permanent difference to the progress of survey work in the country.

General.

8. A new wall map has been compiled and published, and also a small general map.

A new and improved Survey Ordinance has been passed into law.

The extraordinary development of the Colony demanded a revision of cadastral methods of former days and a new system, based on expert geodetic advice, has been finally organised. The effect of this will be materially felt more and more as development proceeds. A handbook of the system is shortly to be published.

A new Lands Office of the Survey has been started, and this, together with the new Cadastral system, will gradually clear up the confusion as regards land in the forthcoming years. Amendments to the Concessions Ordinance, much to the benefit of land transactions, have already been passed.

XVI.—WORK CONDUCTED AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE DURING THE YEAR 1922 FOR THE GOLD COAST.

Economic Investigations and Enquiries.

Reports on a number of products forwarded by Government Officers were furnished to the Government of the Gold Coast during the year as a result of investigations carried out in the Scientific and Technical Department, supplemented when necessary by reference to commercial experts. In addition, information relating to Gold Coast products was supplied to enquirers.

Kisidwe Nuts.

Among the Gold Coast products transferred to the Imperial Institute at the close of the International Exhibition of Rubber and Other Tropical Products held in London in 1921, was a sample of oilseeds described as Kisidwe nuts. These nuts had not been received previously at the Imperial Institute, and no definite information appeared to be on record regarding their composition and properties. They were therefore examined in order to determine their possible commercial value. The nuts were identified at Kew as a species of *Allanblackia*, probably *A. floribunda*. The kernels yielded 73 per cent of a hard white fat, which could be utilised for soap-making and probably also for edible purposes. The residual meal had a bitter astringent taste and could therefore not be employed as a feeding stuff. These Kisidwe nuts would find a market in this country if they could be shipped regularly in commercial quantities.

Shea Products.

In continuation of the previous investigation of products of Shea Tree referred to in the statement for 1921, samples of shea nuts, kernels and butter were examined and found to be of normal character. It would not be advisable to export the entire nuts, but kernels and butter of the quality of the samples should be readily saleable in the United Kingdom.

Kapok Seed.

An examination of kapok seed showed that it yielded a normal amount of oil. Similar seed should be readily saleable in the United Kingdom in competition with supplies from Java.

Kapok.

In continuation of the investigation in 1921 of kapok from the Gold Coast, which was of low value owing to its dark colour, four further samples were forwarded. These flosses were similar in quality to the first specimen, the only difference being the presence of a certain amount of floss of a paler tint than the bulk of the material. This, however, would not increase the commercial value of the floss, since to obtain good prices a uniform cream tint is necessary, and the Imperial Institute suggested that it should be ascertained whether kapok of such a character could be obtained in commercial quantities in the Gold Coast.

Khus Khus (Vetiver) Roots.

As a result of interest taken in samples of Gold Coast Vetiver roots at the International Exhibition of Rubber and other Tropical products held in London in 1921, the question of the possible cultivation of the plant was considered in the Gold Coast, and the Imperial Institute was approached for information as to the demand for the roots in the United Kingdom. A quantity of the roots from the Gold Coast had been transferred to the Imperial Institute from the Exhibition, and these were accordingly examined in order to determine their quality in comparison with that of vetiver roots from other sources. The roots were of good quality and gave a satisfactory yield of oil, but as the distillation of vetiver oil is a difficult operation the production of oil in the even Gold Coast could not be recommended at present. It is doubtful whether the roots would find a satisfactory market in Europe, and the high cost of freight would in any case be a serious obstacle. It therefore does not seem worth while to extend the cultivation of vetiver in the Gold Coast at the present time.

Foodstuffs.

A quantity Dawa-dawa pods (*Parkia sp.*) were forwarded at the suggestion of the Imperial Institute in order that their composition might be determined. The pods consisted of pod-cases, powdery material and seeds, and an examination of the two latter materials indicated that though different in character they were both of satisfactory composition as foodstuffs. The seeds contained nearly 17 per cent of fat, but although this figure is large when regarded as a constituent of a foodstuff, it is probably not high enough to render the seeds of commercial value as a source of fat.

A sample of dried cassava was forwarded in order to ascertain whether a market could be found in the United Kingdom for a quantity

of 100 tons of similar quality, which was stated to be available for shipment. The Imperial Institute obtained an offer of about £8 per ton for the material for the preparation of tapioca flour. This offer, however, could not be accepted as the product was realising a higher price locally.

Nkosoe nuts and kernels were forwarded with a view to ascertaining whether a market could be found for them in the United Kingdom for dessert purposes. The nuts were identified at Kew as apparently those of a species of *Omphalocarpum*, probably *O. anocentrum*, *Pierre* The kernels cannot be considered promising for dessert purposes, as their taste is not so attractive as that of the dessert nuts usually sold in the United Kingdom, and they contain a substance giving alkaloidal reactions which might be prejudicial to their use. Importers who were consulted by the Imperial Institute stated that a small consignment of Nkosoe nuts was forwarded to the United Kingdom some years ago, but was found to be of no commercial interest.

The possibility of utilising Nkosoe nuts as a source of oil was also investigated, but it was found that the kernels only contained 10 to 11 per cent of oil, a quantity insufficient to render the nuts of commercial interest as an oilseed.

Minerals.

Specimens of supposed oil-bearing minerals and of sand and garnet gneiss were investigated.

Information was furnished to an enquirer regarding the manganese deposits of the Gold Coast, together with a statement of the production and estimated value of the manganese ores exported from the Gold Coast up to the end of 1920.

"Dried" Bananas.

Information was furnished to a planter in the Gold Coast as to the demand for "dried" bananas; also as to the methods of preparation of such bananas in Jamaica.

Timbers, Oilseeds, etc.

A company interested in produce and agricultural estates in the Gold Coast were informed as to the identify of samples of certain West African timbers. They were also furnished with specimens of oilseeds and other agricultural produce from the Gold Coast.

Oilcakes as fuel.

Information was furnished to the Government with regard to the value of certain oilcakes as fuel for tractors and railway engines.

Miscellaneous.

The following are the subjects of other enquiries relating to the Gold Coast dealt with in the period under review;—

Analysis of cocoa; cultivation of fibres; occurrence of poisonous plants in the Gold Coast; kola nuts; occurrence of petroleum; mining in the Gold Coast; analysis of limestone; import duties.

Publications.

The following articles relating to the Gold Coast or to subjects of special interest to that Colony were published in the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute" for 1922:—

Distillation products of West African Woods.

Regulations regarding Cotton Pests and Diseases in British Colonies.

Efwatakala Grass as a Fodder.

Recent Agricultural Developments in the Gold Coast.

The Composition of Dawa-Dawa Pods.

A New Oilseed from the Gold Coast.

Utilisation of Palm Oil as a Motor Fuel in the Gold Coast.

The Utilisation of Lime Seeds.

Gold Coast Court.

During the year the large collection of vegetable products received from the International Exhibition of Rubber and Other Tropical Products, held in London in June, 1921, was classified and selected specimens were placed on exhibition. Prominence has been given to cocoa, oil-palm products, foodstuffs and oilseeds, by displaying these in show-cases in the centre of the Court.

A special fitting was made for the large dug-out surf boat, and this is now on exhibition, as is also the illuminated model illustrating cocoa-loading at Accra. A special photograph screen was constructed, and on this were hung a selection of the enlarged photographs received from the Rubber Exhibition illustrating native scenes.

Specimens of Gold Coast products were supplied to enquirers and to schools.

The statistical diagrams were brought up-to-date.

The Ashanti stool, calabash bowls and necklaces presented to H.R.H. Princess Mary by the Queen Mothers of Ashanti and the People of the Gold Coast were lent for exhibition in the Court.

W. H. GILLILAND,

Assistant Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1175	Barbados	1922–1923
1176	Basutoland	,,
1177	St. Vincent	1922
1178	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1922–1923
1179	Mauritius	1922
1180	Swaziland	,,
1181	British Honduras	,,
1182	Uganda	,,
1183	Federated Malay States	,,
1184	Unfederated Malay States	,,
1185	State of Brunei	,,
1186	Straits Settlements	,,
1187	Falkland Islands	,,
1188	Kenya Colony and Protectorate	,,
1189	British Solomon Islands Protectorate	1922–1923
1190	Jamaica	1922
1191	Seychelles	,,
1192	Bahamas	1922–1923
1193	Somaliland	1922
1194	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1922–1923
1195	Leeward Islands	,,
1196	Turks and Caicos Islands	1922
1197	Nigeria	1923
1198	Weihaiwei	,,
1199	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1922–1923
1200	Ashanti	,,
1201	Gambia	,,
1202	Bahamas	1923–1924
1203	Hongkong..	1922
1204	Nyasaland	1923
1205	Cayman Islands	1922
1206	Cyprus	1923

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Report on a visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1235.

GOLD COAST.

REPORT FOR 1923-24.

(For Report for 1922–1923 see No. 1207.)

Printed in the Gold Coast Colony.

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1925.

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I.—GENERAL.

Administration.

The Government of the Colony was administered during the Financial Year by Dr. J. C. Maxwell, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, from 2nd April, 1923, to 17th August, 1923; and by Mr. A. J. Philbrick, C.B.E., Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories from the 18th August, 1923, to 1st October, 1923; The Governor and Commander in Chief, Brigadier General Sir F. Gordon Guggisberg, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., returned from leave on the 2nd October, 1923, and resumed the administration of the Government until the 30th March, 1924.

Honours.

Companionship of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George was conferred by His Majesty the King upon Dr. David Alexander, Director of Medical and Sanitary Services.

His Majesty the King approved of the following appointments:—

Arthur James Philbrick, Esquire, Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories as a Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Civil Division.

Dr. Benjamin William Quartey-Papafio, M.D., Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council, as an Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Civil Division.

Appointments.

The following appointments were made during the financial year:—

Mr. John Maxwell, C.M.G., Secretary for Native Affairs, was promoted to be Chief Commissioner of Ashanti; vice Mr. C. H. Harper, C.M.G., O.B.E., retired.

Mr. C. W. Welman, Deputy Secretary for Native Affairs, was promoted to be Secretary for Native Affairs.

Mr. William Plunkett Michelin was appointed Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court.

Mr. H. E. G. Bartlett, Deputy Provincial Commissioner, was promoted to be Provincial Commissioner; vice Mr. H. B. Popham retired.

Mr. E. H. Bleasdell was promoted to be Deputy Provincial Commissioner.

Mr. L. A. King-Church, Deputy Conservator of Forests, was promoted to be Conservator of Forests.

Captain A. W. Norris, District Commissioner, was promoted to be Deputy Provincial Commissioner.

Mr. A. F. J. McMullin, Senior Collector of Customs, was promoted to be Provincial Collector of Customs, vice Mr. H. D. France retired.

Mr. S. R. Messum, Senior Collector of Customs, was promoted to be Provincial Collector of Customs.

Obituary.

The following deaths occurred during the financial year:—

1. Mr. Robert Charles Stanser Bowker, Assistant District Commissioner.
2. Mr. Cecil Douglas Trotter, District Commissioner.
3. Captain Denis Joseph Fitzgerald O'Donoghue, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H., D.T.M., R.A.M.C., (Res.) Medical Officer of Health.
4. Mr. Sidney Gavine, Senior Hydraulic Engineer, Public Works Department.
5. Mr. Francis John Hanney, Foreman of Works, Public Works Department.
6. Mr. William Peddie McLaren, Foreman of Works, Government Railways.
7. Mr. John Thomas Tillotson, District Traffic Officer, Government Railways.
8. Mr. John Herbert O'Callaghan, Telegraph Engineer, Posts and Telegraphs Department.
9. Mr. Herbert Bates Dalton, Surveyor, Survey Department.
10. Mr. Douglas Talbot Dawson, Late District Surveyor, Posts and Telegraphs Department (Pensioner).
11. Mr. John Williams, Late District Postmaster (Pensioner).
12. Mr. Joseph Abraham Cullip, Late Locomotive Driver (Pensioner).
13. Major Reginald Edward Firminger, Late Inspector, Gold Coast Constabulary (Pensioner).

Establishment.

The European establishment of the Colony and its Dependencies during the financial year was 994.

Gold Coast Regiment.

The military forces of the Colony consist of the Gold Coast Regiment, West African Frontier Force. The Regiment is recruited from the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, and is officered by Officers seconded from the Imperial Army.

II.—FINANCIAL.

Revenue.

The revenue for the year amounted to £3,742,834 being the highest on record in the history of the Colony.

The following table affords a more detailed comparison between 1922–1923 and 1923–24 :—

Head of Revenue.	1922–23.	1923–24.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	2,035,359	2,154,707	119,348	—
2. Light Dues ..	2,893	3,645	752	—
3. Licences	78,325	87,884	9,559	—
4. Fees of Court, etc.	148,218	139,478	—	8,740
5. Railways	892,115	1,011,744	119,629	—
6. Posts & Telegraphs	68,624	73,572	4,948	—
7. Rent of Govt Lands	9,918	9,432	—	486
8. Interest	72,241	48,728	—	23,513
9. Miscellaneous ..	49,271	143,638	94,367	—
10. Land Sales ..	232	6	—	226
Investment Depreciation Account	—	70,000	70,000	—
	3,357,196	3,742,834	418,603	32,965

Net Increase £385,638.

Customs and Railway Receipts continue to be the chief sources of Revenue, and the following table shows how large a proportion is due to Customs receipts :—

Year.	Customs.		Railways.		Other Sources.	
	Receipts.	Percentage to total revenue.	Receipts.	Percentage to total revenue.	Receipts.	Percentage to total revenue.
	£		£		£	
1913 ..	779,593	60	357,329	27	164,644	13
1914 ..	768,829	58	380,716	28	184,168	14
1915 ..	828,015	57	445,898	30	182,217	13
1916 ..	1,132,000	62	505,665	27	198,324	11
1917 ..	893,785	55	494,338	30	236,001	15
1918 ..	619,973	48	453,250	35	225,451	17
1919 ..	1,672,423	64	663,976	26	264,960	10
1920 ..	2,281,820	61	735,837	20	704,115	19
1921–22 ..	1,777,350	59	796,343	26	442,827	15
1922–23 ..	2,035,359	60	892,115	27	429,722	13
1923–24 ..	2,154,707	58	1,011,744	27	576,333	15

Expenditure.

The expenditure for the year was £4,105,938 and is therefore more than that for 1922–23 by £1,170,944.

The following table gives a comparison of the Expenditure for the years 1922–23 and 1923–24 :—

Head of Expenditure.	1922–23	1923–24	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. The Governor	12,561	11,411	—	1,150
2. Supreme Court ..	21,659	23,915	2,256	—
3. Law Officers	7,576	7,326	—	250
4. Colonial Secretary's Office, etc.	25,958	25,907	--	51
5. Printing Office ..	23,804	29,066	5,262	--
6. Native Affairs	4,073	3,448	—	625
7. Political Administration	130,452	126,295	—	4,157
8. Ashanti and N.T. Judiciary	2,613	4,066	1,453	—
9. Treasury	31,398	29,862	—	1,536
10. Audit Department ..	11,129	11,349	220	--
11. Customs	58,837	59,489	632	—
12. Customs Preventive Service	21,090	23,779	2,639	—
13. Marine	5,563	5,866	298	—
14. Railways	397,020	541,230	144,210	—
15. Posts and Telegraphs	104,695	109,641	4,946	—
16. Medical Department ..	122,813	118,898	—	3,915
17. Sanitation	92,580	96,253	3,673	—
18. Medical Research ..	6,435	4,943	—	1,492
19. Veterinary	10,158	9,466	—	692
20. Education	100,074	111,222	11,148	—
21. Agriculture	52,555	45,136	—	7,419
22. Forestry	19,242	18,450	—	792
23. Mines	4,129	3,326	—	803
24. Geological Survey ..	9,672	9,734	62	—
25. Gold Coast Regiment	88,564	90,842	2,278	—
26. Volunteers	715	1,019	304	—
27. Police	113,383	112,602	—	781
28. Prisons	44,600	46,750	2,150	—
29. Public Cemeteries ..	3,132	3,093	—	39
30. Survey Department ..	51,948	43,632	—	8,316
31. Northern Territories Constabulary ..	20,041	24,626	4,585	—

Head of Expenditure.	1922–23.	1923–24.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
32. Motor Trans. Dept.	28,482	28,070	—	412
33. Miscellaneous Service	98,724	64,168	—	34,556
34. Pensions and Gratuities ..	87,678	99,263	11,585	—
35. Public Debt Charges	382,452	407,426	24,974	—
36. Public Works Dept.	171,801	162,850	—	8,951
37. Public Works Annually Recurrent ..	190,877	178,374	—	12,503
38. Public Works Extraordinary ..	300,824	178,617	—	122,207
39. Railways—Capital Improvements	67,939	10,390	—	57,549
40. Posts and Telegraphs Extraordinary	7,743	16,145	8,402	—
41. Special Departmental Expenditure ..	—	257,179	257,179	—
42. Expenditure on Loan Works	—	950,814	950,814	—
	2,934,994	4,105,938	1,439,140	268,196

The yearly revenue and expenditure for the period 1915 to 1923–24 is shown below :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1915	1,456,130	1,627,015
1916	1,835,989	1,465,946
1917	1,624,124	1,424,279
1918	1,298,674	1,369,486
1919	2,601,360	1,781,170
1920	3,721,772	2,856,347
1921–22	3,016,520	3,285,290
1922–23	3,357,196	2,934,994
1923–24	3,742,834	4,105,938 (1)

Loans Works Statement.

The expenditure on works, begun but not completed out of the Loans raised up to 1910, has been charged to Surplus Balance since these Loans were exhausted in 1916.

(1) Includes special expenditure out of surplus balance of £257,179, and advances to loan works from same source of £950,814.

The appended statement shows particulars of this expenditure.

	Loan Funds.	Surplus Funds.	Total.
	£	£	£
Sekondi-Kumasi Railway ..	3,036,979	163,594	3,200,573
Tarkwa-Prestea Broomassie .. Railway	135,000	26,837	161,837
Accra-Kumasi Railway	2,441,914	348,904	2,790,818
Central Province Railway Survey	—	14,433	14,433
Central Province Railway Construction	—	106,412	106,412
Additional Rolling Stock ..	—	96,779	96,779
Railway Topographical Survey	—	102,951	102,951
Accra Harbour Works	241,141	142,762	383,903
Sekondi Harbour Works ..	168,312	98,200	266,512
Tarkoradi Harbour Works ..	412,633	587,401	1,000,034
Harbour Surveys..	38,107	—	38,107
Accra Water Works	200,000	58,253	258,253
Sekondi Water Works	156,817	55,301	212,118
	6,830,903	1,801,827	8,632,730

Assets and Liabilities.

The excess of Assets over Liabilities on the 1st April, 1923, was £1,901,786 and on 31st March, 1924, £1,538,682 a difference of £363,104, due to excess of Expenditure over Revenue during the year. It should be explained, however, that £950,814 of this Expenditure was in respect of Loan Works which will eventually be repaid to Revenue.

On the 1st April, 1923, the amount of the Public Debt was £7,299,118 and at 31st March, 1924, it stood at £7,279,118 a repayment of £20,000 having been made to the Imperial Government during the year.

The Sinking Fund for the amortization of the funded portion of the Public Debt was increased during the year by £87,412, made up of £56,630 from general revenue and £30,782 from interest on investments. The amount standing to the credit of the Fund on the 31st March, 1924, was £578,138.

Excluding the investments on account of the Sinking Fund, the investments held by Government on the 31st March, 1924, amounted to £905,445.

Owing to the appreciation of War Loan Stock it has been possible to reduce the Investment Depreciation Account from £75,000 to £5,000, an amount which is sufficient to cover the depreciation of old investments (at pre-war rates of interest) on account of the Savings Bank.

Stamps.

There were no stamps in the custody of the Vault Committee at 31st March, 1924. Receipts during the year amounted to £43,437. 10s. and Issues were the same. No balance was brought forward from the previous year.

Currency.

There were ample supplies of currency available during the year, although there were no importations of any sort by the Currency Board.

At 31st March, the following West African Currency was in circulation or at any rate issued in the Colony and not returned to Currency Board Stocks in the Colony *viz* :—

Currency Notes (almost entirely in 20s. and 10s. Notes)	£1,103,936
Alloy Coin	2,687,110
Nickel Coin	33,946
Total	£3,824,992

This figure is £31,100 greater than that for 31st March, 1923.

In addition to the above there is a certain amount of silver coin in circulation, although it is being withdrawn as it comes into the Banks and exported to England by the Currency Board for sale as bullion. During the year such exports amounted to £421,950.

Banking.

The usual Government accounts at various branches of the Bank of British West Africa and the Colonial Bank were maintained during the year.

The Bank of British West Africa, which commenced business in Accra on the 1st January, 1897, has since opened branches at Axim, Sekondi, Tarkwa, Kumasi, Cape Coast, Saltpond, Winneba, Bekwai, Koforidua, Nsawam, and Dunkwa, and agencies at Obuasi, Prestea, and Half Assinie.

The Colonial Bank, established in Accra on the 24th February, 1917, has now branches at Sekondi, Winneba, Kumasi, Koforidua, and Nsawam.

A Government Savings Bank conducted by the Treasury was established in 1888. The business was transferred to the Post Office in 1905, and is rapidly increasing. The amount standing to the credit of depositors on 31st December, 1923, was £50,961.

Penny banks in connection with the Post Office have also been established in the principal Government Schools.

Municipal Bodies.

Town Councils are established at Accra, Cape Coast, and Sekondi. The following table shows their Revenue and Expenditure for the past six years :—

	1917.		1918.		1919.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Accra ..	13,986	15,766	13,454	13,251	14,046	13,963
Sekondi ..	5,923	5,564	6,180	6,089	5,981	6,147
Cape Coast ..	4,137	4,538	4,346	3,649	4,396	3,935

	1920.		1921.		1922.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Accra ..	18,486	16,603	22,512 (a)	23,194	34,196 (d)	26,734
Sekondi	8,091	8,002	9,356 (b)	9,586	10,786 (e)	8,707
Cape Coast	6,752	6,068	7,170 (c)	7,000	7,943 (f)	6,559

(a) includes grant-in-aid of £7,000 from Government.

(b) " " £4,250 " "

(c) " " £4,250 " "

(d) " " £6,437 " "

(e) " " £3,375 " "

(f) " " £3,375 " "

III.—TRADE.

Revenue.

The table below shows, in comparative form, the gross Customs revenue under the various heads for the years 1922 and 1923.

Head of Revenue.	1922.	1923.	Increase.	Decrease.
Import Duties.—	£	£	£	£
Ad valorem	383,219	689,482	306,263	—
Specific—Other than Wines, Spirits and Malts ..	385,086	412,315	27,229	—
Do. Wines, Spirits and Malts	482,728	655,580	172,852	—
Parcels Post (a)	48,454	—	—	48,454
King's and Colonial Warehouse Rents	2,819	3,432	613	—
Light Dues..	2,766	3,549	783	—
Firearms, etc., Warehouse Rents	1,394	1,246	—	148
Export Duties.—				
Cocoa	646,464	461,300	—	185,164
Diamond	340	547	207	—
Lumber (Native Timber)	20,666	13,350	—	7,316
Other Export Duties (b)	6,881	—	—	6,881
Revenue from other Sources.—				
Miscellaneous (c)	10,052	10,371	319	—
Total	1,990,869	2,251,172	508,266 247,963	247,963
	Net increase ..		260,303	—

(a) Now classified under appropriate statistical headings.

(b) Represents Duties on Kola Nuts and Palm Kernels which are now abolished.

(c) Includes Warehouse Fees, Overtime Fees, Fees for granting and attesting Documents, Proceeds of sales of Confiscated goods, Fines for breaches of Customs Law, Ferry Tolls and Departments Fines.

2. The gross revenue receipts for 1923 amounted to £2,251,172 being £260,303 in excess of the gross receipts for 1922.

3. Ad valorem duties accounted for the largest increase in revenue compared with 1922, the proceeds from this head amounting to £689,482 as against £383,219 in the previous year. The increase yield from ad valorem sources was due to larger quantities of cotton goods being cleared for home consumption than in 1922, and because of the fact that from the commencement of the year under review articles imported by parcel post, and which are mainly subject to ad valorem duty, were credited to the appropriate headings in the trade statistics, whereas, in former years, parcel post imports were not so classified. The value of the parcel post trade in ad valorem goods during 1923 amounted to £334,057. The value of articles imported by parcel post subject to specific duty or exempt from duty is of little importance.

4. The revenue from spirituous liquor was greater by £172,852 (35.7 per cent) than the 1922 revenue from the same source.

5. The decrease in the export duty on Cocoa was due to the fact that during 1923 the duty was at the rate of ¼d. per lb., while in the previous year the export duty was at the rate of ½d. per lb. for 1st January to the 22nd August, from which latter date the duty was reduced to ¼d. per lb.

Imports.

6. The value of the imports for 1923 amounted to £8,448,862 an increase over 1922 of £548,323. The principal increase occurred in articles subject to ad valorem duty, the items which chiefly contributed to this being apparel, beads, cotton goods, silk goods and metal manufactures. Among the specifically rated goods rice, flour, kerosene oil and motor spirit showed considerable increases, and wines, spirits and malts showed a decrease in value which is due to increased importations of gin the landed cost of which is less than that of other permissible spirits. A decrease in the imports of free goods took place but this is accounted for by the reduced value of such imports. The import of Government stores also decreased owing to reduced imports of railway and constructional material because of the near completion of the present railway extension programme. The strict economy now being exercised by Government in various directions is also reflected in the decreased imports.

7. Among the articles subject to specific duties the following show considerable increases in quantity and value as compared with 1922: cement and lime, rice, flour, gin, illuminating oil and motor spirits and common soap. The following goods show increases in quantity but decreases in value: ale and porter, biscuits, bread and cakes, gunpowder and still wines. Decreases in articles specifically rated for duty are recorded in candles, cordage, whisky, tobacco and cigarettes, salt, fish salted and cured.

8. Conditions of trade in the Colony during the year were good, judging by the statistics. As the price level for food-stuffs and many manufactured articles was in a downward direction the value of imports shows in some instances a very considerable increase over 1922. A general revival of building operations led to the increased imports in

cement and lime. The fact that the landed price of rice and flour were less than during 1922 had a tendency to stimulate consumption and this coupled with the fact that a considerable amount of labour was employed during the year on works of public utility resulted in increased demand. In 1919 there were 1,200 miles of motorable roads in the Gold Coast and by the end of 1923 the mileage was over 3,200. This has resulted in increased importations of motor spirits and also facilitated the distribution of imported foodstuffs and other articles.

9. The decrease in imports of candles is due to the increased use of kerosene and that of dried and salted fish was made up by greater purchases of West Africa cured fish.

10. It is noticeable that the system of bonding imported dutiable goods until required for consumption is becoming increasingly popular. Uncertain trade conditions and scarcity of ready money have led to this and in the case of cotton goods, spirits and tobacco, the bonding transactions have been considerable.

11. The articles subject to ad valorem duty which showed substantial increases during 1923 were cotton manufactures, Iron and steel manufactures (including buckets, pails, basins, tin and zinc manufactures and cutlery and other kinds) wood and timber, silk manufactures, apparel, beads, boots and shoes.

12. Articles in the free list which showed substantial increases were motor cars and lorries, coal and patent fuel, fish dried and salted or smoked, not in tins, jars or bottles (i.e., cured in West Africa), machinery, bags and sacks and corrugated iron sheets.

13. Paragraph 3 refers to the classification of articles imported by Parcels Post and the increase imports of apparel and silk manufactures are chiefly due to the inclusion of parcels post imports. Imported timber and corrugated iron sheets were in great demand for building operations. The extension of mo orable roads has already been alluded to and this accounts for the increased imports of motor cars and lorries, and the extended use of coal by the Railway, Mines and Harbour Works accounts for the increased imports of this item. The further development of the cocoa industry is reflected in the increased imports of bags and sacks.

14. The only important dutiable articles which showed decreases were Oils (other kinds), Provisions and Stationery. As a matter of fact these are not genuine decreases but are due to the re-arrangement of the statistical heads under which articles are classified. Formerly imports such as butter, cheese, confectionery, fish, canned, smoked or cured, meats and tinned milk were classified under the general head, Provisions unenumerated. Under the head Oil (other kinds), lubricating oil and turpentine were classified, and paper all kinds, was classified under stationery. All these items now appear under their proper heads and the alterations in classification are the causes of the decreases alluded to above.

15. In free goods there were substantial decreases in Railway Rolling Stock, Motor car and lorry parts and Electrical and Telegraphic apparatus.

16. Decreased importations for construction work by the Railway accounts for the decrease in Railway Stock and the Post and Telegraph Department imported smaller quantities of apparatus. Motor tyres are no longer classified under motor car parts but under a separate heading of manufactures of rubber, tyres for vehicles, which accounts for the apparent decrease.

Exports.

17. The total value of the exports for 1923 was £8,959,212. This included bullion and specie, £1,371,724. This is an increase over 1922 of £623,812.

18. 197,664 tons of cocoa, the staple product of the Colony were exported or 38,359 tons more than in 1922. The value of the cocoa exports in 1922 and 1923 were £5,840,743 and £6,566,973. The 1923 export is a record for the Colony.

19. With the exception of Ivory, Wood and Timber, and Bullion all other articles of domestic produce show increases, particularly Kola nuts, Cotton, Manganese ore and Palm oil. The exports of these articles in 1922 and 1923 are shown below.

Articles.	Quantities.		Values.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
			£	£		£		£
Cotton .. lbs.	5,994	37,114	200	1,573	31,120	1,373	—	—
Kola .. .. ,,	11,865,853	13,657,318	311,026	319,805	1,791,465	8,779	—	—
Gum-Rubber ,,	16,178	312,922	462	9,256	296,744	8,794	—	—
Manganese .. tons.	61,279	135,603	106,031	327,377	74,324	221,346	—	—
Palm Oil .. glls.	210,364	358,374	20,010	37,773	148,010	17,763	—	—
Ivory lbs.	5,334	4,731	2,032	1,005	—	—	602	1,027
Wood and Timber Mahogany c. ft.	2,479,929	1,666,034	254,384	156,308	—	—	813,895	98,076
Bullion— Gold .. ozs.	228,132	224,638	889,204	850,671	—	—	3,494	38,533

20. The diamond industry, still in its infancy, is making headway slowly. In view of the reports of a cotton famine it is gratifying to find the exports of this commodity increasing, and as large distributions of seeds have been made by Government to farmers, it is hoped that a further increase will be shown during 1924. The decrease in the export of bullion is due to difficulties in obtaining labour for mining work, but a solution of this problem is hoped for shortly.

Direction of Trade.

21. The direction of trade is shown in the following table :—

Countries.	Imports per cent.		Exports per cent.		Aggregate Trade per cent.	
	1913	1923	1913	1923	1913	1923.
United Kingdom	69.99	69.48	64.77	34.53	67.26	51.56
British West Africa ..	5.54	2.62	7.42	3.92	6.53	3.29
Other parts of British Empire	.21	.37	—	—	.1	.18
Total British Empire ..	75.74	72.47	72.19	38.45	73.89	55.03
United States of America ..	5.09	10.53	1.86	26.02	3.4	18.47
France	.94	1.22	8.39	7.99	4.84	4.69
Holland	3.82	5.8	—	17.58	1.82	11.84
Germany	7.85	5.39	16.57	7.13	12.41	6.28
Other Foreign Countries ..	6.56	4.59	.99	2.83	3.64	3.69
Total Foreign Countries	24.26	77.53	27.81	61.55	26.11	44.9
Grand Total ..	100	100	100	100	100	100

21. The United Kingdom was the chief source of supply for the following imports :—Fish, canned or preserved, rice, sugar, tobacco, apparel, bags and sacks, cement, cotton goods, machinery, silk manufactures and soap.

Shipping.

Nationality.	Entered.				Totals.		Percentage of total tonnage entered.
	Steam Vessels.		Sailing Vessels.		Nos.	Tons.	
	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons			
British ..	340	992,182	1	59	341	992,241	59.65
French ..	58	162,935	—	—	58	162,935	9.79
American ..	36	119,104	2	1,728	38	120,832	7.26
Dutch ..	71	139,619	—	—	71	139,619	8.39
Norwegian ..	11	18,135	—	—	11	18,135	1.1
German ..	78	163,427	—	—	78	163,427	9.82
Belgian ..	1	2,955	—	—	1	2,955	18
Italian ..	16	44,419	—	—	16	44,419	2.67
Swedish ..	13	16,538	—	—	13	16,583	1.0
Portuguese	1	2,354	—	—	1	2,354	.14
Total ..	625	1,661,713	3	1,787	628	1,663,500	100%

Nationality.	Cleared.				Totals.		Percentage of total tonnage cleared.
	Steam Vessels.		Sailing Vessels.		Nos.	Tons.	
	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.			
British ..	335	985,123	—	—	335	985,123	60.28
French ..	59	165,487	—	—	59	165,487	10.13
American ..	34	112,869	1	1,107	35	113,976	6.97
Norwegian ..	10	15,379	—	—	10	15,379	.94
German ..	73	151,189	—	—	73	151,189	9.25
Dutch ..	70	136,904	—	—	70	136,904	8.38
Italian ..	16	44,418	—	—	16	44,418	2.72
Swedish ..	13	16,584	—	—	13	16,584	1.01
Portuguese	1	2,354	—	—	1	2,354	.14
Belgian ..	1	2,955	—	—	1	2,955	.18
Total ..	612	1,633,262	1	1,107	613	1,634,369	100%

Ports.

Port.	Total Values.		Volume of Trade.
	Imports.	Exports.	
	£	£	£
Accra	3,162,307	3,315,559	6,477,866
Sekondi	3,284,571	3,624,454	6,909,026
Winneba	406,294	736,770	1,143,064
Cape Coast	324,735	354,988	679,723
Ada	220,154	122,164	342,318
Saltpond	266,425	397,754	664,179
Keta	210,461	144,625	355,086
Axim	105,560	137,591	243,151
Half Assinie	90,348	25,172	115,520
Total	8,070,855	8,859,077	16,929,932

IV.—LEGISLATION, 1923.

GOLD COAST.

During the year 1923 thirty-seven Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council, of which the following are those of more general interest :—

No. 5 of 1923.—The Wireless Telegraphy Amendment Ordinance, 1923 extends the application of the provisions of the principal Ordinance (Chapter 53) to radio-telephony.

No. 6 of 1923.—The Supreme Court Amendment Ordinance, 1923, amends the law with respect to proceedings in the Full Court. The provision which made the Chief Justice an indispensable member of the Full Court is repealed ; the object being to render it unnecessary for him to sit on an appeal from one of his own judgments. A fresh provision has also been inserted the effect of which is to afford to the unsuccessful party in a Full Court appeal wherein the members of the Court were equally divided, an opportunity of having the appeal reheard by a re-constituted Court, should such party so desire.

No. 8 of 1923.—The Customs Ordinance, 1923. This Ordinance supplies a completely revised and up-to-date Customs code, for the construction of which some materials have been drawn from the draft Customs Bill presented by the Trinidad Customs Conference of 1919, and also from the Customs laws of the United Kingdom, the Union of South Africa, British Guiana, and Nigeria.

No. 12 of 1923.—The Celluloid and Cinematograph Film Ordinance, 1923. The provisions of this Ordinance have been adapted to local conditions and needs from those contained in the Act of the Imperial Parliament 12 and 12 Geo. V., ch. 35.

Nos. 13 and 14 of 1923.—The West African Frontier Force Ordinance, 1923, and the West African Frontier Force (Reserve Force) Ordinance, 1923. These Ordinances contained the approved revised provisions (which are uniform throughout British West Africa) with respect to the various units of the West African Frontier Force and to the Reserve Force thereof. A leading feature of the former Ordinance is that it embodies considerable portions of the Imperial Army Act.

No. 16 of 1923.—The Trade Marks Ordinance, 1923, follows closely the provisions of Part I of the Trade Marks Act, 1919 of the Imperial Parliament. Section 4 provides for the registration in the Gold Coast Colony of trade marks which have been registered in Part B of the Register in the United Kingdom, even though they have not been used for two years, or at all, in the said Colony.

No. 22 of 1923.—The Native Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1923, provides certain additional police and magisterial powers for dealing with articles (such as prohibited company flags, tribal emblems, and the like) connected with contraventions of the principal Ordinance (Chapter 83) relating to the celebration of unlawful native ceremonies.

No. 26 of 1923.—The Motor Traffic Amendment Ordinance, 1923, renders more strict the law relating to motor cars. Section 3 adds a further requirement providing that motor cars shall have serviceable steering gear.

Section 5 gives—

(i) power to the Chief Mechanical Transport Officer or an officer appointed by him to make periodical inspections of motor cars with a view to ascertaining whether they are defective in any part, and to prohibit the further use of any motor car in which the defect is such as to render the car dangerous to drive, until such defect has been made good ;

(ii) power to the officers of the Motor Transport Department and to the Police to stop any car which they may consider is being used in contravention of the provisions of the Ordinance.

Sections 6 and 8 penalise the taking up by motor drivers of passengers and freight without due authority, many complaints having been made as to fraudulent scandals taking place in this connection.

No. 35 of 1923.—The Second Spirituous Liquors Amendment Ordinance, 1923. The amendment of the law effected by this Ordinance is to adopt, in uniformity with the legislation of other parts of British West Africa, the definition of "spirits" and "trade spirits" which have been decided on by the Secretary of State after consideration of the views of the various West African Governors, the Chambers of Commerce, and the Wines and Spirits Association

No. 36 of 1923.—The Customs Tariff Further Amendment Ordinance, 1923. The principal provision of this Ordinance is that contained in section 2, and its purport is to revert, with effect from the 1st January, 1924, to the method which was in vogue prior to the 3rd July, 1922, of assessing the value of imported goods for the purpose of computing the ad valorem duty payable thereon; that is to say it is now intended to abandon the "current domestic value" basis of assessment and to revert to the "actual purchase price" basis of assessment.

No. 37 of 1923.—The Plants (Injurious Pests) Ordinance, 1923 repeals Chapter 98, and substitutes therefor an enactment of wider Scope. The general purport of the Ordinance is to make further provision for the sanitation of farms and for the prevention of plant diseases thereon. In the first instance, the crops in respect of which provision is made are the cocoa, cotton, and rubber crops.

Section 4 prohibits the importation of declared plants except at a prescribed port of entry.

Section 5 prohibits the importation of certain articles except under licence of the Director of Agriculture.

Section 7 defines the duties of Inspectors on a first inspection of a farm: and section 8 defines the duties of the occupier after such inspection.

Section 9 defines the duty of the occupier in respect of the maintenance of his farm in a satisfactory condition of cultivation.

Section 12 prohibits the removal from a farm of plants attacked by an injurious pest, except in certain specified cases.

ASHANTI.

During the year 1923 five Ordinances were enacted with respect to Ashanti, certain of which were enacted for the purpose of applying to Ashanti certain Ordinances of the Gold Coast Colony.

No. 4 of 1923.—The Ashanti Concessions Amendment Ordinance, 1923. This Ordinance restores the provision that the chiefs concerned shall be informed of the area in respect of which a licence to prospect has been granted. It also provides that prospectors must declare to the Secretary for Mines the quantity of quartz, alluvial gold, timber, rubber, or other product of the soil, which they have removed as specimens, stating at the same time the name or position of the place or places from which such specimens were taken.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

During the year 1923 six Ordinances were enacted with respect to the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, certain of which were enacted for the purpose of applying to the Protectorate certain Ordinances of the Gold Coast Colony.

No. 1 of 1923.—The Northern Territories Administration Amendment Ordinance, 1923, makes provision for the statutory acquisition of land for the public service; and it also declares to be vested absolutely in the Crown the lands premises, and buildings which were on the 31st day of December, 1922, held and occupied as Government property.

No. 2 of 1923.—The Mineral Rights Amendment Ordinance, 1923, substitutes for the term "licence" the term "lease" in respect of the mining rights to be acquired under the provisions of the principal Ordinance (Northern Territories Ordinance No. 2 of 1904).

No. 5 of 1923.—The Constabulary Ordinance, 1923, repeals and re-enacts with several slight modifications the Northern Territories Constabulary Ordinance, 1917 (Northern Territories Ordinance No. 2 of 1917).

V.—AGRICULTURE.

Cocoa.

This crop continues to be the principal crop of the Colony.

The following table shows the quantities exported annually and their value during the last ten years:—

Year.	Quantity (tons).	Value. £	Per ton. £
1914 ..	52,888	2,193,749	41.47
1915 ..	77,278	3,651,341	47.24
1916 ..	72,123	3,846,090	53.32
1917 ..	90,964	3,146,851	34.60
1918 ..	66,343	1,796,985	27.08
1919 ..	176,155	8,278,166	46.99
1920 ..	124,773	10,056,298	80.59
1921 ..	133,195	4,764,067	35.77
1922–23	176,245	6,445,384	36.57
1923–24	197,444	6,058,223	30.68

The increase in tonnage for the current year over the previous one is 21,199 tons. The amount shipped constitutes a record. This was no doubt partly due to the extension of railway system and the construction of feeding roads, but the crop in itself was generally an excellent one.

Of the total quantity exported during the year 1923–24, the percentage contributed by each Province is as below, the previous year's percentage being given for comparison :—

	1923–24.	1922–23.
Eastern Province	47.69	51·65
Central Province	20.22	19:30
Western Province (Including Ashanti)	32.09	29·05

Copra.

The exports for the last three years are as below :—

1921	443	tons.
1922–23 ..	1,694	,,
1923–24 ..	1,305	,,

The decrease of approximately 25 per cent. is not easily explained as increasing interest is being taken in this crop and considerable extensions have been made to the areas planted in the neighbourhood, principally of Keta.

The communal plantations established in the three provinces to encourage increased interest in this crop, are making steady progress.

Palm Oil and Kernels.

A considerable increase in the export of kernels indicates that the trade shows good signs of a revival. The figures for the exports during the last five years are as below :—

	Palm Oil.	Palm Kernels.
1919 ..	938,595 gals.	9,892 tons.
1920 ..	629,612 ,,	7,664 ,,
1921 ..	67,447 ,,	1,650 ,,
1922–23 ..	298,979 ,,	3,039 ,,
1923–24 ..	1,640 tons.	4,563 ,,

Cola Nuts.

The following are the export figures for this product for the last three years:—

1921	13,693,412	lbs.
1922–23	12,825,127	,,
1923–24	15,489,255	,,

There has been an appreciable recovery in the export of this product. The export figures, however, give very little idea of the extent of this industry owing to the fact that such large quantities are used locally by the Hausa and Northern Territories tribes. Efforts are being made to induce the farmers to extend the crop and these efforts are being met with a fair degree of success.

Rubber.

There has been a surprising revival in the exports of rubber since last year which may be due to the somewhat higher prices obtaining on the home market. Below are the export figures for the last three years :—

1921..	..	102,780 lbs.
1922–23	..	15,282 ,,
1923–24	..	364,644 ,,

Shea Butter.

Investigations continue to be carried out but so far there is not much conclusive evidence to report.

Miscellaneous.

Propaganda work has been continued with regard to the cultivation of Rice in Appolonia. The erection of a small rice hulling factory is in progress and will be completed at an early date.

2. Little material progress has been made in the production of Sugar Cane.

3. Tobacco, Cotton, Coffee :—The cultivation of these products is being encouraged and seeds have been distributed to farmers.

4. There has been a plentiful supply of the usual food crops and cultivation is much on the increase.

VI.—VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The Headquarters of the Veterinary Department are at Tamale in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast. The Department employs three Veterinary Officers and two Inspectors of Live-Stock. The African Staff consists of two Veterinary Assistants.

A Veterinary School for the training of Veterinary Assistants is established at Tamale and is a branch of the Department. It is in charge of an Indian Veterinary Graduate who is the Headmaster of the School. A Veterinary Officer and an Inspector of Live-Stock also give lectures to the Students, the former for two hours and the latter for three hours daily. Students enter on a four years course of training and when qualified pass out as Graduates of the Gold Coast Veterinary School and are employed by the Government.

The chief work of the Veterinary Department falls under the following headings :—

(a) To guard the indigenous stock against outbreaks of contagious and infectious disease.

(b) To suppress outbreaks of contagious and infectious disease whenever they occur, thus preventing their spread.

(c) To spread practical knowledge of Veterinary and Zootechnic subjects amongst the indigenous people.

(d) To improve the indigenous breeds of Live-Stock.

All the above works of the Veterinary Department are for the primary object of increasing the wealth and number of stock of the protected natives.

Other works carried out are :—

(e) Scientific researches into diseases of Live-Stock.

(f) Treatment of domestic animals.

(g) Researches dealing with the feeding of Live-Stock.

(h) Researches regarding the propagation of stud animals.

Animal Diseases.

The field staff have been concentrated throughout the year on the suppression of Rinderpest. 10,192 Serum—Alone inoculation were carried out on cattle in the infected herds There were also 43 cattle inoculated by the Sero-virus method. A second epizootic, that of an outbreak of Contagious Bovine-Pleuro-Pneumonia, broke out on the Tamale Stock Farm, and 29 head of cattle had to be killed, five of which were half-bred cattle. The mortality in cattle from disease other than Rinderpest and Pleuro-Pneumonia has been very slight. The mortality in sheep from wire-worm (haemonchus contortus) has been considerable. Of Horse diseases Epizootic Lymphangitis is spreading.

Live-Stock Census.

The Live-Stock Census of the country is about :—

Horses.	Asses.	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.	Camels.	Ostriches.
3,100	9,200	85,000	320,000	15,000	—	—

Live-Stock trade and their Products.

The cattle trade is chiefly in the hands of the Natives but numbers of Syrians and Frenchmen were employed in trading in Live-Stock.

There are three Quarantine Stations on the Frontier for imported Live-Stock. The period of quarantine for cattle is nine days, for other stock one day.

Comparative statistics for the last two years of stock passing through the Quarantine Station are :—

Year.	1923-1924.	1922-1923.
Cattle	35,933	29,845
Sheep and Goats	58,026	43,003
Donkeys	25,777	14,423
Horses	325	113

The exact amount of meat sold in the different markets is not known, but it can safely be said that 5,600,000 lbs. of beef, 2,100,000 lbs. of mutton and goat flesh, 13,000 lbs. of pork, and 600,000 lbs., of poultry flesh were available for consumption.

In the Abattoir of Kumasi 2,440 cattle, 1,972 sheep, 2,392 goats and 298 pigs were slaughtered for consumption. The trade in hides at Kumasi showed an increase of 1,812 hides over that done for last year.

Zootechnics.

Zootechnics refers to the breeding, keeping and general management of domestic animals.

A shot-horn and Hereford Bull are stationed at Tamale. They have now been in West Africa three years. There are 18 half-bred calves sired by these two bulls and one quarter-bred calf sired by the eldest half-bred bull calf.

Ninety-three pure bred English Poultry were issued into different areas of the Northern Territories and the result of this strain of blood among the native poultry is beginning to be seen.

The old Middle White boar and sow imported in 1921 have died. The Pure-bred Middle White Sow, the sole daughter of the original sow, farrowed a litter of five pure-bred porkers. Twenty-one half-bred pigs were sold in Ashanti for breeding purposes.

Agricultural Experiments.

Further experiments were conducted with Indian seeds. Gram seeds at the second generation proved a failure. Indian legumes, Moong and Mote did exceedingly well and were prolific, having passed into the fourth generation of seed. The second generation of the double sun flower seed proved that over 50 per cent. of seed were unfertile.

VII.—EDUCATION.

Education in the Colony is chiefly in the hands of the Government and the following Missionary Societies:—The African Methodist Episcopal Zionist Mission, The Church of England (S.P.G.), The Roman Catholic, The Scottish and the Wesleyan Missions.

The Scottish Mission came to the Colony in 1918 to take over the work of the Basel Mission as the European Missionaries of this Society were deported during the Great War. For a time Government took entire control of the former Basel Mission Schools and it was not until the year 1920 that the Scottish Mission were in a position to take over the entire control and financial responsibility of the former Basel Mission educational work.

The Bremen Mission was formerly established in this Colony beyond the Volta River, but, as in the case of the Basel Mission, the European personnel of this Mission had to leave this Colony during the war. Since their departure the educational work of this Mission has been entirely controlled and financed by Government, but at the time of writing arrangements have been made for the Scottish Mission to take over the ecclesiastical work of the former Bremen Mission, but the schools are still under the control of this Department.

In addition to the former Bremen Mission Schools at present under the control of Government, there are 21 Government Primary Schools established with an enrolment of 4,109 boys and 869 girls, with a total average attendance of 4,283. Four of these schools are in the Western Province, three in the Central Province, five in the Eastern Province, four in Ashanti and five in the Northern Territories. These schools are entirely supported and equipped from Government funds, and the total staff of teachers in these schools is 183, nearly all of whom hold local teachers' certificates. The staff at these schools is entirely native with the exception of the Headmistress at the Government Girls' School, Accra.

The Mission Schools are of two kinds, viz.:—Assisted and Non-Assisted. The former schools have qualified under the Education Ordinance and Rules for Government assistance and annually receive grants-in-aid for general efficiency based on the average attendance. The number of these schools in the Colony and Ashanti is at present 222. There are no Assisted Schools as yet in the Northern Territories. The Non-Assisted Schools are usually small schools which have not as yet, qualified for Government inspection, though there are, in addition, a few large schools which have not yet been placed on the "Assisted List." The number of Non-Assisted Schools is roughly computed to be about 460, but no accurate statistics are available in respect of some of these schools.

The A.M.E.Z. Mission has three schools in the Central Province, three in the Trans-Volta District and one in Ashanti. The Scottish Mission has eleven schools in the Central Province, sixty-three in the Eastern Province, five in the Trans-Volta District and sixteen in Ashanti.

The schools of the former Bremen Mission are all in the Trans-Volta District. The Church of England has three schools in the Western Province, a Secondary School at Cape Coast in the Central Province, one school in the Eastern Province and two schools in Ashanti. The Roman Catholic Schools are as follows :—nine in the Western Province, ten in the Central Province, ten in the Trans-Volta District, and four in Ashanti. The Wesleyan Mission has eight schools in the Western Province, nineteen in the Central Province, twenty-three in the Eastern Province, and five in Ashanti.

In all these schools, as well as in the Government Primary Schools, some form of manual work is taken. In the schools in the interior this usually takes the form of agricultural work and gardens are attached to most of the schools. Prizes have been offered annually for the best school gardens. Instruction is given in woodwork in the Government Schools at Accra, Cape Coast and Kumasi, and book-binding, printing, carpentry, netting, weaving and basket making are taught in some of the Mission Schools.

In the Assisted Schools there are 30,430 children on the roll of whom 5,677 are girls. The average attendance at these schools is 25,895.

The total enrolment and average attendance at the Government and Assisted Schools is 35,408 and 30,178 respectively. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 33,353 and 28,045.

The amount awarded as grants-in-aid in respect of these schools was £30,757 11s. 3d., as compared with £27,371 4s. 2d. in the previous year, an increase of £3,386 7s. 1d.

Good progress was made during the year in preparing plans for the complete reorganisation of the educational system now in force.

The following table shows the number of Government and Assisted Schools, with number on roll, average attendance and amounts of grant awarded in 1923 :—

Denomination.	Number of Schools.	On Roll.	Average Attendance.	Grant-in-Aid.	Remarks.
				£ s. d.	
A.M.E. Zion Mission ..	7	1,186	986	1,158 13 0	
Ewe Mission	23	2,515	2,338	—	Expenses temporarily defrayed by Government.
Church of England S.P.G. Mission	6	948	788	1,112 17 0	
Government	21	4,978	4,283	—	Expenses defrayed by Government.
Roman Catholic Mission ..	33	4,179	3,407	4,832 3 7	

Denomination.	Number of Schools.	On Roll.	Average Attendance.	Grant-in-Aid.	Remarks.
				£ s. d.	
Scottish Mission	95	10,790	9,502	12,337 6 11	
Wesleyan Mission	55	9,780	7,951	9,764 2 2	
Secondary	2	156	134	577 0 7	
Accra Royal School	1	876	789	975 8 0	
Total	243	35,408	30,178	30,757 11 3	

There are at present three centres at which students are trained to be teachers, viz., the Government Training College at Accra, the Scottish Mission Seminary at Akropong and Wesley College, Kumasi. The Government Training College, Accra was opened in August 1909 and students for this College are received from the Government and Assisted Schools. The staff at present consists of an acting Principal with six European Masters, one of whom is Housemaster, and three African Teachers. This staff is now being increased by one European Master and will be very considerably increased when the College is moved to Achimota—an excellent site about six miles away from Accra on which it is proposed to erect large and up-to-date buildings for a Government Secondary School. The present college will become merged into the Secondary School and will form one of its departments. The Survey School now under the Survey Department will be another side. The staff at the new Secondary School will be very considerable as it will be the centre of training for the various professions.

At the Training College this year there were 163 students in residence. At the Scottish Mission Seminary Akropong there were about 131 students in residence and the staff consisted of three Europeans and two African Assistants.

The Wesleyan Mission has now built a college at Kumasi for the training of their mission teachers; 48 student-teachers are now in residence.

One of the most important educational establishments in the Colony is the Technical School at Accra. This school was opened in 1909 and from year to year improvements and gradual extensions have taken place so that to-day its premises are very satisfactory and large enough for the present number of pupils in residence, viz: 84. But the demand for admission to this school, the only one of its kind in the Colony is very great and only a very small percentage of the applicants are able to be admitted. As soon as the Training College is moved to Achimota part of the present college will be taken over by the Technical School. This will allow for a considerable number of additional pupils for there will be extra workshop and dormitory accommodation. Additional equipment will, of course, be required. The present staff at this school consists of a Principal, four European Masters, one of whom is Housemaster, and four African Teachers. Two of the masters and two teachers are engaged in the woodwork department and the other two masters and teachers in the metalwork department.

Trade Schools.

Four of these schools have now been opened. The first to be opened was that at Yendi in February, followed by that at Kibi in March and Assuantsi and Mampong in July. The necessary temporary buildings were very satisfactorily erected by the Omanhenes and their people with the assistance of Political Officers whilst the construction of future buildings, temporary and permanent rests now with the staff and pupils.

At present there are 188 pupils in residence at these schools: 68 being trained for woodwork, 42 for masonry, 40 for agriculture and 38 for metalwork. Each school is in charge of a European Headmaster and he is assisted by literary, woodwork and masonry Instructors, while agricultural Instructors are supplied by the Agricultural Department as whole time Instructors. These schools are organized entirely on Boy Scout lines. The purpose of these schools is the turning out of intelligent artisans but the main aim is the training and development of character and responsibility in the individual.

The S.P.G. Grammar School and the Richmond College (Wesleyan Mission) are the only Secondary Schools on the Assisted List.

The Educationists' Committee of 1922 has now completed an Interim Report on the proposed Government Secondary School at Achimota. The plans of the buildings have now been very carefully prepared and it is hoped that building will be initiated at an early date.

Great impetus has been given to the encouragement of recreation in the schools by the formation of the Accra School Football League. Similar Leagues are now being formed in other places and school matches are being regularly played. Hockey has been introduced at the Government Training College and Government Girls' School, Accra and is likely to prove a very popular game.

Boy Scout principles are observed in many of the schools and the movement is making great strides on correct lines in the country. Teachers and pupils alike in schools where Boy Scout Principles have been introduced are most enthusiastic. The girls, too, are now much more keen on games and are beginning to realize that " school " is not merely a place for book-learning.

Each year more certificated teachers are drafted into the Government and Assisted Schools and more efficient teaching should be anticipated.

A three years' course now obtains at all Training Colleges and Institutions in the Colony and Ashanti.

VIII.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals and Asylums.

During the year 2,130 Europeans and 75,362 Africans were treated in the Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Colony as compared with 2,928 and 68,275 respectively in the previous year.

The number of patients admitted into the Accra Lunatic Asylum during the year was 71 males and 14 females. The number discharged was 21 males and 3 females. The daily average number of inmates was 191 as compared with 165.7 in 1922–1923. There were 42 deaths—37 males and 5 females.

IX.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

At the Census taken in 1921 the population of the Gold Coast and its Dependencies was 2,299,961.

The number of Europeans resident in the Colony during the two years 1922–23 and 1923–24 were :—

	1922–23	1923–24
Officials	979	994
Mercantile	1,410	1,425
Mining	521	527
Missionaries	88	97
	2,998	3,043

Public Health.

The number of births and deaths registered in the 17 registration areas during 1923–24 is given hereunder together with a column showing the corresponding figures for 1922–23 :—

	1922–23	1923–24
Births	2,988	2,941
Deaths	3,283	3,285
Still-births . .	149	117

Europeans are included in the above figures.

The number of births is lower than it should be as birth registration is still unpopular amongst the illiterate classes.

The figure for death is approximately accurate, for no burial permits are granted without registration, the issuing of permits and registration of deaths being done by the same officer.

The chief causes of death were pulmonary and intestinal diseases,

An analysis of the death and invaliding statistics of the European population is appended :—

1923–24.	Number of residents.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Death rate per 1000.	Invaliding rate per 1000.
Officials ..	994	10	32	10.06	32.19
Merchants ..	1,425	11	25	7.71	17.54
Mining	527	2	28	3.79	53.13
Missionaries ..	97	1	2	10.92	20.61
Total ..	3,043	24	87	7.88	28.59

The death rate of 7.88 per 1000 amongst Europeans is a decrease on the previous year—10.34 for 1922–23. The invaliding rate per 1000 shews a slight increase—28.59 per thousand in 1923–24 as against 25.35 in 1922–23.

The ten deaths amongst European Officials were due : two to Yellow Fever, two to Blackwater Fever, three to Heart failure, and one each to Chronic Myocarditis, Rupture of thoracic Aneurism, Cerebral Embolism.

Of the 14 deaths amongst European Non-Officials 8 were due to Yellow Fever, two to Blackwater Fever and one each to Alcoholism, Fracture of skull, Cerebral Malaria, Cyanide poisoning.

The average daily number of European Officials on the Sick List compared to the average daily number resident in the Colony was 2.42 per cent as compared with 2.96 in 1922–23. Treatment was given in 5,963 cases of Malaria, 551 cases of Dysentery, 534 cases of Pneumonia, 411 cases of Tuberculosis, 44 cases of Plague and two of Smallpox. Six cases of Sleeping Sickness were treated during the year.

Sanitation.

The sanitary condition of most of the large towns was fairly satisfactory.

490,513 houses were inspected during the year and the average larval index was 0.94 per cent. There were 3,726 prosecutions under the Destruction of Mosquitoes Ordinance—Cap. 64—3,660 persons being convicted, the fines amounting to £1,835.

Other insanitary conditions led to 7,492 prosecutions with 7,198 convictions and £2,525 in fines.

Epidemic Diseases.

There were several outbreaks during the year. The remains of the epidemic of yellow fever mentioned last year continued till July, 1923, and while the death rate amongst Europeans who contracted this disease was 100 per cent the general death rate worked out at approximately 85 per cent.

There was an outbreak of relapsing fever of a very mild type and low mortality rate.

Plague broke out in Sekondi and was first definitely recognised towards the middle of March, but it was also diagnosed from Tailor Krum a small village near Nsuta which is the next station to Tarkwa on the Sekondi-Kumasi railway.

Up to the end of the year the case mortality of the known and suspected cases worked out at 60 per cent.

There has been no outbreak of smallpox though nine cases were reported, eight in the Northern Territories and one in the Colony

The number of vaccinations performed was 82,425 and 36,468 or 44.24 % were reported as successful.

Climate.

The climate, though hot and damp, is cooler than that of most tropical countries situated in the same latitude.

It is not in itself unhealthy ; but an evil reputation has been earned for it in the past by the prevalence of mosquito-borne diseases, against which all possible precautions have constantly to be taken.

The Gold Coast is peculiarly free from many of the discomforts associated with tropical countries ; hot nights and intense heat by day are the exception rather than the rule, while insects are comparatively unobtrusive.

The efforts of the Medical and Sanitary authorities in promoting the treatment of disease and the knowledge of general hygiene, continue to exercise a beneficial effect on the general health of Europeans.

The rainfall varies with the configuration of the country and is highest in the mining districts of Tarkwa, Upper and Lower Wasaw, etc., and also at Axim. The first rains, or rainy season proper, begin in March and end in July ; the latter rains are spread over the months of September and October. The rainy season is marked by a considerable fall in the temperature, which is found to be refreshing to many Europeans, but proves trying to some. The Harmattan season begins in December and ends in February.

METEOROLOGY.

Rainfall in Inches.

1st January to 31st December.

Place.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Accra	25.87	34.43	27.70	21.16
Aburi	36.40	50.83	52.09	43.14
Sekondi	34.65	40.40	46.19	39.29
Axim	66.43	88.13	60.45	109.18
Tarkwa	68.19	71.05	*58.99	71.72
Kumasi	50.98	66.94	61.95	55.75
Tamale	36.95	61.97	37.02	36.03

*11 months records only.

At Accra the mean shade temperature was 81.0, and at Kumasi and Sekondi 79.4 and 79.8 respectively.

The mean daily range of temperature in Accra was 15.6.

X. POLICE.

The Establishment.

The authorised establishment of the Force in the Colony and Ashanti on the 31st March, 1924, was 1,490, composed as follows:—

General Police	463
Escort Police	806
Marine Police	34
Recruits	79
Disciplinary Staff, etc.	64
Band	28
Band Learners	16

Togoland.

In the British Mandated Area of Togoland the Police Force consists of one European Police Officer (seconded from the Gold Coast Police), two Superintendents, one Assistant Superintendent of Police, three Sergeants, four Corporals, forty Constables, four Recruits.

Recruits.

The number of recruits enlisted was 215 as against 238 for 1922–23. The casualties 40 for both periods.

The General Police.

This Branch is gradually becoming literate, an increase of some two score of scholars being registered as against the previous period, the number of illiterates decreasing by 15.

The Escort Police.

The strength is maintained and, generally speaking, a good type of men is secured.

There is no difficulty in obtaining recruits for all casualties occuring and the supply is greater than the demand.

The Marine Police.

These as their name signifies are Customs harbour police, as opposed to the Customs Preventive or river police.

They are a valuable adjunct to the Force and at the present time they only do duty at Accra and Sekondi, a force for Winneba not yet having been established.

The Police Band.

The Band, though not having a European Bandmaster, plays very creditably and is a great acquisition to the public before whom it performed on nearly three hundred occasions during the period under review.

Legislation.

Certain small amendments were made to the Police Ordinance, and new Sections affecting the Police were added to the Motor Traffic Ordinance.

Revenue.

The revenue collected by the Escort Police for escorting specie and bullion was £368.

The number of new licences issued for motor vehicles in Accra during the last three years is as follows :—

1921.	1922–23.	1923–24.
455	425	1,278

1,307 new driving licences were issued as against 382 for the period 1922–23. The revenue for new licences and renewals (motor and driving) was £15,036 11s. 0d. as against £4,757 17s. 3d. for the period before.

The Police undertook the duty of issuing licences under the motor Traffic Ordinance on the 1st January, 1923.

Criminal Statistics.

The number of convictions in the Superior Courts of the Colony during 1922–1923 and 1923–1924 was as follows :—

	1922–23.	1923–24.
Offences against the person ..	16	15
Slave dealing	—	—
Offences against property	86	54
Other Offences	11	5
	113	74

There were 41 acquittals in 1923–24 as compared with 30 in 1922–23.

The number of summary convictions in 1922–1923 and 1923–1924 was as follows :—

	1922–23.	1923–24.
Offences against the person ..	1,837	1,576
Slave dealing	—	—
Offences against property	2,339	1,907
Other Offences	6,042	6,802
	10,218	10,285

There were 5,438 acquittals in 1923–1924 as compared with 5,864 in 1922–1923.

Civil Actions.

There were 407 civil actions brought in the Divisional Courts of the Colony during 1923–1924.

Court fees and fines collected during 1923–1924 amounted to £6,657 1s. 5d. as compared with £7,126 6s. 3d. in the previous year. The number of Writs of Fi. Fa. (Fieri Facias) issued by the Courts for execution during the year was 423 involving an amount of £31,728 4s. 1½d. of which £8,624 17s. 5½d. was collected. In the previous year there were 409 Writs of Fi. Fa. issued involving the sum of £17,455 7s. 3d.

The number of Writs of Ca. Sa. (Capias Satisfaciendum) issued during the year was 1,199 involving an amount of £31,546 7s. 11½d. whereof a sum of £7,105 16s. 3½d. was collected. In the previous year there were 448 Writs of Ca. Sa. involving an amount of £16,257 1s. 0½d.

XI.—PRISONS.

The following remarks and statistics refer to Prisons in the Colony, Ashanti and the mandated territory of Togoland (information as to Prisons in the Northern Territories being contained in the annual report on the Northern Territories).

The Staff of the Prisons Department in 1923–24 consisted of nine European Officers (an Inspector-General, Deputy Inspector-General, five Prison Superintendents and two Technical Instructors), one Assistant Prison Superintendent, 288 African Warders of various grades on the establishment, and about 112 Temporary Warders, whilst five Matrons attended the female prisoners.

There are in the Colony 14 prisons, in Ashanti six and in the mandated territory of Togoland two. The Prisons at Accra, Sekondi and Kumasi are in the charge of Prison Superintendents, the others being supervised by District Commissioners. The Sekondi Central Prison is used solely for male prisoners undergoing long sentences, whilst Accra and Kumasi take both long and short-sentence convicts. There is separate accommodation for females at Accra, Elmina, Keta and Kumasi.

The average daily average number of prisoners during 1923–24 was 1,463 as compared with 1,635 in 1922–23. Of these 1,001 were distributed amongst the four Central Prisons as under :—

Accra (Ussher Fort and James Fort) ..	374	including 162 long-sentence.)
Sekondi Central	295	all long-sentence prisoners.
Cape Coast	49	including nine long-sentence.
Kumasi	188	including 52 long-sentence.

The total number of persons committed to prison during 1923–24 was 5,541 as compared with 6,142 in 1922–23. Of the total committals 60 per cent were for penal imprisonment, ten per cent were for debt and the remaining 30 per cent for safe keeping pending trial. There were 206 females and 13 juveniles received during the year.

There were 12 executions, ten at Sekondi, two at Accra and one at Ho.

There were 47 escapes and 24 recaptures, as compared with forty and nine respectively in 1922–23. Sanitary labour including bush-clearing, etc., and involving dispersion in small gangs, was chiefly responsible for the escapes.

Thirty-two persons died whilst undergoing imprisonment, as compared with 29 in 1922–23 a verdict of death from natural causes being returned in each case.

The daily average on the sick list was 3.2 per cent.

The cost of the department for the year under review was £44,377 as compared with £44,600 in 1922–23, the average cost of each prisoner being £30. 6s. 2d. On the other hand a sum of £7,378 was received in payment for prison industries, as against a sum of £6,924 in 1922–23. Rations cost £7,476 being a decrease of £1,433 on the previous year. The continued decrease is accounted for by the development of the prison farms, more particularly the large farm at Kumasi.

The net cost of the department was £36,999 and the net average cost of each prisoner was £25. 5s. 6d.

The carpenters', shoemakers', and tailors' shops at Accra and Sekondi were fully occupied; in fact, work was refused on account of the congestion in the shops.

At Sekondi basket-making and mat-weaving shops were also busy throughout the year.

At Accra the building of a new prison on the site of the old Ussher Fort made good progress, the work being done entirely by prison labour under supervision of the prison staff. These works afforded ample instruction and practice in brick laying, joinery, shuttering, etc., for a number of prisoners. The prisoners employed in the shops and in the skilled labour connected with the building above mentioned were long sentence prisoners. At Kumasi a new female prison was built, also by prison labour, as a beginning of general reconstruction of the prison.

Short-sentence prisoners were employed mostly under the Sanitary and Public Works Department.

XII.—POSTAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The business dealt with by the Department during the year under review as compared with the previous year was as follows :—

	1922–23.	1923–24.
	£	£
Sale of stamps for postal purposes	28,195	27,387
Number of letters and Postcards received and despatched	5,840,232	6,431,020
Registered packets	571,152	663,600
Book packets	1,215,480	1,480,668
Parcels	116,479	123,075
Money Orders (value)	138,283	138,539
Postal Orders (value)	171,912	181,814
Postal Orders (number)	234,198	249,931
Inland Telegrams (private)	301,924	293,091
Inland Telegrams (official)	112,470	83,372

There were 164 offices in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories open at the end of the financial year of which 116 were Postal Agencies.

The Post Office Savings Bank business transacted shews an increase in deposits as compared with 1922. The deposits made totalled 9,826 and amounted to £34,118 in value, an increase of 1,943 in number and £3,790 in value as compared with the previous year.

The number of withdrawals was 5,275 value £35,684 shewing a decrease of 517 in number and an increase of £4,169 in value as compared with 1922.

The average value of each deposit was £3. 9s. 5d. as against £3. 16s. 11d. in 1922 and of each withdrawal £6 15s. 4d. as against £5. 9s.11d. The number of depositors at the end of the year was 5,798 and the amount standing to the credit of these accounts was £50,961, an increase of 546 in number but a decrease of £55 in amount.

The number of paid and official telegrams transmitted shews a decrease and is attributable to the extension of telephone facilities coupled with the reduction in time of transit of letters owing to the opening of the Accra-Kumasi Railway.

The number of Telegraph Offices open during the year was 92.

The cable traffic dealt with in conjunction with the African Direct Telegraph Company was approximately the same as in the previous year. The number of forwarded and received messages was 21,542 as against 21,431 in 1922–23.

The number of private messages received and forwarded by the Wireless Station at Accra was 1,702 a decrease of 17 as compared with those for the previous year.

The official and private subscribers to the Telephone Exchanges increased very considerably during the year and the trunk calls more than trebled in number with the gradual extension of the Trunk Telephone facilities.

XIII.—RAILWAYS.

The total mileage open for traffic at the close of the financial year 1923–24 was 394.

The main line runs in a northerly direction from the port of Sekondi to Kumasi in Ashanti, a distance of 168 miles (gauge 3′ 6″), thence to Accra in a south-easterly direction, a further distance of 192 miles.

The Branch Lines (3′ 6″ gauge) operated from the Sekondi-Juaso Section are the Tarkwa-Prestea Branch with a length of 18 miles running in a north-westerly direction from Tarkwa, and the Inchaban Branch which runs in an easterly direction taking off the main line at 4¼ miles from Sekondi and having a length of 3¼.

The only Branch operated from the Accra Line is the Weshiang Branch (2′ 6″ gauge) which runs from Accra to Weshiang, a distance of 10 miles.

Finance.

The total Capital Expenditure on the 31st of March, 1924 stood at £6,720,089.

The gross revenue amounted to £1,024,781, an increase of £146,888 as compared with the gross revenue for the year 1922–23.

The working expenditure was £541,230 an increase of £142,890 on the 1922–23 working.

The net revenue was £483,551, an increase of £3,998 over 1922–23.

The general financial result is as follows :—

Loan Charges.

(a) Interest	£293,392
(b) Sinking Fund	47,171
(c) Expenses of Managing Loan	614
	341,177
Pensions	8,999
Total	£350,176
Net Receipts	483,551
	£133,375

Traffic.

The number of passenger conveyed during the year 1923–24 was 1,334,756, a decrease of 10,938 from the year 1922–23.

The total tonnage carried for the year 1923–24 was 595,657, an increase of 116,513 over 1922–23.

The principal increases are :—

Commodity.	Increase over 1922–23. Tons.
Building Material	2,889
Coal	8,355
Cocoa	21,254
Manganese	106,362
Logs Exported	1,798
Minerals	15,082
Mining Material	1,701

The principal decreases are :—

Commodity.	Decrease under 1922-23. Tons.
Firewood	17,695
Native Produce	2,464

Deviations.

Deviations, consisting of re-aligning to cut out curves and ease grades and relaying the track with 80 lb. rails and sleepers in place of the original 50 lb. track, were completed from Sekondi to Dunkwa (100 miles) by the middle of December. The work of carrying " Deviations " through from Dunkwa to Obuasi (24 miles) was commenced in October and will be completed before the Cocoa season of 1924–25.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Tafo-Kumasi Railway Extension.

Rails were linked up on the first day of the financial year under review.

The line was completed and formally declared open for traffic by the Acting Governor, Dr. Maxwell, on July 5th, and open to public traffic on September 3rd, 1923.

2. A saving on Estimate of over £103,500 has to be reported on final completion after allowance has been made for a sum already allotted to Open Lines for maintenance etc.

Central Province Railway Construction.

3. On approval being received from Secretary of State for the building of the Central Province Railway arrangements were at once made for the transfer of staff and materials to the New Headquarters at the proposed point of take-off of the Central Province Railway from the main line, namely, Huni Valley.

4. The Camp previously occupied by Deviations became available as quarters and the only structures requiring to be erected were Store Shed (140′ x 30′), Temporary Office Extensions and Tank, etc., for locomotive requirements.

The value of the plant and materials taken over from the Tafo-Kumasi for the New Construction has been assessed at a figure of £8,461 which assessment Government has sanctioned.

5. Arrangements were made for the leave of the majority of Officers of the Tafo-Kumasi Construction so that the maximum personnel of the Department would be available in the Colony at the beginning of the dry season 1923–24.

6. Orders were placed for material (amounting in value to almost (£250,000) for the Central Province line during the period His Excellency and the Chief Resident Engineer were in England and an appreciable saving was effected by advantage being taken of the comparatively low markets then obtaining in Great Britain.

7. The Construction programme includes a bridge over the River Pra near Mampong, 30 miles from Huni Valley. This is to be the largest bridge in the Colony and will be so decked as to enable road vehicles to pass over when no train is in section. To enable work on the abutments and piers to commence and continue throughout the last dry season, a road was constructed by the Department from Imbraim to the Bridge site and contract for the transportation of cement, foodstuff etc, from Imbraim station was let at the low figure of 1s. 8d. per ton-mile. The construction of this road has been amply justified, more especially in view of the abnormally heavy earthworks to be carried out before railhead can reach the Pra.

8. The area between Huni Valley and the River Pra is thinly populated and although previous requests had been made to the local farmers to produce increase quantities of foodstuffs little or no effort in this direction was made, the result being that it was impossible to secure and maintain as strong a labour force as the heavy nature of the works called for. The situation had therefore to be speedily dealt with and conditions were brought up to a more normal standard by the importation and distribution of rice at retail prices whilst the Department also granted transport facilities to Eddoe Suppliers so that there is now a constant and adequate supply of food.

9. The preliminaries incidental to starting a new Railway Construction are so considerable and superficially non-effective that the actual progress of track in the early months is below the average of what the whole will be.

10. Clearing of a width of 200 feet and through the densest variety of virgin heavy forest was completed from Huni Valley to the River Pra.

Earthworks.

11. A total of 206,000 cubic yards has been handled in Banks and Cuts during the period.

Rails.

12. These reached eight miles, the track being fully ballasted boxed and packed to seven miles.

Stations.

13. Good progress was made in the junction station at Huni Valley.

Damang Station (mile 5¼) was nearly completed and Subiri (mile 13) was in progress.

14. Bridges and Culverts were completed to mile eight and concrete for the Bonsa Bridge ready for its 55′ span.

15. The basis of the whole organisation of Construction is, as on Tafo-Kumasi, an elaborate extension of the local petty contract of piecework system.

The advantages of this have been stated in other Reports but may be repeated as follows :—

(i) The restriction of Contractor's percentage for overhead charges, risk and profit to the most modest dimensions.

(ii) The elimination alternatively, of large and expensive European salaried staff, as in Nigeria, if "direct" labour is employed.

(iii) The knowledge at any time, that value is being received for all money on Construction and of exactly what it consists.

(iv) The ratio of European overhead (i.e. Establishment) to Cost of Works is reduced.

XIV. HARBOUR WORKS.

Accra Harbour.

7. The following improvement to Accra Harbour Works were completed and handed over to the Public Works Department on the 10th July, 1923, with the exception of item No. 4, under the heading of Macadamised Roads, which were considered too light for the heavy traffic and were subsequently improved by a 4″ layer of tar macadam and duly completed in December, 1923.

(1) Import building having a floor area of 80,000 square feet.

(2) Railway Marshalling Yards on reclaimed beach area to the west of Breakwater and new Railway approaches.

(3) Railway Siding to the Steel Jetty at the east end of the Harbour and to the Customs enclosure.

(4) Macadamised Roads serving the Customs Buildings and the Jetty, and a macadamised area for turning and parking motor lorries at the north end of the Import Buildings.

Sekondi Harbour.

8. Owing to the silting of the Harbour the cranes on the east side of Jetties numbers 3 and 4 cannot be used.

The tonnage dealt with has increased out of proportion to the available accommodation.

Deep Water Harbour—Takoradi.

It was generally conceded that the trade of the Colony during the past few years had proved conclusively the total inadequacy of the existing port accommodation, and that a new Deep Water Harbour was essential, if the development of the trade of the Colony was to be encouraged instead of strangled. In 1921 it was decided to proceed with the Construction of such a Harbour at Takoradi, where the most suitable site, if not the only one existing on the Colony's seaboard, lent itself to economical construction. It is located in the large and well sheltered bay west of Sekondi, and admits of ample extensions, as and when trade requirements demand further accommodation.

The work as now being carried out is estimated to cost £1,600,000 and consists mainly of three parts (1) a Railway connecting Takoradi with the Sekondi-Kumasi line, embodying a Passenger Station, a Goods Station, marshalling yard, etc. (2) a motor road connecting Sekondi and Takoradi. (3) New Harbour comprising main and lee breakwaters, wharfage for branch boats and lighters, transit sheds, rail and road connections, etc., etc.

The area of the open tidal basin to be enclosed by the breakwaters is approximately 260 acres with a depth of water varying from five to 40 feet below L.W.L.O.S.T. As regards Construction Progress this has not been quite up to expectations. The temporary and preliminary works which as can readily be understood, were of some considerable extent for an undertaking of this magnitude, have, however, been accomplished. Examples of such works are, the 25 miles (approx.) of track laid, which included some heavy excavation. This mileage solely covers all service and construction track in use on the quarries, the single

main line with sidings from there to Takoradi with its connections along the foreshore to the Gold Coast Railway line at Sekondi Harbour, also the tracks laid for the construction of the main road from Sekondi to Takoradi, and the operating lines on the Harbour area leading on to the main and lee breakwaters. In connection with the building of the track from Sekondi to Takoradi over 600 lin: feet of temporary wooden bridging was undertaken.

Extensive camps for the European Construction Staff have been built at both Sekondi and Takoradi.

A permanent European Hospital splendidly equipped has been erected at Takoradi. The central block is double storied and the wings on each side are designed so that a second storey can be built upon them when required. The building at present affords accommodation for 20 patients.

A semi-permanent Native Hospital has also been built at Takoradi which is in like manner finely equipped.

The permanent works now under construction are :—The breakwaters to which stone is train hauled from quarries seven miles distant. At the end of the period under review a total of 20,887 cubic yards of rock had been dumped in the breakwaters as follows :—Main breakwater 18,267 cubic yards, lee breakwater 2,620 cubic yards ; and trestling to the extent of 1,241 and 315 lin: feet erected in main and lee breakwaters respectively.

The connecting Railway is completed, but at present, only a portion of it is laid with 80 lbs. permanent way material—the rest being temporary track. The motor road between Sekondi and Takoradi, the earthworks of which are completed with exception of that portion at the end of the road approaching the Harbour Site near to the lee breakwater. The permanent bridge and culvert work on this road is partially completed.

Progress is being made in the reclamation of land between the main and lee breakwaters, whereon provision is made for a Passenger Station, a Goods Station, marshalling yards, etc., etc., with ample approach facilities.

In March last a Commissioner was sent out from England to investigate and report on the Construction of this Harbour. His report had not been published at the end of the financial year under review.

XV.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

During the year the methods and organization of the Public Works Department were closely examined by Sir Sydney Crookshank, who visited the Colony for this purpose. He expressed satisfaction with the Department and its work generally and made a number of suggestions which are being acted on.

In general, conditions as to labour and materials were satisfactory, labour, both skilled and unskilled, being plentiful, and the cost of materials shewing a decided decrease.

The outstanding event of the year, from a building point of view, was the completion of the new Gold Coast Hospital. The major portion was formally opened by His Excellency on October 9th, 1923; the remainder being handed over to the Medical Department by the following January.

A commencement was made with another scheme of the very greatest importance, viz. :—the installation of Electric Light and Power in Accra. The Contractors, Messrs Sir William Arrol and Company, made a commencement in 1923 and work was well advanced at the close of the period under review.

A third scheme, of great importance which has been commenced, is the erection of a Light House at Cape three Points. This is the principal turning point for ships making for Sekondi, etc., and the old light has long been considered inadequate and has been a source of complaint for years. A new and up-to-date Light-house is being constructed.

Apart from the foregoing items, the bulk of the work executed was of an ordinary character, but reference may be made in connection with the large roadwork programme carried out, to the Nkawkaw-Mpraeso and Odumase-Bokunu Roads, which were built entirely by the Chiefs and people, their construction being a very creditable achievement. There are now over 3,500 miles of motorable road in the country.

Under the heading of Recurrent Expenditure, a determined effort was made to overtake the painting of Government Buildings, a large increase in the vote being approved and a definite programme drawn up. Great strides were made during the year and the result must be in the long run, economical.

The more important works in progress or completed were :—

Hospitals, etc.

New Gold Coast Hospital.

Keta Native Hospital.

Mortuary at Nsawam.

Schools.

Extension of Training College, Accra.

Extension of Girls' School, Accra.

Extension of Girls' School, Kumasi.

Prisons, etc.

Ussher Fort :—Re-building and extensions.

This work is being continued on a definite progressive plan by Prison labour, assistance being given by the Public Works Department. The result of training Prisoners as Masons, Carpenters, etc., during their term of imprisonment is having beneficial results, while the work is being done cheaply.

Police Guard Room near Gold Coast Hospital.

Female Prison, Kumasi.

Quarters.

A special effort was made during the year to overtake the Quarters deficiency throughout the Colony, and the erection of a large number of Bungalows was approved and work put in hand. In all, 44 Bungalows of various types were commenced or completed throughout the colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories. In addition to this the old Survey Office at Cantonments, Accra, was re-modelled and now forms an Officers Mess and Quarters for six Officers. New Survey Offices were built, and new Military Lines were completed at Accra.

Court Houses, Post Offices and Offices.

District Commissioner's Court House, Ho.

Chief Commissioner's Offices, Kumasi.

New Post Office, Bekwai.

Workshops.

The new Public Works Department Shops in Accra are practically complete and are waiting until power is available before work is started. The new Stores, etc., are all occupied, and a portion of the old Public Works Department Stores has been handed over to the Town Council.

Town Improvements and Drainage.

The outstanding event under this heading was the installation of a pipe-borne sewerage system, with Imhoff and Septic tanks at the new Gold Coast Hospital. The work is completed and acting most satisfactorily.

During the year the newly formed Municipal Engineering Staff took over the construction and maintenance of the surface water drainage under the superintendence of the Senior Sanitary Engineer, and a considerable amount of work was carried out.

A commencement was made with the layout of a new market at Achimota at the junction of the new road leading up to the site of Achimota College.

The construction of the new Railway line Accra to Kumasi has resulted in the rapid expansion of the towns along the route, and special efforts have been made to have layout plans prepared so that the extension of these towns will be carried out on proper lines.

Valuation and compensation work in connection with the Cape Coast Congested area proceeded satisfactorily.

Accra Water Works.

The new Power House was completed and brought into operation and the engines give very good results.

The construction of a weir across the Densu was commenced.

Sekondi Water Works.

Nothing beyond ordinary maintenance work was carried out during the year but the water, after treatment with Aluminium Sulphate, continues to be very satisfactory.

Winneba Water Supply.

This is now in full working order and the provision of a pure water supply to Winneba is a great boon to the inhabitants.

Cape Coast Water Supply.

The preparation of this scheme was unfortunately stopped owing to the death of the Senior Hydraulic Engineer, and no successor had been appointed at the close of the year.

Kumasi Water Supply.

Nothing has been done in connection with the main Scheme for a water supply to Kumasi beyond taking guagings, etc., but the provision of tanks to Bungalows was taken in hand and investigations undertaken as to the possibility of constructing a temporary supply.

Roads.

The mileage of main trade roads, which are constructed and maintained by the Public Works Department, is now 1,173 miles as against 1,033 miles in 1922–23.

Pioneer road construction continues to give gratifying results, the number of miles now open being bringing the total mileage of pioneer roads to 2,186.

The "Tarmet" system of road surfacing has been widely extended throughout the Colony and Ashanti and continues to prove most successful. This method of road construction was closely examined by Sir Sydney Crookshank during his visit to the Colony, who approved of it, and a greatly extended programme of work is now in preparation.

Nsawam Bridge.

The very important work of taking down the old wooden bridge, which is 278 feet long and carries very heavy traffic and replacing with steel joints, etc., was completed.

Narkwa Bridge.

A fine reinforced bridge of 60 feet clear span was constructed at Okyeso.

Dunkwa-Wioso Road.

Construction was pushed forward to the Ankobra River (40 miles) which is now road head, and all bridges and culverts are of permanent construction.

Great North Road.

Steady work is being accomplished on this road, on the swamps at Makongo and Yamalaga, and in the re-construction of the Prang and Afram Bridges.

XVI.—TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

The Motor Transport Department continued to operate successfully as a separate Department with the reduced staff and fleet strength.

2. Motor Transport sections were maintained throughout the year at Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Ho. The small Motor Transport station at Koforidua was closed down on 1st October and the vehicles disposed of.

3. The balance of Government Motor Transport requirements throughout the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories was hired from the Contractors for the year, Messrs. Elder's Road Transport, Ltd.

4. The Mule Transport section with new carts and animals, operated throughout the year at Accra.

5. Government Stores and Materials and Officials' Baggage were handled efficiently at the ports of Accra and Sekondi and at the Railway terminus Kumasi.

6. The maintenance of the Government Rest House at Sekondi was continued and the catering improved and extended to include the provision of cold luncheons for mailboat passengers proceeding to Kumasi and the Northern Territories by train.

XVII.—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

AURIFEROUS DEPOSITS.

Banda (Western Ashanti) district.

Some further work was done on the coarse and fine sericitic quartz conglomerates, breccia-conglomerates and grits in this district. The results obtained from the banket (auriferous conglomerate) of the Banda Range, between the Tomme (Tambe) and the Wowa gaps, suggest that careful and extensive prospecting would probably prove the occurrence of a profitable banket reef. In this region there is a vast area that should be thoroughly prospected. The best period of the year for this work would be from April to December, when water could be obtained easily for panning purposes.

Bole District, Northern Territories.

To the north east of Bole two well defined quartz reefs, giving good prospect of gold by hand crushing and panning, were discovered. They are worthy of careful examination and testing.

The old native goldfield east of Wasipe was examined and tested but though a little coarse gold was found, sporadically distributed, the field was deemed to be of little value.

Mamprussi North District, Northern Territories.

During the rapid day-to-day traverse from Wa to the north western corner of the Northern Territories, thence eastward across them to Bawka and southward to Gambaga good prospects of alluvial gold were found in the Sissili River, and between Zenbilla and Gogo. Owing to the exigencies of travelling in this manner the occurrence could not be properly tested.

Manganese Deposits in the Northern Territories.

The reconnaissances through these Territories resulted in the discovery of deposits of manganese ore of fair to poor quality at twelve different localities, along at least four parallel, but widely separated, lines from the south of Bole to Bangwon, north of Lawra, close to the northern boundary of the Territories. These lines trend roughly north east and appear to indicate the repetition by folding of a widespread bed of series of beds of manganiferous sediments.

Limestone Deposits.

A large outcrop of dolomitic limestone was found near Kolenso in the Bole district, Northern Territories. It occurs in the Volta Series, close to the Black Volta River,—as in the case of the deposits of good limestone near Bwipe, some 16 miles to the north east, which were discovered some years ago. Analyses of this stone are being made. Should they prove to be of value the limestone can be easily obtained by water transport for district uses when required.

Bauxite Deposit.

On the summit of Mie Mountain, some 15 miles west of Abofuo, on the Kumasi—Techiman road, a deposit of bauxite was discovered. It forms a cap on the mountain, which is more than two miles in length and covered with thick bush. Its extent could not be determined at the time. Some of the bauxite is of good quality, the remaider, fairly to highly ferriferous.

General Geology.

The reconnaissances in the Northern Territories, particularly in the Black Volta basin, and between Navrongo and Bawku revealed certain field relations of the rocks. This has given the Survey a great deal of most useful information, such as has been searched for during the past few years.

Kumasi Water Supply.

Geological examinations and reports were made of the upper portion of the Ofin River and of portion of the Adra River in connection with the proposed permanent water supply of the town of Kumasi. The evidence obtained proved the possibility of such supplies being suitable.

XVIII. MINES DEPARTMENT.

The following table shows the export of mineral products from the Gold Coast and its Dependencies for the year 1923–1924.

	1922–1923.		1923–1924.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Gold	204,073 Fine ounces	£866,901	200,703 Fine ounces	£852,548
Manganese ..	76,996 Tons	129,696	181,623 Tons	410,182
Diamonds ..	7,287 Carats	9,040	30,419 Carats	34,223
Total ..	—	£1,005,637	—	£1,296,953

Gold Calculated at £4.248 per fine ounce.

Manganese F.O.B. Sekondi.

Diamonds 22s. 6d. per carat.

During the year under review the output of Gold has declined by 3,370 ounces, but on the other hand Manganese and Diamonds have both made considerable advances.

The increase in Manganese amounts to 104,627 tons ; and the export of Diamonds exceeds that of 1922–1923 by 23,132 carats.

This upwards tendency in regard to Manganese is still being maintained and 1924–25 is confidently expected to be a record year.

Gold.

The Mines producing on the conglomerate reef are Abosso, Abbontiakoon and Tarkwa.

Abosso and Tarkwa are now amalgamated and together from the Tarkwa and Abosso Consolidated under joint management. Tarkwa Mine ore is transported to Abosso by railway for treatment.

This Company is also opening up the adjacent Adjah Bippo Mine. Quartz reefs in the Colony were worked by Prestea Block A, Kanyiankor Limited and Akoko Main Reef.

Prestea Block A has adopted the mineral separation process for ore treatment and a new policy of development is being carried out at Akoko in order to increase the output.

The Chichiwelli property situated some 25 miles East of Tarkwa has not reached the production stage.

At Simpa Reefs a property about 20 miles south of Tarkwa development operations have commenced.

In Ashanti, the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation still retains its premier position as the leading Mine in the Colony in spite of the fact that the new treatment of the ore failed to realise expectations.

This Company's report for the year foreshadows a return to the earlier roasting process.

The Obuasi Mines Limited at Obuom appear to be marking time pending reconstruction.

Alluvial Gold to the amount of 2,692 ozs. was obtained from the Offin River by dredging and from the old bed of the Pupuposu in the Akim District by hydraulicing.

Manganese Ore.

The African Manganese Company have installed two steam shovels, seven miles of light railway and a washing plant. The greater output of Manganese awaits the development of Takoradi Harbour.

Diamonds.

The African Selection Trust at Akwatia are opening up their property and their efforts are reflected in the increase of diamonds produced.

The size of the diamonds still remains small but there appears to be no difficulty in finding a market.

Labour.

The average number of natives employed in the Mining industry during the year was 11,995. In 1922–1923 it was 10,929. 600 of the increase were factors in the higher Manganese production and another 100 have been absorbed by Chichiwelli.

The operation of the African Selection Trust have also contributed to swell these figures.

834 boys were recruited in the Northern Territories during the year 1923–1924; of these 783 arrived at the Mines; the remainder deserted on the way down.

To ease the labour situation the Government of Nigeria permitted recruiting to take place in Nigeria and a number of boys were obtained.

On the whole these boys have turned out to be satisfactory workers. However, the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory hammer boys still remains and until some solution of the labour problem has been arrived at no important increase in the output of gold can be expected.

Prospecting.

Twenty-one licences to prospect were issued in the Colony and three in Ashanti during the year 1923–1924.

Up to the present no important discoveries have been reported as a result of this prospecting activity.

XIX. SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

The most striking features of the work of the year are the increase in the demands made on the department, both by the general public and by other Government Departments, and also the increase in the efficiency of the African technical staff, who have been trained in the department, and who are now in such a state of efficiency that their services have enabled the Survey Department to meet the increase demands made on it. In the field and in the Drawing and Printing Offices, the effect of efficient training of African subordinates is clearly seen in the increased output.

2. The organisation, and a brief history of the department since its re-opening after the war, have already been described in the Report for the Blue Book for the financial year 1922–23, so that there is no need to repeat these details here. The organisation there described has proved to be a suitable and convenient one and, with the exception of the addition of an Examination Section and a Special Framework Party to the Cadastral Branch, still exists as the fundamental organisation of the department.

The Cadastral Branch.

3. Probably the most interesting feature to record in connection with the Cadastral Branch is the commencement of work, on modern lines, of a first class framework which should prove of immense value in the years to come. A Special Party, consisting of an Officer-in-Charge, two European assistants, and one European Computer, have been allowed for, but the officer-in-charge did not arrive until December 26th, 1923, his assistant not until February 21st, and the Computer not until March 19th, 1924. The second European assistant has not arrived yet.

4. One of the subjects of the Special Framework Party has been to carry out rapid traverse work with an accuracy comparing favourably with the results of triangulation. For this purpose, a special apparatus has been designed by the department and constructed by Messrs. Cooke, Troughton & Simms. It is too early yet to obtain an idea of the real accuracy obtained, as no closure has yet been effected, but a very satisfactory rate of progress has been obtained, in spite of the full staff allowed for not being available. It is hoped to obtain an accuracy on framework traverses of between $\frac{1}{60,000}$ and $\frac{1}{100,000}$ with this apparatus.

5. In the various provinces, a good deal of miscellaneous work has been carried out. This includes a Town Survey of Keta, a number of special sheets of the Kumasi Town Survey, required for special purposes by the Sanitary and Municipal authorities, various surveys around Accra including contoured surveys of the site for Achimota College, and of the Sisal Plantation, various land surveys, etc. Altogether, fifty-five surveys of importance were dealt with, in addition to minor work.

6. Owing to the Superintendent of Lands and Boundaries having been seconded for service with the Legal Department, in connection with the Takoradi Land case, the work of the Lands Branch has been at a complete standstill during the period under review.

7. A considerable number of surveys in land dispute cases were made by licensed surveyors under the supervision of the department. Licensed surveyors had also a number of Concession Surveys in hand at the end of the year.

8. A series of tidal observations were taken at Accra and preparations have been made for the instalment, during the coming year, of an automatic tide guage at Takoradi, which will provide useful data regarding the tides at the new harbour.

The Topographical Branch.

9. By the end of the present field season (June, 1924), about 24,000 square miles will have been topographically surveyed on the scale 1/62,500 (one inch to the mile). This makes an addition of about 7,000 square miles for the year. Some framework was also carried out for

next year's work. The different survey parties employed during the year were divided into two groups, one of which was engaged in carrying the work towards the western frontier and the other in extending the survey northwards.

10. In the west the country encountered was very difficult—dense bush, practically no roads and very few tracks, what tracks there were being in many cases overgrown with bush and stopped with fallen trees, so that movement on the part of carriers with loads became difficult. In addition, owing to the backward and developed nature of this stretch of country, food, both for European and labourers, was scarce and difficult to obtain, and special arrangements had often to be made for importation and carriage of rice for the labourers.

11. An interesting feature in connection with the work in the west was the traverse of the Tano River which was carried out in canoes, using Bar and Stroud range-finders, backward and forward readings being taken to a whitened cord. Considerable speed and sufficient accuracy to avoid errors on the scale of the map were obtained in conditions that would have quite prevented any decent progress by the usual method of filling in detail on large rivers in dense forest country by floating cable.

12. In the Topographical Branch, as in the Cadastral, considerable progress has been made in the training of African Surveyors. One African is now capable of surveying a field sheet entirely by himself with the same supervision that would be given to a European surveyor, while other Africans are rapidly reaching this standard also. The result of this is seen in the decreased cost of work, while the total output is greatly increased. Thus, the survey of a complete field sheet (excluding cost of inspection, checking and preparation for reproduction, and the period spent by European surveyors on leave in England, but including all time spent on actual field work, including sick) has decreased from £650 in 1922–23 to £556 in 1923–24, a reduction of almost 15 per cent on the cost for the financial year 1922–23. In the case of one camp which operated as an experiment and was entirely composed of Africans the cost was as low as £365. This figure includes the cost of one European supervising, and shows clearly what can be expected as the work of training Africans proceeds and as more Africans become proficient.

Reproduction and Records.

13. The better appearance of the sheets produced locally, which is, perhaps, the most noticeable thing in connection with the Reproduction Section, is largely due to the valuable help and criticism received from Colonel H. S. L. Winterbotham, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E., Chief of the Geographical Section of the General Staff, who, after examination of the earlier sheets produced in Accra, was able to suggest many practical changes which brought about superior results.

14. In addition to this, the African Draughtsmen, by whom the work is now performed, improved very considerably during the year, with visible benefit to the printed sheets. Many of these draughtsmen are now doing work which, three years ago, was being done by the Chief Draughtsman himself, with the result that the latter can now concentrate on supervision and training. The result, of course, is a very much larger output and a much better quality in the work turned out by the African staff.

15. One of the most gratifying features in the work of the year is the increased sense of usefulness which now exists regarding the work of the department—both in the department itself and amongst other departments and amongst the general public. This is seen, in out-stations, as well as in Accra itself, by the increased sale and issue of maps and plans. The following figures are interesting as an illustration of this :—

	1919	1920	1921	1922–23*	1923–24†
Sales to Public	£7	64	368	473	1,036
Issues to Government Departments	£30	160	677	1,975	1,698
	37	224	1,045	2,448	2,734

16. The figures given above include purely departmental sales and issues only—they do not include special work done for other departments, of which a great deal has been done in connection with the production of charts, diagrams, special maps, etc., for departmental reports and other Government publications. Amongst these were various maps and diagrams for the British Empire Exhibition ; charts and diagrams for the reprint of the Colony Handbook ; charts, illustrations, maps and diagrams for the Public Works, Customs, Forestry, Mines, and Agricultural Departments and for the Secretariat and Gold Coast Regiment. In addition, work was done for the Boy Scouts and also for various commercial firms.

17. As in other branches of the department, costs in the Reproduction Branch show a very decided tendency to decrease. The average cost of producing locally in five colours 300 copies of a topographical one-inch sheet works out at £32, while the cost of 24,000 diagrams printed for the Colony Handbook worked out at under 1½d. per diagram, some of the work being in colours.

* Change in Periods. (For 1st quarter 1922 total was £376).

† Does not include 1,368 sunprints made and issued.

18. In the Record Section of the branch a total of 67 fields sheets, complete with auxiliary sheets, village and river books, name lists, political tracings, boundary books, and field sheet reference books, have now been received. During the process of dealing with these records a valuable index of place-names, giving all information about each town or village in a handy form, is being compiled. The information thus obtained eventually will be published and will be available as Gazetteer of the Gold Coast.

The Survey School.

19. The Survey School, has now been in existence for three years and two pupils finally passed out in June, 1923, although they had not quite completed their three years since the school opened early in 1921. A further batch will be passed out finally in June, 1924.

20. The standard set at the school is a high one, and the class of pupil now sitting for the entrance examination has greatly improved since the school was first opened. This is due to the school and department becoming known and attracting a higher class of African.

Miscellaneous Work.

21. A re-organisation of personnel to meet increase of work in certain branches was carried out.

Further revision of the laws was done and much work on contemplated improvements was in hand.

Licensed surveyors were examined and their work checked. Practical help was given in road location and African personnel found and lent for this important work.

The review of a great quantity of information regarding the spelling of names was carried out.

A start was made on the compilation of a topographical layered map on the 1/250,000 scale (known as the ¼ inch) and the first sheet—ACCRA—is now being printed. A relief map of the railway area of the Gold Coast, for exhibit at the British Empire Exhibition, was constructed, entirely from the results of the new topographical survey, by Mr. W. J. O. Reeves of the Railway Department, who was assisted by the staff and draughtsmen of the Survey Department. This map was made by sawing up impressions from the one-inch sheets, on beaver board, along the 100-feet form lines.

XX.—WORK CONDUCTED AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE DURING THE YEAR 1923 FOR THE GOLD COAST.

Economic Investigations and Enquiries.

Reports on a number of products forwarded by Government Officers were furnished to the Government of the Gold Coast during the year as a result of investigations carried out in the Scientific and Technical Department, supplemented when necessary by reference to commercial experts. In addition, information relating to Gold Coast products was supplied to enquirers.

Shea Products.

The detailed examination of products of the Shea tree referred to in the statements for 1921 and 1922 has been continued.

Attempts have been made to devise a process for removing the unsaponifiable matter from shea butter, the presence of which reduces the value of the butter for the manufacture of edible fats. The problem presents many difficulties, but it has been found possible to prepare in the laboratory a fat containing only a low percentage of unsaponifiable matter. It is however uncertain whether the method could be applied economically on a commercial scale.

At the suggestion of the Imperial Institute the Department of Agriculture forwarded samples of Shea kernels from different districts and specimens of the butter prepared native processes for comparative examination. The results however did not show any important differences in the amount of unsaponifiable matter present in the fat.

Botanical specimens of Shea trees which were collected at Ejura and Kete Krachi in connection with this investigation were all considered at Kew to be typical of *Butyrospermum Parkii.*

A firm of manufacturers was supplied with particulars relating to shea nuts and shea butter, and to the work of the Agricultural Department in connection with the industry in the Gold Coast.

Neele Seed.

In connection with the previous investigation of "Neele" seed, which has now been identified at Kew as derived from Citrullus vulgaris, Schrad., the Imperial Institute suggested that a larger quantity should be forwarded for commercial valuation as an oilseed. Seed received from the Northern Territories in response to this request yielded 45 per cent of an oil which was considered in the trade to be suitable for technical

purposes and probably also for edible use if suitably treated ; the residual meal was a fairly useful feeding stuff of somewhat higher value than cotton seed cake. The seed was valued at £17 to £18 per ton, and an offer to purchase a trial shipment of from 200 to 300 tons was obtained.

A small quantity of a variety of Neele seed grown in the Western Province was also received, which differed in appearance from the other samples examined. It also gave a lower yield of oil and the residual meal contained less protein and considerably more fibre. The oils from all the samples were practically identical in composition. A further sample of this Neele seed from the Western Province has been requested in order to ascertain whether the lower yield of oil is a constant feature of this variety.

Coffee.

Samples of *Coffea liberica. C. stenophylla and C. robusta*, grown at the Agricultural Station, Aburi, were forwarded in order to ascertain their quality with a view to the possible extension of the plantations. The coffees were of good appearance and commercial shipments of similar character would be readily saleable on the Continent and to some extent in the United Kingdom. In view of the preferential duty on British-grown coffee imported for home consumption, the Imperial Institute suggested that attention should be given in the Colony to the possibility of encouraging the production for export of Arabian coffee, which finds a ready sale in this country at higher prices than the above varieties.

Millet and Guinea Corn.

In connection with an enquiry regarding foodstuffs suitable for native employees of a mining company in the Gold Coast, information was furnished as to the varieties of millet and Guinea corn grown in the Colony, and samples of African millet and red and white Guinea corn were supplied.

Fibres.

A fibrous material derived from the inner bark of a tree (*probably Antiaris toxicaria*) proved to be unsuitable for spinning, but could be utilised for the preparation of paper pulp or as a source of cellulose for the manufacture of artificial silk.

Information regarding cotton cultivation and its possibilities in the Gold Coast was furnished to a Company owing estates in the Colony.

Timbers.

In connection with the selection of Gold Coast timbers for the British Empire Exhibition, 1924, the Conservator of Forests was supplied with a list of timbers from the Colony which would probably be suitable for use in the United Kingdom. Particulars of the characters and qualities of these timbers, and of the results of investigations of a number of them at the Imperial Institute, were also supplied.

Minerals.

In view of the high cost of building in the Gold Coast the Imperial Institute drew the attention of the Government to the occurrences of clays, shales and limestones in the Colony which might be suitable for the local manufacture of cement, bricks and tiles, and offered to co-operate in a detailed investigation of their possibilities.

Information was furnished to a firm in London as to occurrences of brick-making clays and limestones in the Colony.

Other enquiries relating to the Gold Coast dealt with during the period under review included soils for coconut plantations; manganese ores; mining and other industries.

Publications.

A Report on the Operations of the Imperial Institute was published as No. 1 of the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute, Vol. XXI. (1923), in which reference was made to the work conducted for the Gold Coast in recent years.

The following articles of interest to the Colony were also published in the Bulletin during the year:—

The Trees of the Gold Coast.

Sisal Hemp Plantations in the Gold Coast.

Gold Coast Court.

The site of the Court has been moved further east in the North Gallery and now occupies the whole bay with a floor space of 1,200 square feet.

The excellent exhibits of vegetable products which were transferred to the Imperial Institute at the close of the last International Rubber Exhibition held in London have now been effectively arranged. A special case has been devoted to cocoa; one to oil-palm products and copra; one to miscellaneous oil-seeds; one to kola nuts and rubber; one to fibres; and one to gum-copal and miscellaneous products.

The new map of the Gold Coast supplied by the Government has been placed on exhibition, together with a map of West Africa received from the War Office.

The statistical board showing area, population and trade has been brought up to date.

Lectures on the Gold Coast and Gold Coast products have been given to school children in the Court by the Guide Lecturer, and to members of the general public by Colonel M. C. Nangle, F.R.G.S.

A. A. C. FINLAY,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1287.

GOLD COAST.

REPORT FOR 1924-25.

(For Report for 1922–23, see No. 1207 (Price 2s. 3d.) and for Report for 1923–24, see No. 1255 (Price 2s. 3d.)).

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1.—GENERAL.

Administration.

The Government of the Colony during the financial year was administered by Dr. J. C. Maxwell, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, from 1st April, 1924 to 1st September, 1924; the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Brigadier-General Sir Frederick Gordon Guggisberg, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., returned from leave on the 2nd September 1924 and resumed the administration of the Government until the end of the financial year.

Honours.

His Majesty the King approved of the following appointments viz:—

To be an Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Civil Division:—

Charles Edward Woolhouse Bannerman, Police Magistrate.

Daniel James Oman, Director of Education.

To be a Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Civil Division:—

William James Bramwell, late Telegraph Engineer, Post & Telegraphs Department.

To be a Companion of the Imperial Service Order:—

Joseph Flavius Thompson, Sub-Assistant Treasurer.

Appointments.

The following appointments were made during the financial year:—

Mr. John Francis St. Aubyn Fawcett was appointed Chief Registrar and Sheriff of the Supreme Court, vice Mr. A. White, retired.

Mr. John Roland Philip Gent was appointed Deputy Conservator of Forests, Forestry Department.

Mr. Ralph Herbert Dawson was appointed Deputy General-Manager of Railways.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. M. Bamford, O.B.E., M.C., Commandant, Northern Territories Constabulary, was promoted to be Inspector-General of Police, vice Mr. D. R. A. Bettington, retired.

His Majesty the King appointed the Honourable Reginald Warren Hale Wilkinson, Attorney General, to be of His Majesty's Counsel for the Gold Coast Colony.

Major A. H. C. Walker-Leigh, Deputy Chief Commissioner, was promoted to the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. A. J. Philbrick, C.B.E., Chief Commissioner, Northern Territories.

Captain J. S. Massie, Adjutant and second in Command, Northern Territories Constabulary, was promoted to the vacancy caused by the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. M. Bamford, O.B.E., M.C.

Mr. R. Nichols, Deputy Chief Transport Officer, was promoted to be Chief Transport Officer, Transport Department, vice Major J. S. Thain, M.C., who was transferred to the Public Works Department.

Mr. Charles William Leese was transferred from Nigeria to be Treasurer on the retirement of Mr. H. M. Lewis.

Mr. Arthur Burnaby Howes was appointed Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court.

Mr. C. H. Knowles, Deputy Director of Agriculture, was promoted to be Director of Agriculture in succession to Mr. S. D. Tudhope, retired.

Obituary.

The following deaths occured during the financial year :—

1. Mr. William Hugh Robson, Power House Engineer, Harbour Construction.
2. Captain D. J. Bell, M.C., Senior Hydraulic Engineer, Public Works Department.
3. Mr. James Macleod Graham, General Fitter, Public Works Department.
4. Dr. William Henry Simmons, Medical Officer, Medical Department.
5. Mr. David Christie, Workshop Artisan, Government Railways.
6. Mr. Edward Ernest Hayden, District Stationmaster, Government Railways.
7. Mr. Thomas Estwick Pierce, (Pensioner).
8. Mr. Charles Riby Williams, C.M.G. (Pensioner).

Establishment.

The European Establishment of the Colony and its Dependencies during the financial year was 933.

Gold Coast Regiment.

The military forces of the Colony consist of the Gold Coast Regiment, West African Frontier Force. The Regiment is recruited from the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, and is officered by Officers seconded from the Imperial Army.

II.—FINANCIAL.

Revenue.

The revenue for the year amounted to £3,971,187 being the highest on record in the history of the Colony.

The following table affords a more detailed comparison between 1923–1924 and 1924–25 :—

Head of Revenue.	1923–24.	1924–25.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	
1. Customs	2,154,707	2,282,947	128,240	
2. Light Dues ..	3,645	3,997	352	
3. Licences	87,884	89,727	1,843	
4. Fees of Court, etc.	139,478	139,302	—	176
5. Railways	1,011,744	1,073,260	61,516	—
6. Posts & Telegraphs	73,572	76,177	2,605	—
7. Rent of Govt. Lands	9,432	10,804	1,372	—
8. Interest	48,728	25,640	—	23,088
9. Miscellaneous ..	143,638	139,706	—	3,932
10. Land Sales ..	6	13	7	—
Railway Renewals Fund	—	129,614	129,614	—
Investment Depreciation Account ..	70,000	—	—	70,000
£	3,742,834	3,971,187	325,549	97,196

Net Increase £228,353.

Customs and Railway Receipts continue to be the chief sources of Revenue, and the following table shows how large a proportion of the whole Revenue is due to these receipts :—

	Customs.		Railways		Other Sources.	
Year.	Receipts.	Percentage to total revenue	Receipts.	Percentage to total revenue.	Receipts.	Percentage to total revenue.
	£		£		£	
1914 ..	768,829	58	380,716	28	184,168	14
1915 ..	828,015	57	445,898	30	182,217	13
1916 ..	1,132,000	62	505,665	27	198,324	11
1917 ..	893,785	55	494,338	30	236,001	15
1918 ..	619,973	48	453,250	35	225,451	17
1919 ..	1,672,423	64	663,976	26	264,960	10
1920 ..	2,281,820	61	735,837	20	704,115	19
1921–22 ..	1,777,350	59	796,343	26	442,827	15
1922–23 ..	2,035,359	60	892,115	27	429,722	13
1923–24 ..	2,154,707	58	1,011,744	27	576,333	15
1924–25 ..	2,282,947	58	1,073,260	27	614,980	15

Expenditure.

The expenditure for the year was £4,632,633 and is therefore more than that for 1923–24 by £526,695.

The following table gives a comparison of the Expenditure for the years 1923–24 and 1924–25 :—

Head of Expenditure.	1923–24.	1924–25.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. The Governor	11,411	12,894	1,483	—
2. Supreme Court ..	23,915	24,306	391	—
3. Law Officers	7,326	7,102	—	224
4. Colonial Secretary's Office and Legislature	25,907	24,842	—	1,065
5. Printing Office ..	29,066	25,763	—	3,303
6. Native Affairs ..	3,448	3,074	—	374
7. Political Administration	126,295	130,941	4,646	—
8. Ashanti and Northern Territories Judiciary	4,066	4,497	431	—
9. Treasury	29,862	29,285	—	577
10. Audit Department ..	11,349	11,758	409	—
11. Customs	59,489	59,463	—	26
12. Customs Preventive Service	23,779	28,509	4,730	—
13. Marine..	5,866	5,980	114	—
14. Railways	541,230	551,733	10,503	—
14a Railway Renewals Fund	—	129,614	129,614	—
15. Posts and Telegraphs	109,641	115,261	5,620	—
16. Medical Department	118,898	125,923	7,025	—
17. Sanitation	96,253	131,227	34,974	—
18. Medical Research ..	4,943	5,872	929	—
19. Veterinary	9,466	9,136	—	330
20. Education	111,222	112,122	900	—
20a Achimota College ..	—	4,018	4,018	—
21. Agriculture	45,136	45,189	53	—
22. Forestry	18,450	20,622	2,172	—
23. Mines	3,326	3,632	306	—
24. Geological Survey ..	9,734	9,967	233	—
25. Gold Coast Regiment (W.A.F.F.) ..	90,842	89,736	—	1,106
26. Volunteers	1,019	977	—	42
27. Police	112,602	132,772	20,170	—
28. Prisons	46,750	47,244	494	—

Head of Expenditure.	1923–24.	1924–25.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
29. Public Cemeteries ..	3,093	3,170	77	—
30. Survey Department ..	43,632	45,668	2,036	—
31. Northern Territories Constabulary ..	24,626	23,026	—	1,600
32. Motor Trans. Dept. ..	28,070	31,976	3,906	—
33. Miscellaneous Service	64,168	95,608	31,440	—
34. Pensions and Gratuities	99,263	112,253	12,990	—
35. Public Debt Charges..	407,426	408,545	1,119	—
36. Public Works Dept. ..	162,850	171,394	8,544	—
37. Public Works Annually Recurrent ..	178,374	212,199	33,825	—
38. Public Works Extraordinary	178,617	305,540	126,923	—
39. Railways—Capital Improvements ..	10,390	45,552	35,162	—
40. Posts and Telegraphs Extraordinary ..	16,145	3,221	—	12,924
41. Special Departmental Expenditure ..	257,179	466,722	209,543	—
42. Expenditure on Loan Works	950,814	804,300	—	146,514
£	4,105,938	4,632,633	694,780	168,085

The yearly revenue and expenditure for the period 1916 to 1924–25 is shown below:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure
	£	£
1916	1,835,989	1,465,946
1917	1,624,124	1,424,279
1918	1,298,674	1,369,486
1919	2,601,360	1,781,170
1920	3,721,772	2,856,347
1921–22	3,016,520	3,285,290
1922–23	3,357,196	2,934,994
1923–24	3,742,834	4,105,938 (1)
1924–25	3,971,187	4,632,633 (2)

(1) Includes special expenditure out of surplus balance of £257,179, and advances to loan works from same source of £950,814.

(2) Includes special expenditure out of surplus babance of £466,722, and advances to loan works from same source of £804,300.

Loans Works Statement.

The appended statement gives particulars of the expenditure on Loan Works to date :—

	Loan Funds.	Surplus Funds.	Total.
	£	£	£
Sekondi-Kumasi Railway ..	3,036,979	324,599	3,361,578
Tarkwa-Prestea—Broomassie Railway	135,000	26,837	161,837
Accra-Kumasi Railway	2,141,914	644,614	2,786,528
Central Province Railway Survey	—	27,818	27,818
Central Province Railway Construction..	—	560,733	560,733
Additional Rolling Stock ..	96,779	14,166	110,945
Additional Quarters for Railway Staff	—	10,568	10,568
Railway Topographical Survey..	102,951	14,568	117,519
Accra Harbour Works	158,000	139,377	297,377
,, Improvements	83,141	877	84,018
,, Further Improvements ..	3,385	5,802	9,187
Sekondi Harbour Works ..	168,312	98,200	266,512
Takoradi Harbour Construction No. 1	209,518	888,973	1,098,491
Takoradi Harbour Construction No. 2	—	35,442	35,442
Harbour Surveys	38,107	—	38,107
Accra Water Works	200,000	58,253	258,253
Sekondi Water Works	156,817	55,301	212,118
	£6,830,903	£2,606,128	£9,437,031

Assets and Liabilities.

The excess of Assets over Liabilities on the 1st April, 1924, was £1,538,682 and on 31st March, 1925, £877,237 a difference of £661,445 due to excess of Expenditure over Revenue during the year. It should be explained, however, that £804,300 of this Expenditure was in respect of Loan Works which will eventually be repaid to Revenue, together with the sum of £950,814 similarly expended in 1923–24. There is also a sum of £540,417 standing to the credit of the Special Reserve Fund.

On the 1st April, 1924, the amount of the Public Debt was £7,279,118 and at 31st March, 1925, it stood at £7,259,118 a repayment of £20,000 having been made to the Imperial Government during the year.

The Sinking Fund for the amortization of the funded portion of the Public Debt was increased during the year by £86,605, made up of £56,630 from general revenue and £29,975 from interest on investments. The amount standing to the credit of the Fund on the 31st March, 1925, was £664,743.

Excluding the investments on account of the Sinking Fund, the investments held by Government on the 31st March, 1925, amounted to £794,936.

£5,000, an amount which is sufficient to cover the depreciation of old investments (at pre-war rates of interest) on account of the Savings Bank, stands to the credit of the Investments Depreciation Account.

Stamps.

There were no stamps in the custody of the Vault Committee at 31st March, 1925.

Currency.

At 31st March, the following West African Currency was in circulation or at any rate issued in the Colony and not returned to Currency Board Stocks in the Colony viz:—

Currency Notes (almost entirely in 20s. and 10s. Notes)	£1,245,436
Alloy Coin	3,759,435
Nickel Coin	37,098
Total	£5,041,969

This figure is £1,216,977 greater than that for 31st March, 1924.

In addition to the above there is a certain amount of silver coin in circulation, although it is being withdrawn as it comes into the Banks and exported to England by the Currency Board for sale as bullion During the year such exports amounted to £196,150.

Banking.

The usual Government accounts at various branches of the Bank of British West Africa and the Colonial Bank were maintained during the year.

The Bank of British West Africa, which commenced business in Accra on the 1st January, 1897, has since opened branches at Axim. Sekondi, Tarkwa, Kumasi, Cape Coast, Saltpond, Winneba, Bekwai, Koforidua, Nsawam, and Dunkwa. and agencies at Obuasi, Prestea, and Half Assini.

The Colonial Bank, established in Accra on the 24th February, 1917, has now branches at Sekondi, Winneba, Kumasi, Koforidua, and Nsawam.

A Government Savings Bank conducted by the Treasury was established in 1888. The business was transferred to the Post Office in 1905, and is rapidly increasing. The amount standing to the credit of depositors on 31st December, 1924, was £53,727, an increase of £3,747 over last year.

Penny banks in connection with the Post Office have also been established in the principal Government Schools.

Municipal Bodies.

Town Councils are established at Accra, Cape Coast, and Sekondi. The following table shows their Revenue and Expenditure for the past six years :—

	1917.		1918.		1919.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Accra ..	13,986	15,766	13,454	13,251	14,046	13,963
Sekondi ..	5,923	5,564	6,180	6,089	5,981	6,147
Cape Coast ..	4,137	4,538	4,346	3,649	4,396	3,935

	1920.		1921.		1922.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Accra ..	18,486	16,603	22,512 (a)	23,194	34,196 (d)	26,734
Sekondi	8,091	8,002	9,356 (b)	9,586	10,786 (e)	8,707
Cape Coast	6,752	6,068	7,170 (c)	7,000	7,943 (f)	6,559

(a) includes grant-in-aid of £7,000 from Government.
(b) ,, ,, £4,250 ,, ,,
(c) ,, ,, £4,250 ,, ,,
(d) ,, ,, £6,437 ,, ,,
(e) ,, ,, £3,375 ,, ,,
(f) ,, ,, £3,375 ,, ,,

III.—TRADE.*

Revenue.

The following table shows in comparative form the gross Customs revenue under the various heads for the years 1923 and 1924.

Head of Revenue.	1923.	1924.	Increase.	Decrease
Import Duties.—	£	£	£	£
Ad valorem	689,482	533,991	—	155,491
Specific—Other than Wines Spirits and Malts ..	412,315	440,767	28,452	—
Do. Wines, Spirits and Malts	655,580	825,132	169,552	—
King's and Colonial Warehouse Rents	3,432	2,646	—	786
Light Dues..	3,549	3,913	364	—
Firearms, etc., Warehouse Rents	1,246	1,028	—	218
Export Duties.—				
Cocoa	461,300	367,828	—	93,472
Diamond	547	4,067	3,520	—
Lumber (Native Timber)..	13,350	16,806	3,456	—
Revenue from other Sources.—				
Miscellaneous (a)	10,371	12,531	2,160	—
Total .. £	2,251,172	2,208,709	207,504	249,967 207,504
	Net decrease ..		—	42,463

Note :—

The duty collected on Parcel Post imports amounted to £56,384 in 1924 as compared with £65,770 in 1923.

(a) Includes Warehouse Fees, Overtime Fees, Fees for granting and attesting Documents, Proceeds of Sales of Confiscated Goods, Fines for Breaches of Customs Law and Departmental Fines.

2. The gross revenue receipts for the year amounted to £2,208,709, being £42,463 less than the gross receipts for 1923.

3. Compared with the preceding year specific duties accounted for the largest increase in revenue. The proceeds from this head amounted to £1,265,899, being £198,004 in excess of the 1923 receipts from the same sources.

*For the period 1st January to 31st December, 1924.

4. For the third year in succession since the restrictions on certain kinds of imported spirits were removed the revenue from spirituous liquors, amounting in 1924 to £825,132, was chiefly responsible for the increased collections of import revenue, and represents 45.84 per cent of the total of such revenue as compared with £655,580 or 37.31 per cent in 1923.

5. The export duty on Cocoa was less by £93,472 than in 1923. This loss to revenue by reason of the reduction of the Cocoa export duty has so far been more than balanced by increased receipts from Specific Import duties. This welcome adjustment must in the main be attributed to the enhanced price of Cocoa during the latter part of 1924, which gave the Colony greater purchasing power.

Imports.

6. The value of the imports for the year amounted to £8,315,234 being a net decrease of £133,628 compared with the value of imported articles in 1923. This decrease, however, was in general due to a lower level of prices and not to a decrease in the quantities imported. On the contrary, the majority of imports showed an improvement, the chief exception being cotton piece goods, large quantities of which were taken from Colonial bonded warehouses at the close of 1923 to ensure assessment of duty on the basis of current domestic value. The duty-paid stocks were retailed in 1924 and fresh importations were curtailed.

7. The value of the 1924 imports of goods subject to specific duty, other than spirituous liquors, was £184,517 in excess of such imports for the previous year. The items which mainly contributed to this increase were food-stuffs, matches, soap and tobacco. Wines, Spirits and Malt Liquors showed an increase in value of £29,801 over 1923, due chiefly to larger importations of beer and wine. The increase (£412,669) in the value of imported free goods was attributable to larger importations of Aerated and Mineral Waters, Bags and Sacks, Motor Vehicles and Tyres for same, Agricultural implements and Tools, and Salted Pork. The increase in Government stores was due to imports of electrical Machinery for the Accra power station, and larger importations of motor vehicles and constructional material for roads.

8. Among the articles subject to specific duties the following show considerable increases both in quantity and value as compared with 1923 :—Beer, Biscuits in tins, cured Fish, Rice, Flour, Matches, coarse Salt, Household Soap, Sugar, Gin, unmanufactured Tobacco, and Still Wine. The following articles show an increase in quantity, but a decrease in value :—Motor Spirit, Manufactured Tobacco, Cigarettes, and Rum The only articles which showed appreciable decreases in the specific list were:—Biscuits, Bread and Cakes, and Whisky.

9. The articles in the ad valorem list which showed substantial increase were Tar, Blue, Canned fish, Canned meats, Buckets, Pails, and

Basins; Milk, Lubricating Oil, and Lumber—undressed and dressed The articles which showed noteworthy decreases were Apparel, Beads, and manufactures of Silk and Cotton.

10. Duty-free articles imported in greater quantities were :—Aerated and Mineral Waters, Bags and Sacks, Motor Cars and Lorries, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements and Tools, Beef and Pork—pickled or salted—and Rubber Tyres for Vehicles. Articles exempt from duty which show substantial decreases were :—Railway Rolling Stock, Motor Cycles, Machinery, Corrugated Iron Sheets, Ships and Boats—not mechanically propelled.

11. The trade conditions in the Colony throughout the year were satisfactory, having regard to the average low price obtained for cocoa by the local farmers during 1923, and during the first nine months of 1924 when f.o.b. prices were lower than in 1923, and because of the fact that the prices of certain imported foodstuffs and some articles of clothing had rather an upward tendency than otherwise during the year. At the beginning of 1924 the cost of living index number as compiled by the British Minister of Labour averaged approximately 77 per cent above the level for July 1914; the index number in January 1st, 1925, being 80 per cent above 1914, or three points above what it was twelve months previously.

12. The increased imports of malt liquors were due in some degree to larger importations of cheap German beer and keen local competition. The quantity of labour employed on the Central Province Railway deviations, harbour works, and the gold, diamond and manganese mining industries was responsible for a considerable portion of the increase in imported foodstuffs consisting of Cabin Biscuits in tins, dried and smoked fish, flour and sugar, and the same explanation applies as far as the increased importation of matches was concerned. The larger imports of Gin compared with 1923 were counteracted to some extent by decreased importations of whisky, while the clearances of rum for home consumption were less by 8,994 gallons than the quantity imported. The decrease in the importation of Illuminating Oil is partly due to the installation of Electric Light at Accra and partly to the considerable stocks in the Colony at the commencement of the year so that the indents for Oil were accordingly on a less scale in 1924 than in 1923.

13. The increase in the imports of tar was due to greater supplies being required for purposes of roofing, and road construction. The supply of Fish secured locally in Colonial Waters is more or less stationary while the demand has been greater of late years on account of the increased quantity of labour which has been employed on development work (see paragraph 12) of various kinds, and these facts explain the considerable increase in the imports of canned fish. The same remarks explain the increased imports of canned meats, coupled with the fact that certain supplies of canned meats were sold in the Colony at a cheap rate, being surplus army rations which were secured in Europe at a low sale price.

14. The decreases shown in paragraph 9 in the importations of Apparel, Beads, Silk and Cotton Manufactures were due to large duty-paid stocks of these articles being in the Colony at the commencement of 1924 as large clearances both on prime and ex-warehouse entries were made during the latter end of 1923, because of the abolition from the 31st December, 1923, of the current Domestic Value basis of assessing ad valorem duties.

15. The increase in the quantity of Aerated and Mineral Waters imported was due to a larger consumption of same as compared with the relative consumption of locally produced Aerated and Mineral Waters. French mineral waters comprise a considerable proportion of the total imports and the depreciation of the franc was a considerable factor in the reduction of cost, which re-acted favourably on the local selling price and so stimulated consumption. The increased imports of bags and sacks shown in paragraph 10 were due to the still further development of the cocoa industry. The increase in the number of motor vehicles imported into the Colony was due to the continued extension of motorable roads and the ever-increasing output of cocoa which is chiefly conveyed to railway stations or ports of shipment by motor transport. With the extension of roads suitable for cycling the ordinary bicycle is coming more into use each year, hence the increase in the number imported during 1924. The increased imports of pickled beef and pork were due to the same cause as that which led to increases of imported foodstuffs dealt with in paragraph 12 of this report.

16. The decrease in railway rolling stock was a result of decreased importations by the Railway Department. Considerable importations of railway rolling Stock occurred for a few years prior to 1924, and the requirements for that year were not in consequence as large as usual. There were considerable stocks of corrugated iron sheets in the Colony at the commencement of the year, and having regard to this and the fact that asbestos cement sheeting was used for roofing purposes during the year to a greater extent than formerly in lieu of corrugated iron sheets, smaller consignments of the latter were received as a consequence.

17. The increase in the external trade of the Colony from 637,540 tons in 1923 to 755,653 tons in 1924 may in a measure be attributed to the greater facilities for loading manganese and transporting cocoa that have been afforded by the increased importations of machinery and motor vehicles during the last two years. As a result of the expansion of trade more lubricating oil was used by the Government Railway, and by the mining and commercial communities.

Exports.

18 The total value of the exports for the year ended 31st December, 1924 amounted to £9,914,937, and was greater than the previous year's export transaction to the extent of £955,724, being 10.66 per cent. above the aggregate external trade for the year, 1923.

19. The exports of raw cocoa for 1924 reached the record figure of 223,329 tons which is almost equal to half the world's production of the cocoa bean. The exports in the previous year totalled 197,664 tons. The percentage value of cocoa exports for 1924 was 75.6 of the total value of domestic exports. The export value of cocoa for statistical purposes is "f.o.b." value inclusive of export duty. The export duty was reduced from £2 6s. 8d. per ton to £1 3s. 4d. per ton as from the 29th March, 1924, and making allowance for the reduction of duty the average export price for the year equalled £32 17s. 8d. per ton or only £0 16s. 7d. per ton above the average price calculated on the same basis obtained in the preceding year.

20. The following Table shows the principal articles of domestic produce which show increases or decreases as compared with the Exports of similar Produce in 1923 :—

Articles.	Quantities.		Values.		Increases + or Decreases —	
	1923	1924	1923	1924	Quantities.	Values.
			£	£		£
Bullion :—						
Raw Gold .. .. .. ozs.	224,638	232,570	850,671	875,008	+7,932	+24,337
Diamonds .. .. .. carats.	9,548	66,946	10,942	85,361	+57,398	+74,419
Ivory .. .. lbs.	4,730	6,170	1,005	1,918	+1,440	+913
Metallic Ores :—						
Manganese .. .. .. Tons.	135,603	233,402	327,377	526,400	+97,799	+199,023
Kola Nuts .. .. .. lbs.	13,657,318	17,411,694	319,805	401,398	+3,754,376	+81,593
Palm Kernels .. .. .. Tons.	3,757	6,592	57,290	110,632	+2,835	+53,342
Wood & Timber unmanufactured :—						
Mahogany .. .. .. cubic ft.	1,666,034	2,016,688	156,308	257,169	+350,654	+100,861
Cotton—Raw .. .. .. lbs.	37,114	5,982	1,573	199	—31,132	—1,374
Rubber .. .. lbs.	312,922	272,182	9,256	8,917	—40,740	—339
Copra .. .. Tons.	1,660	1,163	36,716	26,676	—497	—10,040
Oils—Palm .. .. Tons.	1,439	1,350	37,773	35,755	—89	—2,018

21. The first effort to win diamonds from the Gold Coast soil for commercial purposes was made in 1920 when 102 carats of the value of £365 were exported. During 1924 66,946 carats representing a value of £85,361 were exported. The appreciable increase in the quantity of 57,398 carats as compared with 1923 evidences the development of an industry that is still in its infancy. The diamonds that have been so far discovered have been very small but they possess a commercial value for such a purpose as glass cutting. The manganese industry like the diamond industry is one of the most recently established in the Colony, the first shipment having occurred in 1916. The increased export of raw gold in comparison with the 1923 exports was due in some measure to increased extraction by new treatments at certain gold mines and partially because of a better supply of underground labour being available during the year under review than in the preceding trade period.

22. The increased exports of timber were due to the stability of the mahogany market and a favourable rainy season which enabled more logs to be floated down the rivers than in the preceding year. The extension of the Accra railway to Kumasi accounts for some of the increase as mahogany logs were brought to Accra by rail for the first time during 1924 and shipped from that port. For the first time shipments of sisal hemp figured in the export statistics. The quantity exported during the year totalled 86 tons of a value amounting to £3,388.

Direction of Trade.

23. The following table shows the trend of the aggregate external trade of the Colony for the last pre-war year (1913) and 1924 respectively:—

Countries.	Import per cent.		Export per cent.		Aggregate Trade per cent.	
	1913	1924	1913	1924	1913	1924
United Kingdom	69.99	65.27	64.77	29.47	67.26	45.87
British West Africa ..	5.54	2.12	7.42	4.2	6.53	3.25
Other Parts of the British Empire	.21	1.3	—	.18	.1	.7
Total British Empire ..	75.74	68.69	72.19	33.85	73.89	49.82
United States of America ..	5.09	10.87	1.86	18.75	3.4	15.14
France	.94	2.09	8.39	6.13	4.84	4.27
Holland	3.82	7.17	—	22.97	1.82	15.73
Germany	7.85	6.9	16.57	14.84	12.41	11.2
Other Foreign Countries ..	6.56	4.28	.99	3.46	3.64	3.84
Total Foreign Countries	24.26	31.31	27.81	66.15	26.11	50.18
Grand Total ..	100	100	100	100	100	100

24. The import trade with all parts of the empire represented 68.69 per cent. of the total import trade and is less by 3.78 per cent. than similar trade for the year 1923. The share of the import trade appropriated by the United Kingdom was 65.27 per cent. of the total or 4.21 per cent. less than in the former year. The United States of America, France, Holland and Germany increased their percentages of import trade with the Colony, Holland having the largest increase. The import trade from the Netherlands was 7.17 per cent. of the whole as against 5.8 per cent. in 1923. The decline in the percentage of import trade from Britain was due to a great extent to reduced importations of apparel, silk and cotton manufactures from the mother country. The cause of the decline is set forth in paragraph 14 of this report. Holland sent increased supplies of canned fish, rice and gin. German imports largely consisted of gunpowder, beer, cutlery, matchets, sewing machines, hardware, musical instruments and perfumery. The principal imports from France consisted of aerated and mineral waters, rubber tyres for vehicles, perfumed spirits and wine. The main articles imported from the United States of America were motor vehicles, flour, pickled beef and pork, mineral oil, sugar, tobacco and lumber.

25. Of the domestic exports Holland, the United States of America, Germany and the United Kingdom took the bulk of the cocoa crop. The gold bullion exported was all shipped to the United Kingdom. The United States of America received most of the mahogany, and Nigeria took nearly all the kola nuts. The manganese ore was chiefly shipped to Norway, United States of America, United Kingdom and France.

Shipping.

26. The following table shows the number of vessels entered at and cleared from the various ports of the Colony during the year :—

Nationality.	Entered.				Totals.		Percentage of total tonnage entered.
	Steam Vessels.		Sailing Vessels.		Nos.	Tons.	
	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.			
British ..	401	1,103,218	—	—	401	1,103,218	59.57
French ..	59	163,690	—	—	59	163,690	8.84
American ..	34	119,593	1	1,107	35	120,700	6.52
Dutch ..	72	158,647	—	—	72	158,647	8.57
Norwegian ..	16	44,347	—	—	16	44,347	2.39
German ..	92	201,692	—	—	92	201,692	10.89
Italian ..	15	43,622	—	—	15	43,622	2.36
Swedish ..	5	8,171	—	—	5	8,171	.44
Belgian ..	2	4,346	—	—	2	4,346	.23
Danish ..	3	3,506	—	—	3	3,506	.19
Total ..	699	1,850,832	1	1,107	700	1,851,939	100

Nationality	Cleared.				Totals.		Percentage of total tonnage cleared.
	Steam Vessels.		Sailing. Vessels.		Nos.	Tons.	
	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.			
British ..	391	1,085,879	—	—	391	1,085,879	59.66
French ..	60	165,900	—	—	60	165,900	9.11
American ..	36	126,279	1	1,107	37	127,386	7.
Dutch ..	69	150,520	—	—	69	150,520	8.27
Norwegian..	15	39,026	—	—	15	39,026	2.14
German ..	88	193,112	—	—	88	193,112	10.61
Italian ..	15	43,622	—	—	15	43,622	2.4
Swedish ..	6	7,578	—	—	6	7,578	.42
Belgian ..	2	4,346	—	—	2	4,346	.24
Danish ..	2	2,656	—	—	2	2,656	.15
Total ..	684	1,818,918	1	1,107	685	1,820,025	100

27. There was an increase in the number and tonnage of shipping which entered and cleared in 1924, that is 700 vessels representing an aggregate registered tonnage of 1,851,939 entered the ports of the Colony during the year, and 685 vessels of a total registered tonnage of 1,820,025 cleared for overseas in the same trade period as compared with 628 vessels which entered inwards and representing a total registered tonnage of 1,663,500 in 1923, and 613 vessels totalling 1,634,369 tons which cleared outwards during that year.

Ports.

Port.	Total Values.		Volume of Trade.
	Imports.	Exports.	
	£	£	£
Accra	3,368,153	3,906,953	7,275,106
Sekondi	3,191,671	3,759,725	6,951,396
Winneba	344,510	854,602	1,199,112
Cape Coast	331,755	340,079	671,834
Saltpond	280,593	489,780	770,373
Ada	134,647	65,306	199,953
Keta	169,812	139,828	309,640
Axim	96,243	209,573	305,816
Half Assini	66,871	24,730	91,601
Total	7,984,255	9,790,576	17,774,831

IV.—LEGISLATION, 1924.*

GOLD COAST COLONY.

During the year 1924 forty-one Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council, of which the following are those of more general interest :—

No. 1 of 1924.—The Regulation of Employment of Children at Sea Ordinance, 1924, supplements the Regulation of Employment Ordinance No. II of 1921 and brings into force in the Colony the provisions of the draft Convention of the International Labour Conference fixing the minimum age of the employment of Children at Sea at 14 years.

No. 3 of 1924.—The Criminal Code Amendment Ordinance, 1924 amends the law with respect to procuration and makes provision for the punishment of those offences in which the defilement of women is procured by threats, fraud or the administration of drugs.

No. 10 of 1924.—The Native Jurisdiction Amendment Ordinance, 1924. One of the main objects of the amendment of the law affected by this Ordinance is to give effect to the recognised principle of Native Customary Law that the occupant of a Stool who has resigned or has been deposed may not continue to reside in the place where he formerly ruled. Disregard for this custom has caused difficulties in the past, and it was considered advisable to provide a remedy against subversion of recognised authority in this respect. The Ordinance therefore empowers the proper Native Authority on the resignation or deposition of a Head Chief or Chief to remove him from the place where he formerly ruled to some other place within the Division or subdivision. A penalty is provided for contravention of an Order of removal and made triable by the Native tribunal which may also direct further compliance with the Order.

(ii) The Ordinance also provides that when a Chief is suspended or deposed by the Governor in Council under section 29 of the the principal Ordinance the Governor in Council may at the same time order the removal of such Chief from the place where he formerly ruled to some other place within the Division.

(iii) Provision is also made for the case of a Chief who has been suspended or deposed under section 29 of the principal Ordinance or otherwise, or who has resigned, and who is still living in the place where he formerly ruled or within the Division over which he formerly ruled. In such a case the Governor in Council may at any time order an Inquiry to be held under the Commissions of Inquiry Ordinance (Cap.168); and, if the Governor in Council is satisfied that the continued residence of such Chief in the place where he formerly ruled or

*For the period 1st January to 31st December, 1924.

within the Division is detrimental to the peace, order or good government of such Division, the Governor in Council may order his removal to some other place within the Division or to some place outside the Division but within the Colony. And in the latter case the revenues and other properties of the Stool wherefrom such Chief shall have resigned or been suspended or deposed shall, unless the Governor in Council shall otherwise order, be chargeable with the cost of the support and maintenance of such Chief during the period of such removal.

No. 18 of 1924.—The Electricity Supply (Control) Ordinance, 1924—This Ordinance empowers the Governor in Council to make regulations for the control of the supply of electricity for lighting and power purposes by the Colonial Government, Municipal administrations, or by private enterprise, with the object of securing the adoption of suitable measures to ensure the safety of the public and the protection of telegraphs, telephones, and of wireless and other electrical signalling apparatus. This Ordinance differs from the Electricity Supply Ordinance (No. 27 of 1920) inasmuch as the latter Ordinance applies only to private undertakings, whereas the Ordinance now under report applies to Government and Municipal undertakings as well as to private undertakings.

No. 22 of 1924.—The Petroleum Ordinance, 1924 repeals the existing Petroleum Ordinance of the Colony (Chapter 144) which is now considered to be of inadequate scope; and it substitutes therefor an enactment on the same lines as the Petroleum Ordinance of Nigeria (Chapter 134 of the Nigerian Statute Book).

No. 29 of 1924.—The Municipal Corporations Ordinance, 1924.—This Ordinance was prepared on the recommendation of a Committee appointed by the Governor to enquire into and report upon the constitution and working of the existing Town Councils in the Colony established under the Town Councils Ordinance (Chapter 66) and to report how far the Councils had fulfilled the purposes for which they were created.

(ii) As the policy of the Government is based on the progress of the native races and as the recommendations of the Committee include the grant to the Africans of a gradually increasing measure of responsibility for the care of their own towns and affairs, the Government accepted the recommendations and the result is this Ordinance which was drafted by the Chairman of that Committee after careful study of the corresponding Ordinances of various Colonies in the British Empire.

(iii) The Ordinance has not yet been applied to any town in the Colony, but when it is so applied, the provisions of the Town Councils Ordinance will cease to be in force in such town.

(iv) The general scheme of the Ordinance is to create a larger and stronger Municipal body to administer the affairs of the Municipalities and it creates in respect of any town to which it is applied a Municipal Corporation the powers of which will be extensive and the constitution of which will be founded on a popular basis.

(v) The principal features of the Ordinance are :—

(1) The qualification of Electors.

(2) The constitution of Municipal Corporations consisting of a Mayor, Deputy Mayor, and Councillors.

(3) The Councillors appointed by the Government are not to exceed one-third of the number of elected members.

(4) The Councillors appointed by the Chambers of Commerce and the Gold Coast Chamber of Mines are not to exceed one-sixth of the number of elected members.

(5) The qualification of Councillors.

(6) The powers and duties of the Council including the carrying out to the exclusion of all other authorities, of the following Ordinances viz :—

Certain sections of the Criminal Code (Cap. 16).
The Destruction of Mosquitoes Ordinance (Cap. 64).

The Towns Ordinance (Cap. 65).
The Spirit Licence Ordinance (Cap. 137).
The Wine and Beer Licence Ordinance (Cap. 138).
The Petroleum Ordinance, 1924 (No 22 of 1924).
The Cinematograph Ordinance (Cap. 161)

(7) The preparation of the Annual Estimates, and their approval by the Governor in Council.

(8) The preparation of Ward Electors List, Electors Roll, and Ward Roll, and procedure at Elections.

(9) The power of the Corporation to impose a Town Rate not exceeding twenty per centum, and to impose a graduated scale of Town Rate, upon the assessed annual value of premises.

(10) The power of the Corporation to impose a duty on the transfer of real and leasehold property, and to issue certain licences, such as Pawnbrokers, Money-lenders and others.

(11) A Resolution (of which two months notice must be given) must, before the Ordinance can be applied to a town, be passed in the Legislative Council after which the Governor issues a Proclamation declaring

(a) The boundaries of the town and the Wards, if any,

(b) The number of Councillors to be elected and appointed,

(c) The date of election, and

(d) The vesting in the Corporation such Government property as the Governor may deem necessary for the purposes of the Ordinance.

(12) If any Council fail to carry out the provisions of the Ordinance, the Governor has power to appoint a Board to do so and to invest such Board with the full powers of the Council. The Governor has power also to dissolve a Council after a Resolution authorising such dissolution has been taken in the Legislative Council.

No. 32 of 1924.—The Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1924, repeals all the Ordinances relating to the imposition of Customs duties together with the regulations made thereunder, and consolidates with only minor variations the substance of those Ordinances, save such portion as is unnecessary, provision having been made for the same in the Customs Ordinance, 1923 (No. 8 of 1923). The Ordinance, which is one of the results of the Conference of West African Comptrollers of Customs, provides for all Customs duties (both import and export); and it is an effort to attain as large a measure of uniformity with the corresponding legislation of the other British West African possessions as local conditions permit.

No. 36 of 1924.—The Registration of United Kingdom Patents Ordinance, 1924, repeals the existing Patents Ordinance, (Chapter 154) and substitutes therefor a fresh enactment based on a model draft prepared in the office of the British Board of Trade for uniform use in British Colonies and Protectorates. The principal alteration of the law which the Ordinance is designed to effect is that for the issue by the Governor in Council of local letters patent in respect of patents granted in the United Kingdom there shall be substituted the grant by the Registrar of Patents of Certificates of registration of United Kingdom patents, and that application for local registration must be made within three years from the date of the issue of the United Kingdom patent.

(ii) The operation of the Patents Ordinance, 1900, and of the Patents Ordinance (Chapter 154) is, by section 13 of the Ordinance, saved in respect of interests under such Ordinances respectively.

No. 40 of 1924.—The Public Officers' Guarantee Fund Ordinance, 1924—This Ordinance is one of purely departmental interest; it repeals the present Public Officers' Guarantee Fund Ordinance (Chapter 23), and replaces it by a new one more adapted to modern needs.

(ii) The main object of the Ordinance is to simplify the administration of the Public Officers' Guarantee Fund; and in particular, it substitutes for the present annual or monthly contributions a single lump-sum contribution; and owing to the large amount now standing to the credit of the fund and to the very slight current demands made on the fund it has been found possible to fix the aforesaid lump-sum contributions on quite a moderate basis.

(iii) In preparing this Ordinance reference was made to the corresponding Nigerian Ordinance, Chapter 29 of the Nigerian laws, one object in view being to secure as great a degree of uniformity as the difference in local conditions allows.

ASHANTI.

During the year 1924 nine Ordinances were enacted with respect to Ashanti, most of which were enacted for the purposes of applying to Ashanti certain Ordinances of the Gold Coast Colony.

No. 4 of 1924.—The Native Jurisdiction Ordinance, 1924. The chief object of this Ordinance is the consolidation and development of the system of Indirect Rule in Ashanti which experience has shown to be seriously threatened by the steady advance of European civilisation; and also the strengthening of the authority and position of Head Chiefs of Ashanti.

2. In the Gold Coast Colony proper it has been found that the present Native Jurisdiction Ordinance, imperfect as it is, is responsible for the maintenance of the system of Indirect Rule. Although lawyers are not at present allowed to practise in Ashanti, the time is rapidly approaching when this permission will have to be given.

3. As at present administered the preservation of Native Rule in Ashanti would be seriously threatened without an Ordinance of this nature. During the past few years several efforts to destool Chiefs in Ashanti have been attempted and it was essential to the peace and successful administration of Ashanti that this Ordinance should be passed.

4. With regard to the way in which this Ordinance introduces new law, there is no material difference between the powers conferred on the Chiefs and Government under the Ordinance and those contained in the provisions relating to native tribunals which appear in the existing Ashanti Administration Ordinance, 1902, provisions which this Ordinance repeals.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

During the year 1924 seven Ordinances were enacted with respect to the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, applying to the Protectorate certain Ordinances of the Gold Coast Colony.

THE BRITISH SPHERE OF TOGOLAND.

A. On the 1st of April, 1924, the Imperial Order in Council, dated the 11th day of October, 1923, and intituled "The British Sphere of Togoland Order in Council, 1923," came into force in that part of Togoland mandated to Great Britain.

2. By this Order in Council the British Sphere of Togoland is divided into two Sections, named the Northern Section and the Southern Section respectively. The Northern Section is to be administered as if it formed part of the Protectorate of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, and the Southern Section is to be administered as if it formed part of the Gold Coast Colony proper.

3. The laws for the time being in force in the Protectorate of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast apply to and are the law in force in the Northern Section, while the laws for the time being in force in the Colony apply to and are the law in force in the Southern Section. Power however is reserved to the Governor of the Gold Coast to amend or modify by Ordinance any provision contained in any such law in its application to either the Northern Section or the Southern Section, and further the Governor has full power to legislate by Ordinance for the order and good government of either or both Sections.

4. The jurisdiction of the Chief Commissioner's Court of the Protectorate extends throughout the Northern Section, while the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Colony extends throughout the Southern Section, this Section being regarded as if it formed part of the Eastern Province of the Colony.

5. The Governor, in the exercise of the powers and authorities conferred on him is to be guided by the existing Royal Northern Territories Orders in Council and any Orders amending the same, and by any Royal Instructions relating to the Protectorate hitherto issued or to be issued.

B. During the year, 1924, three Ordinances were enacted with respect to the British Sphere of Togoland of which the first and second are of general interest.

No. 1 of 1924.—The British Sphere of Togoland Administration Ordinance, 1924, was enacted by the Order of His Majesty the King in Council bearing date the 11th day of October, 1923, providing for the Government of the British Sphere of Togoland. This Ordinance empowers the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony to make by Ordinance all such provision as may from time to time be necessary for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and generally for the peace, order and good Government of the Northern and Southern Sections respectively of the said British Sphere of Togoland, as also for the other matters specified by Articles V. and VI. of the said Royal Order in Council.

No. 2 of 1924.—The Fugitive Criminals Surrender Ordinance, 1924, applies to the Southern Section of the British Sphere of Togoland only the provisions of the Extradition Treaty between Great Britain and France for the surrender of fugitive criminals.

V.—AGRICULTURE.

Cocoa.

As will be seen from the following table, which shows the quantities exported, their value, etc., during the last ten years, for the third year in succession a record has been established in the amount of cocoa exported :—

Year.	Quantity. (tons).	Value. £	Per ton.
1915	77,278	3,651,341	47.24
1916	72,123	3,846,090	53.32
1917	90,964	3,146,851	34.60
1918	66,343	1,796,985	27.08
1919	176,155	8,278,166	46.99
1920	124,773	10,056,298	80.59
1921	133,195	4,764,067	35.77
1922–23	176,245	6,445,384	36.57
1923–24	197,444	6,058,223	30.68
1924–25	220,355	7,896,917	35.84

The increase in tonnage for the current year over the previous one is 22,911 tons. The main season was a favourable one although it opened with rather late rains, giving rise to much germinated cocoa about the middle of the season. The continued extension of the lorry road enabling cocoa to be brought to railway centres at a remunerative rate is a factor which undoubtedly effected an increase in the exports.

Of the total quantity exported during the year 1924–25 the percentage contributed by each Province is as below, the previous year's percentage being given for comparison :—

	1924–25.	1923–24.
Eastern Province	50.83	47.69
Central Province	20.83	20.22
Western Province including Ashanti ..	28.34	32.09

Kola Nuts.

The export figures for the last three years are given below :—

1922–23	.. ..	12,825,127 lbs.
1923–24	.. ..	15,489,255 ,,
1924–25	.. ..	16,292,212 ,,

The crop appears to have been a heavy one, the exports by sea being greater than last year. Prices, however, were rather lower than the previous year.

Oil Palm Products.

There has been a very satisfactory increase in the export of kernels but the quantity of oil exported is much less than that for the previous year.

The figures for the exports during the last five years are as follows :—

	Palm Oil.	Palm Kernels.
1920	2,528 tons.	7,664 tons.
1921	270 ,,	1,650 ,,
1922–23	1,200 ,,	3,039 ,,
1923–24	1,640 ,,	4,563 ,,
1924–25	1,312 ,,	6,875 ,,

Considerable activity has been displayed in many parts of the Colony in the planting of oil palms organised by the Political Officers with the co-operation of Agricultural Officers.

Last year a new series of experimental areas were opened up in the Eastern, Central and Western Provinces of the Colony with the object of demonstrating the proper care and cultivation of the oil palm and particularly the renovation of neglected areas.

Copra.

This crop continues to attract increasing attention in the Coast areas and numbers of nuts have been obtained for planting by individual owners.

The following are the export figures for the last three years :—

1922–23	1,694	tons.
1923–24	1,305	,,
1924–25	1,075	,,

It will be observed that there is again a reduction in the amount of Copra exported.

From the appearance of the palms around Keta, bearing has been normal, while several young palms have commenced to bear—hence the reduction in the exports must be due to an increase in the number of nuts used locally.

The communal coconut plantations established in the provinces continue to make good progress.

Rubber.

The export of this product fell off considerably compared with last year.

Below are given the export figures for the last three years :—

1922–23 ..	15,282	lbs.
1923–24 ..	364,644	,,
1924–25 ..	223,208	,,

Cotton.

A very large increase in the area of cotton planted for export purposes was noticeable in Togoland, the amount exported constituting a record. The season was a good one but rather long drawn out and the crop was not entirely reaped at the end of March. The figures shown do not therefore represent all the crop. The prices have been on the whole good. The exports for the last three years are as under :—

1922–23 ..	7,704	lbs.
1923–24 ..	131,295	,,
1924–25 ..	5,982	,,

Coffee.

To encourage the cultivation of coffee a bonus scheme was recently introduced whereby the growers of selected plots who successfully establish and cultivate one acre plot of coffee receive a bonus of £5 for the first year. The bonus continues for three years but would be somewhat less for the second and third years.

Food Crops.

These have been plentiful throughout the year and consequently prices to the farmers were somewhat reduced. But as usual this does not seem to affect the prices in the large markets where supplies are carefully regulated to the demand.

Sisal.

During the year the 1,000 acre plantation at Accra came into bearing and a commencement has been made with harvesting. The machinery and factory buildings were erected and the factory started running in August. An experiment under normal working conditions to ascertain the percentage of fibre in the leaf gave 3.26 per cent. The quality of the fibre is stated by London Brokers to be equal to that of No. 1 East African. The average yield per acre is 13.8 cwts.

Rice.

The factory in the Axim District was completed and the machinery installed during the year but it was found that the engine (an Austin tractor) was not sufficiently powerful to turn all the machines. A new engine has been ordered.

The chief and people in the neighbourhood are greatly interested in the mill and when it is working a large increase in the cultivation of rice is expected.

VI.—VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The Headquarters of the Veterinary Department are at Tamale in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast.

The Department employs three Veterinary Officers, two Inspectors of Live-Stock, one Indian Graduated Veterinary Surgeon and two African Veterinary Assistants.

The Veterinary School is established at Tamale. Two Veterinary Officers and the Indian Veterinary Surgeon lecture in the School. The Course for qualifying as Graduate of the Gold Coast Veterinary School extends into four years. When qualified, Graduates are employed by the Government.

The chief work of the Veterinary Department falls under the following headings :—

(a) To guard the indigenous stock against outbreaks of contagious and infectious disease.

(b) To suppress outbreaks of contagious and infectious disease whenever they occur.

(c) To spread practical knowledge of Veterinary and Zootechnic subjects amongst the breeders.

(d) To improve the indigenous breeds of Live-Stock.

(e) Scientific researches into Animal Diseases.

(f) Treatment of sick domestic animals.

(g) Researches dealing with the feeding of Live-Stock.

(h) Researches regarding the propagation of stud animals.

Animal Diseases.

Cattle.

The Field Staff has been concentrated energetically in the suppression of Cattle Plague. There were 49 outbreaks, 26 in the Southern Veterinary Section and 23 in the North-Eastern Veterinary Section.

2,494 head of cattle were vaccinated against Cattle Plague and 4,196 were passively immunised against the disease. There were also 15 outbreaks of Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia of Cattle in which 77 affected animals were slaughtered.

Other diseases met with during the year were eight cases of death of cattle from Anthrax and one from Septicaemia halmorrhagica.

Sheep.

Wire-worm caused by the worm, Haemonchus contortus, is the principal cause of death among sheep, pneumo-enteritis is also fairly common—foot-rot causes considerable indisposition and emaciation, death following in the course of time in bad cases.

Horses.

Good results were met with in the treatment of Trypanosomiasis by Tartar Emetic. Epizootic Lymphangitis of horses is on the increase chiefly due to an increase in the horse-dealing trade.

Dogs.

The chief diseases of dogs are mange, distemper, worms and cachexia. A few cases of dumb rabies showing paralysis are encountered yearly.

Poultry.

Fowl cholera, Roup, and Chicken Pox are the chief causes of death among poultry.

Veterinary Dispensaries.

There are four Veterinary Dispensaries. 206 animals were treated, 193 animals were cured, two died, three destroyed and eight were carried over,

Live-Stock Census.

The live-stock census of the country is about :—

Horses.	Asses.	Cattle.	Sheep & Goats.	Pigs.	Camels.	Ostriches.
3,100	9,200	85,000	320,000	16,000	—	—

Live-Stock Trade and their products.

The cattle trade is chiefly in the hands of the Natives, but numbers of Syrians and Frenchmen were employed in trading in live-stock.

There are Four Quarantine Stations on the Frontier for imported live-stock situated on the main caravan routes. The period of Quarantine for cattle is nine days, and for other stock one day.

Comparative statistics for the last three years of stock passing through the Quarantine Stations are :—

	1922–1923.	1923–1924.	1924–1925.
Cattle	43,672	45,271	29,396
Sheep and Goats	24,524	38,398	40,361
Donkeys	6,759	8,314	5,042
Horses	232	340	211

The exact amount of meat sold in the different markets is not known. The demand for meat is greater than the supply. It can be safely said that 6,000,000 lbs. of beef, 2,350,000 lbs. of mutton and goat flesh, 14,000 lbs. of pork, and 600,000 lbs. of poultry flesh were available for consumption.

Zootechnics.

A Short-horn and a Hereford bull are stationed at Tamale. They have now been in West Africa four years.

There are in the country seven half-bred Hereford and 14 half-bred Short-horn cattle.

57 pure-bred English poultry were bred and issued into different areas for breeding purposes.

The pig farm at Kumasi has been transferred to Tamale. A commencement has been made in pig-breeding in the Northern Territories at Wa, Lawra, Yendi and Tamale with over 100 half-bred pigs as a start,

Bullock and Donkey Transport.

Bullock Transport Service is employed at Tamale on conservancy and other carting work.

Donkey Transport is employed at Tamale and Yendi in water carrying and at Gambaga in carrying stones for road building.

Live-Stock Show.

A live-stock show was held at Han, Northern Territories, and was a great success.

VII.—EDUCATION.

Education in the Colony is chiefly in the hands of the Government and the following Missionary Societies:—The African Methodist Episcopal Zionist Mission, The English Church Mission, The Roman Catholic, The Scottish, The Wesleyan and the Ewe Missions.

The Scottish Mission came to the Colony in 1918 to take over the work of the Basel Mission as the European Missionaries of this Society were deported during the Great War. For a time Government took entire control of the former Basel Mission Schools and it was not until the year 1920 that the Scottish Mission was in a position to take over the entire control and financial responsibility of the former Basel Mission educational work.

The Ewe Mission was established in 1923 and has taken over the work of the Bremen Mission in the part of the Colony beyond the Volta River. As in the case of the Basel Mission, the European personnel of the Bremen Mission had to leave this Colony during the war. After their departure the educational work of this Mission was entirely controlled and financed by Government. Government will continue to maintain the schools until such time as the new Mission is in a position to undertake the financial responsibility, but in the meantime the affairs of both church and schools are administered by the new Mission.

There are 21 Government Primary Schools established with an enrolment of 4,216 boys and 882 girls, with a total average attendance of 4,504. Four of these schools are in the Western Province, three in the Central Province, five in the Eastern Province, four in Ashanti and five in the Northern Territories. These schools are entirely supported and equipped from Government funds, and the total staff of teachers in these schools is 182, nearly all of whom hold local teachers' certificates. The staff at these schools is entirely native with the exception of the Headmistress at the Government Girls' School, Accra.

The Mission Schools are of two kinds, viz:—Assisted and Non-Assisted. The former schools have qualified under the Education Ordinance and Rules for Government assistance and annually receive grants-in-aid for general efficiency based on the average attendance.

The number of these schools in the Colony and Ashanti is at present 215. There are no Assisted Schools as yet in the Northern Territories. The Non-Assisted Schools are usually small schools which have not, as yet, qualified for Government inspection, though there are, in addition, a few large schools which have not yet been placed on the "Assisted List." The number of Non-Assisted Schools is roughly computed to be about 460, but no accurate statistics are available in respect of some of these schools.

The A.M.E.Z. Mission has two schools in the Central Province, three in the Trans-Volta District and one in Ashanti. The Scottish Mission has eleven schools in the Central Province, sixty-four in the Eastern Province, five in the Trans-Volta District and sixteen in Ashanti. The schools of the Ewe Mission are with one exception situated in the Trans-Volta District. The English Church Mission has three schools in the Western Province, a Secondary School at Cape Coast in the Central Province, one school in the Eastern Province and two schools in Ashanti. The Roman Catholic Schools are as follows:—nine in the Western Province, ten in the Central Province, six in the Trans-Volta District, and four in Ashanti. The Wesleyan Mission has eight schools in the Western Province, eighteen Primary and one Secondary in the Central Province, twenty-one in the Eastern Province and five in Ashanti.

There is one undenominational school (The Royal School) on the Assisted List; this is situated in the Eastern Province.

In all these schools, as well as in the Government Primary Schools, some form of manual work is taken. In the schools in the interior this usually takes the form of agricultural work and gardens are attached to most of the schools.

Instruction is given in woodwork in the Government Schools at Accra, Cape Coast, Kumasi and Essiama, and book-binding, printing, carpentry, netting, weaving and basket making are taught in some of the Mission Schools.

In the Assisted Schools there are 29,592 children on the roll of whom 5,755 are girls. The average attendance at these Schools is 25,952.

The total enrolment and average attendance in the Government and Assisted Schools is 34,690 and 30,456 respectively. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 35,408 and 30,178.

The amount awarded as grants-in-aid in respect of these schools was £28,671 19s. 11d. as compared with £30,757 11s. 3d. in the previous year, a decrease of £2,085 11s. 4d.

The following table shows the number of Government and Assisted Schools, with number on roll, average attendance and amounts of grant awarded in 1924:—

Denomination.	Number of Schools.	On Roll.	Average Attendance.	Grant-in-Aid.	Remarks.
				£ s. d.	
A.M.E. Zion Mission	6	916	814	972 12 0	
Ewe Mission	23	2,287	2,213	—	Expenses temporarily defrayed by Government.
English Church Mission ..	6	943	809	1,135 5 0	
Government	21	5,098	4,504	—	Expenses defrayed by Government.
Roman Catholic Mission ..	29	4,109	3,437	4,834 0 2	
Scottish Mission	96	11,018	9,864	11,467 5 1	

Denomination.	Number of Schools.	On Roll.	Average Attendance.	Grant-in-Aid.	Remarks.
Wesleyan Mission	52	9,227	7,762	8,751 17 8	
Secondary	2	186	155	660 0 0	
Accra Royal School ..	1	906	898	851 0 0	
Total	236	34,690	30,456	28,671 19 11	

There are at present three centres at which students are trained to be teachers, viz: the Government Training College at Accra, the Scottish Mission Seminary at Akropong and Wesley College, Kumasi. The Government Training College, Accra was opened in August, 1909 and students for this college are received from the Government and Assisted Schools. The staff at present consists of an acting Principal with five European Masters, one of whom is Housemaster, and two African Teachers.

The present college will become merged into the Secondary School in 1927 and will form one of its departments.

At the Training College this year there were 144 students in residence. At the Scottish Mission Seminary, Akropong, there were 131 students in residence and the staff consisted of three Europeans and two African Assistants.

At the Wesley College, Kumasi, there were 66 students in residence of whom 47 are being trained as teachers.

An important educational establishment in the Colony is the Technical School at Accra. This school was opened in 1909 and from year to year improvements and gradual extensions have taken place so that to-day its premises are very satisfactory and large enough for the present number of pupils in residence, viz: 84. But the demand for admission to this school, the only one of its kind in the Colony, is very great and only a very small percentage of the applicants is able to be admitted. As soon as the Training College is moved to Achimota part of the present college will be taken over by the Technical School. This will allow for a considerable number of additional pupils, as there will be extra workshop and dormitory accommodation. Additional equipment will, of course, be required. The present staff at this school consists of a Principal, four European Masters, one of whom is Housemaster, and five African Teachers. Two of the masters and three teachers are engaged in the woodwork department and the other two masters and teachers in the metalwork department.

Trade Schools.

At present there are 275 pupils in residence at the four Junior Trade Schools; 111 being trained for woodwork, 56 for masonry, 49 for agriculture and 59 for metalwork. Each school is in charge of a European Headmaster and he is assisted by literary, woodwork, masonry and agricultural Instructors. The last named are trained by the Agricultural Department. These schools are organized entirely on Boy Scout lines; their purpose is the turning out of intelligent artisans, but the main aim is the training and development of character and responsibility in the individual.

The English Church Grammar School and the Richmond College (Wesleyan Mission) are the only Secondary Schools on the Assisted List.

Games.

The formation of Football Leagues in different parts of the country has increased the popularity of this game, and school matches are being regularly played. Hockey has been introduced at the Government Training College, Government Girls' School, Accra, and the Wesleyan Girls' High School, Accra, and is proving a very popular game. It is now being introduced into the Government Girls' School at Cape Coast.

Boy Scout principles are observed in many of the schools and the movement is making great strides on correct lines in the country. Teachers and pupils alike in schools where Boy Scout principles have been introduced are most enthusiastic. The girls, too, are now much more keen on games and are beginning to realize that "school" is not merely a place for book-learning.

Each year more certificated teachers are drafted into the Government and Assisted Schools and more efficient teaching should be anticipated.

A four years' course has been introduced in all Training Colleges and Institutions in the Colony and Ashanti.

VIII.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals and Asylums.

During the year 3,541 Europeans and 78,935 Africans were treated in the Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Colony as compared with 2,130 Europeans and 75,362 Africans in the previous year.

The number of patients admitted into the Accra Lunatic Asylum during the year was 78 males and 10 females. The number discharged was 25 males and 3 females. The daily average number of inmates was 212.2 as compared with 191 in 1923–24. There were 29 deaths—25 males and 4 females.

IX.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The number of Europeans resident in the Colony during the two years 1923–24 and 1924–25 were:—

	1923–24.	1924–25.
Officials	994	846
Mercantile	1,425	1,482
Mining	527	434
Missionaries	97	104
	3,043	2,866

Public Health.

In addition to the 17 registration towns two other towns have been added namely Somanya and Nsawam. The total number of towns where registration of Births and Deaths is compulsory is now 19.

The number of births and deaths registered in the 19 registration areas during 1924–25 is given hereunder together with a column showing the corresponding figures for 1923–24.

	1923–24.	1924–25.
Births	2,941	3,011
Deaths	3,285	3,591
Still-births	117	124

Europeans are included in the above figures.

The number of births is lower than it should be as birth registration is still unpopular amongst the illiterate classes, and registration is easier to evade in the case of a birth than in the case of a death.

The chief causes of death were as usual pulmonary and intestinal diseases.

During the year a special investigation of the causes of the high mortality among labourers in Mines was carried out by Sir William Simpson, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., who was sent from England by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for this purpose.

An analysis of the death and invaliding statistics of the European population is appended :—

1924–25.	Number of residents.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Death rate per 1,000	Invaliding rate per 1,000.
Officials	846	7	58	8.27	68.55
Merchants ..	1,482	11	42	7.42	28.34
Mining	434	1	16	2.30	36.86
Missionaries ..	104	—	8	—	76.92
Total ..	2,866	19	124	6.62	43.26

The death rate of 6.62 per 1,000 amongst Europeans is a decrease on the previous year—7.88 for 1923–24.

The invaliding rate per 1,000 shews a considerable increase—43.26 per thousand in 1924–25 as against 28.59 in 1923–24.

The seven deaths amongst European Officials were due to Yellow Fever 3 *; Cardiac Syncope 1; Bacillary Dysentery 1: Uraemia 1; Shock and Haemorrhage 1.

Of the 12 deaths amongst European Non-officials four were due to Yellow Fever, two to Blackwater Fever, two to Malaria, one to Cardiac Disease, one to Influenza, one to Peritonitis and one to Alcoholism.

The average daily number of European officials on the sick list compared to the average daily number resident in the Colony was 3.47 per cent. as compared with 2.42 in 1923–24.

Treatment was given in 4,019 cases of Malaria, 693 cases of Dysentery, 514 cases of Pneumonia, 414 cases of Tuberculosis, 342 cases of Plague and 19* cases of Smallpox. 26 cases of Sleeping Sickness were treated during the year.

Sanitation.

The sanitary condition of most of the large towns was fairly satisfactory, despite the large amount of extra work thrown on the Sanitary Staff owing to the outbreaks of plague.

561,116 houses were inspected during the year and the average larval index was 0.76% There were 3,220 prosecutions under the Destruction of Mosquitoes Ordinance—Cap. 64—3,157 persons being convicted, the fines amounting to £1,835.

Other insanitary conditions led to 10,924 prosecutions with 10,730 convictions and £822 11s. in fines.

Great improvements were effected during the year in the sanitation of Kumasi.

Epidemic Diseases.

Epidemic diseases prevailed in various places during the year the most extensive outbreaks being those of Plague at Sekondi and Kumasi. Minor outbreaks occurred at Tailor Kroom and Tantum. The Plague confined itself to the labouring class Africans. Only one European was attacked.

One of the principal means of combating the Plague was vaccination with anti-plague vaccine. Approximately 220,000 vaccinations were done during the year.

Two outbreaks of Yellow Fever occurred, one at Weshiang and the other at Koforidua. The disease was confined almost entirely to Europeans and Syrians.

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*Refers only to cases treated in recognized hospitals.

Extensive outbreaks of Smallpox occurred during the year in the Northern Territories and Ashanti. The spread of this disease is facilitated by the dangerous practice of inoculation by the natives. Inoculation is prohibited by law, but it is difficult to prevent it being done in the distant villages.

Vaccinations performed against Smallpox during this year totalled 102,546 and 44.04% of these were reported to be successful.

CLIMATE.

The climate, though hot and damp, is cooler than that of most tropical countries situated in the same latitude.

It is not in itself unhealthy ; but an evil reputation has been earned for it in the past by the prevalence of mosquito-borne diseases, against which all possible precautions have constantly to be taken.

The Gold Coast is peculiarly free from many of the discomforts associated with tropical countries ; hot nights and intense heat by day are the exception rather than the rule, while insects are comparatively unobtrusive.

The efforts of the Medical and Sanitary authorities in promoting the treatment of disease and the knowledge of general hygiene continues to exercise a beneficial effect on the general health of Europeans.

The rainfall varies with the configuration of the country and is highest in the mining districts of Tarkwa, Upper and Lower Wasaw, etc., and also at Axim.

The first rains, or rainy season proper, begin in March and end in July ; the latter rains are spread over the months of September and October. The rainy season is marked by a considerable fall in the temperature, which is found to be refreshing to many Europeans, but proves trying to some.

The Harmattan season begins in December and ends in February.

METEOROLOGY.

Rainfall in Inches.

1st January to 31st December, 1924.

Place.	1921	1922	1923	1924.
Accra	34.43	27.70	21.16	28.55
Aburi	50.83	52.09	43.14	54.14
Sekondi	40.40	46.19	39.29	42.25
Axim	88.13	60.45	90.18	61.82
Tarkwa	71.05	58.99*	71.72	73.67
Kumasi	66.95	61.95	55.75	51.9[illegible]
Tamale	61.97	37.02	36.03	35.73

* 11 months records only. At Accra the mean shade temperature was 79.6° and at Kumasi and Sekondi 79.4° and 80.2° respectively.

The Mean daily range of temperature in Accra was 16.7.

X.—POLICE.

The Establishment.

The authorised establishment of the Force in the Colony, Ashanti and Togoland on the 31st March, 1925, was 1,522 composed as follows :—

General Police	429
Escort Police	875
Marine Police	40
Recruits	70
Staff (Superior Officers & Supts.)	64
Band	28
Band Learners	16
	1,522

Recruits.

The number of recruits enlisted was 227 as against 215 for 1923–1924. There were 57 casualties, including discharges, resignations and deaths.

The General Police.

Recruiting for the General Police has been very much better than during the previous year.

The better schooling now obtained for boys in the Colony, with improvement in the accommodation provided for Police and other changes in the service, that are being introduced, will without doubt bring more useful and suitable recruits to this important branch of the Force.

The Escort Police.

The Escort Police provides an attractive career for illiterates from the Northern Territories and adjacent countries. Preference is given to ex-soldiers of the Gold Coast Regiment and a good proportion of ex-service men with war service is still being enlisted.

The Marine Police.

Recruits for the Marine Police are somewhat specially selected as swimming is an essential qualification. This branch of the Force will need to be increased.

The Railway Police.

The Railway Police are provided by transferring men from the General and Escort Police.

The Police Band.

During the year the Band gave 94 public, 24 command and 158 paid performances.

In November the Band toured to Obuasi (Ashanti) and to the Western and Central Provinces. The Agriculture Shows at Sekondi and Oda had the services of the Band during this tour.

Motor Traffic.

The number of new licences issued for Motor vehicles in the Colony and Ashanti during the last two years is as follows :—

1923–24	1924–25
1,278	1,909

1,785 new driving licences were issued as against 1,307 for the period 1923–24. The Revenue for new licences and renewals (Motor and Driving) was £16,336 18s. od. as against £15,036 11s. od. for the period before.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The number of convictions in the Superior Courts of the Colony during 1923–1924 and 1924–1925 was as follows :—

	1923–1924	1924–1925
Offences against the person ..	15	9
Slave dealing	—	—
Offences against property ..	54	41
Other Offences	5	32
	74	82

There were 53 acquittals in 1924–1925 as compared with 41 in 1923–1924.

The number of summary convictions in 1923–1924 and 1924–1925 was as follows :—

	1923–1924	1924–1925
Offences against the person ..	1,576	1,833
Slave dealing	—	—
Offences against property ..	1,907	1,992
Other Offences	6,802	7,126
	10,285	10,951

There were 8,976 acquittals in 1924–1925 as compared with 5,438 in 1923–1924.

CIVIL ACTIONS.

There were 389 civil actions brought in the Divisional Courts of the Colony during 1924–1925.

Court fees and fines collected during 1924–1925 amounted to £6,494 13s. 8d. as compared with £6,657 1s. 5d. in the previous year.

The number of writs of Fi Fa (Fieri Facias) issued by the Courts for execution during the year was 344 involving an amount of £44,499 3s. od of which £10,728 11s. 11d. was collected.

In the previous year there were 423 writs of Fi Fa issued involving the sum of £31,728 4s. 1½d.

The number of writs of Ca Sa (Capias Satisfaciendum) issued during the year was 1,116 involving an amount of £23,372 15s. 8d. whereof a sum of £4,952 10s. 11d. was collected. In the previous year there were 1,199 writs of Ca Sa involving an amount of £31,546 7s. 11½d.

XI.—PRISONS.

The following remarks and statistics refer to Prisons in the Colony and Ashanti and the mandated territory of Togoland, information as to Prisons in the Northern Territories being contained in the annual report on the Northern Territories.

The Staff of the Prisons Department in 1924–25 consisted of nine European Officers (an Inspector-General, Deputy Inspector-General, five Prison Superintendents and two Technical Instructors), one Assistant Prison Superintendent, 277 African Warders of various grades, 13 Trade Instructors and about 108 Temporary Warders, whilst five Matrons attended the female prisoners.

There are in the Colony fourteen prisons, in Ashanti six and in the mandated territory of Togoland two. The Prisons at Accra, Sekondi and Kumasi are in the charge of Prison Superintendents, the others being supervised by District Commissioners. The Sekondi Central Prison is used solely for male prisoners undergoing long sentences, whilst Accra and Kumasi take both long and short-sentence convicts. There is separate accommodation for females at Accra, Elmina, Keta and Kumasi.

The average daily number of prisoners during 1924–25 was 1,390 as compared with 1,463 in 1923–24. Of these 896 were distributed amongst the two Central and three Provincial Prisons as under :—

Sekondi Central	253	(long-sentence).
Accra Central (Ussher Fort)	154	(long-sentence).
Accra (James Fort)	220	(short-sentence).
Cape Coast	48	(including nine long-sentence).
Kumasi	221	(including 52 long-sentence)

The total number of persons committed to Prison during 1924–25 was 5,616 as compared with 5,541 in 1923–24. Of the total committals 66 per cent. were for penal imprisonment, 11 per cent. were for debt and the remaining 23 per cent. for safe-keeping pending trial. There were 276 females and seven juveniles received during the year.

There were seven executions

There were 46 escapes and 24 re-captures, as compared with 47 and 24 respectively in 1923–24. Sanitary labour including bush-clearing, etc., and involving dispersion in small gangs, was chiefly responsible for the escapes.

22 persons died whilst undergoing imprisonment, as compared with 32 in 1923–24, a verdict of death from natural causes being returned in each case.

The daily average on the sick list was 3.1 per cent.

The cost of the department for the year under review was £43,878 as compared with £44,377 in 1923–24, the average cost of each prisoner being £31 11s. 4d. On the other hand a sum of £6,340 was received in payment for prison industries ; this would affect average cost. Rations cost £6,450 being a decrease of £1,026 on the previous year. The continued decrease is accounted for by the development of the Prison farms, more especially the large farm at Kumasi.

The carpenters', shoemakers', and tailors' shops at Accra and Sekondi were fully occupied.

At Sekondi basket-making and mat-weaving shops were also busy throughout the year.

At Accra the building of a new prison on the site of the old Ussher Fort made good progress, the work being done entirely by prison labour under supervision of the prison staff. These works afforded ample instruction and practice in brick-laying, joinery, shuttering, etc., for a number of prisoners.

The prisoners employed in the shops and in the skilled labour connected with the building above mentioned were long-sentence prisoners. At Kumasi prisoners were usefully employed in farming, brick-making and re-building the prison. Elsewhere short-sentence prisoners were employed mostly under the Sanitary and Public Works Departments.

XII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The business dealt with by the Department during the year as compared with the previous year was as follows :—

	1923–24.	1924–25.
	£	£
Sale of stamps for postal purposes	27,387	25,898
Number of letters and postcards received and despatched	6,431,020	7,910,432
Registered packets	663,600	978,024
Book packets	1,480,668	1,007,832
Parcels	123,075	128,600
Money Orders (value)	138,539	141,439
Postal Orders (value)	181,814	199,760
Postal Orders (number)	249,931	280,288
Inland Telegrams (private)	293,091	288,937
Inland Telegrams (official)	83,372	127,435
Trunk Telephone Calls (private)	18,834	29,919

There were 171 offices in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories open at the end of the financial year, of which 117 were Postal Agencies.

The Post Office Savings Bank business transacted shews an increase in deposits as compared with 1923. The deposits made totalled 11,807 and amounted to £39,620 in value, an increase of 1,981 in number and £5,502 in value as compared with the previous year.

The number of withdrawals was 6,354 value £37,310 shewing an increase of 1,079 in number and £1,626 in value as compared with 1923.

The average value of each deposit was £3 7s. 1d. as against £3 9s. 5d. in 1923 and of each withdrawal £5 17s. 5d. as against £6 15s. 4d. The number of depositors at the end of the year was 6,317 and the amount standing to the credit of these accounts was £54,707, an increase of 519 in number and £3,746 in amount.

The number of Telegraph Offices open during the year was 96.

The cable traffic dealt with through the African Direct Telegraph Company showed a decrease in messages forwarded and an increase in

messages received. The figures being 11,331 forwarded and 9,576 received as compared with 12,165 and 9,377 respectively in 1923–24.

The number of Private messages received and forwarded by the Wireless Station at Accra was 1,708 being approximately the same as in the previous year.

The number of Public Call Offices on the Trunk Telephone System was increased from 22 to 31 during the year and a Telephone Exchange was opened at Bekwai.

The number of Exchange line connections increased from 464 to 519.

Paid Trunk Calls during the year totalled 29,919 as compared with 18,834 in the previous year.

XIII.—RAILWAYS.

The total mileage open for traffic at the close of the financial year 1924–25 was 394.

The main line runs in a northerly direction from the port of Sekondi to Kumasi in Ashanti, a distance of 168 miles (gauge 3′ 6″), thence to Accra in a south-easterly direction, a further distance of 192 miles.

The Branch Lines (3′ 6″ gauge), operated from the Sekondi-Juaso Section, are the Tarkwa-Prestea Branch with a length of 18 miles running in a north-westerly direction from Tarkwa, and the Inchaban Branch which runs in an easterly direction taking off the main line at 4¼ miles from Sekondi and having a length of 3¼ miles.

The only Branch operated from the Accra-Juaso Section is the Weshiang Branch (2′ 6″ gauge) which runs from Accra in a westerly direction to Weshiang, a distance of 10 miles.

Finance.

The total Capital Expenditure on the 31st March, 1925 stood at £7,419,086.

The gross revenue amounted to £1,066,560 an increase of £54,479 as compared with the gross revenue for the year 1923–24.

The working expenditure including a contribution of £97,950 to the Renewals Fund for both years, was £551,733, an increase of £23,203 on the 1923–24 working.

The net receipts were £514,827, an increase of £31,276 over 1923–24.

The General Financial Result is as follows :—

Loan Charges.

(a) Interest	£293,392
(b) Sinking Fund	47,171
(c) Expenses of Managing Loan	614
	341,177
Pensions	11,556
Total	352,733
Net Receipts	514,827
Surplus	£162,094

Traffic.

The number of passengers conveyed during the year was 1,347,916 an increase of 13,160 over the year 1923–24.

The total tonnage of goods traffic exclusive of live stock carried for the year 1924–25 was 702,619, an increase of 106,962 over 1923–24.

The principal increases were :—

Commodity.	Increase over 1923-24.
Firewood	12,981
Imported Provisions other than Flour and Rice..	2,622
Gin and other Spirits	1,104
Hardware	1,534
Manganese	84,192
Minerals, Sand, etc.	7,205
Timber, Logs	1,833

The principal decreases were :—

Commodity.	Decrease under 1923-24.
Coal	3,991
Cocoa	8,181

Central Province Railway.

The location and staking out of the Central Province Railway, Huni Valley to Kade, was practically complete at the close of the year. A very direct and easy-graded route has been secured and the mileage (98 miles) is less than originally anticipated.

Railhead on Construction had by March 31st 1925 reached Mile 31. earthwork was completed up to Mile 51 and in progress up to Mile 66. The temporary bridge over the Pra was completed in March.

Deviations.

Re-alignment and re-grading between Dunkwa (99 miles) and Obuasi (124 miles) involving heavy earthworks and a bridge of three 100 foot Spans over the Offin River were completed within the estimate, in time for the Cocoa season traffic. The line was relaid with 80lb. track material.

A commencement was made with Deviations between Obuasi and Kumasi (168 miles). On the completion of these Deviations re-alignment and re-grading of the Sekondi-Kumasi Line will be complete.

XIV.—HARBOUR WORKS.

Accra Harbour.

New Sheds have been erected as follows :—

Customs Department Open Shed	..	200 feet x 89 feet
Lighterage Co. Closed Shed	.. ..	200 ,, x 80 ,,
Wöerman Line Closed Shed	.. ..	61 ,, x 41 ,,

Thus giving increased warehouse accommodation.

Sekondi Harbour.

Dredging has been carried on throughout the year and 14,637 cubic yards of sand have been removed.

Extensive and continuous repairs to all jetties have been found to be necessary, and this work is still in progress.

Takoradi Harbour.

In April 1924, at the instance of His Excellency the Governor, F. Palmer, Esquire, C.I.E.M. Inst. C.E. of Messrs. Rendel, Palm r and Tritton, Consulting Engineers, Westminister, London, visited Takoradi to investigate questions which had arisen concerning the methods employed in carrying out the construction of the Harbour, with a view to reporting on the matter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. He arrived at Sekondi on the 15th April leaving again on the 11th May.

2. Briefly, Mr. Palmer's Report stated as follows :—

(i) That the Harbour was justified and that it would be a paying concern from the day it is opened.

(ii) Recommends, both from the points of view of economy and efficiency, that the original design be modified on the lines of a plan submitted.

(iii) Recommends that the departmental method of construction be abandoned and the completion of the work put out to contract.

3. In Mr. Palmer's revised scheme, while the Breakwaters remain unaltered as their design, as formerly adopted, left little, if any, room for improvements, the berths for ocean-going steamers are located alongside the southern, or inner side of the lee breakwater and provide berths for two general cargo steamers with draughts of 25 feet and 28 feet respectively, and one berth for manganese ore export, affording a depth of over 30 feet at lowest low water. Eastward of these three berths the lee breakwater will allow of the construction of three more berths, as and when required, with a somewhat greater depth of water. For the more distant future a central pier can be constructed affording eight more berths with transit sheds and access by road and rail. The two general cargo berths will have transit sheds, each 400 feet long, with both rail and road access, and the electric cranes are to be installed for handling imports and exports between the sheds and the vessels. At the back of the manganese wharf, there is an open space, 450 feet long and 130 feet wide, for dumping ore. At the inner (western) end of the lee breakwater accommodation is provided for import coal and also for landing rough cargo. Along the foreshore it is intended to construct a continuous wharf about 2,000 feet in length. The northern portion, with low water depths of from 5 to 10 feet is intended for traffic carried by lighters between the wharf and vessels anchored within the harbour. Behind this wharf are sites on which merchants will erect their own warehouses for the storage of cocoa, and rail and road access to the sites is liberally provided for. There is also a transit shed for general cargo landed or loaded by lighters. The southern end of the wharf will be used for storing logs of mahogany which are floated out in rafts to vessels for shipment. Behind the foreshore wharf, the ground is levelled by cutting and filling for a width of 700 feet, and this area is utilised for railway warehouse sites already referred to and, at the south end, for building sites.

4. Following the publication of the Report, Messrs. Stewart and McDonnell relinquished their control of the construction and the Secretary of State appointed Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton as Consulting Engineers and decided to call for tenders for the completion of the work. Six firms were invited to Tender and the contract was finally awarded to Messrs. Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons, who took over the works as from the 15th September.

5. The major portion of the Contractors' efforts since taking over has been devoted to the opening up of the Quarry near Sekondi, to ensure a greater output of rock required for the formation of the breakwaters. June 1925 is given as the date when the opening up process will have established the desired output.

During the period 15th September to the end of March nearly 90,000 cubic yards of granite had been quarried and this quantity used, firstly, to bring the 2,000 feet of Skelton breakwater formed by Messrs. Stewart and McDonnell up to full section and secondly in extending this a further 500 feet.

XV.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The recommendations contained in the report of Colonel Sir Sydney Crookshank on the Department have been given effect to.

The supply of labour has been fairly satisfactory. Shortages were experienced in skilled labour at Ho and Tamale and to a lesser degree at Tarkwa and Axim.

The local manufacture of bricks and roofing and floor tiles at Tamale and Ho has been continued with success.

Construction in pise-de-terre has been carried out on bungalows at Cape Coast and Tamale with a view to seeing how far this method of construction will be a success in this country.

The outstanding events of the year were :—

(i) the completion of the Electric Light and Power installation at Accra, which incidentally enabled the new Public Works Department Workshops to bring into use the whole of their power machinery ;

(ii) the commencement of construction of the Prince of Wales' College, Achimota ;

(iii) the demolition of insanitary areas at Kumasi, rendered imperative by the outbreak of Plague, and the remodelling of the Hausa Zongo and construction under mass production methods of housing accommodation for the dispossessed. Accommodation for 1,700 people in substantial concrete houses at a cost of about £17 per head was provided in less than 6 months.

(iv) the completion of the Selwyn Market, Accra.

(v) the commencement of the Scheme for tarmetting roads in the various zones where cocoa traffic is very heavy.

At the end of the year 19 miles had been completed in the Nsawam and Koforidua districts, 8½ miles in the Cape Coast district and 7½ miles in the Kumasi district and in addition a very considerable mileage had been straightened, widened and regraded and in many instances metalled ready for the tarring.

The more important works in progress or completed were :—

Hospitals, etc.

Accra.—At the Gold Coast Hospital, 2 bungalows for European Staff—2 bungalows for African Staff, 17 Quarters for African Surbordinate Staff and one Block of Kroo Boys' Quarters ;

Akuse.—Two sets of Nurses' Quarters.

Ho.—Irrigation Room and Nurses' Quarters, and Office and Store for Sanitation Department.

Sekondi.—European and African Hospitals re-roofed; new offices for Senior Medical Officer and Medical Officer, Outpatients Waiting Room and new Mortuary.

Tamale.—New Hospital commenced.

Schools.

Accra.—Prince of Wales' College, Achimota, commenced and fair progress made.

Government Girls' School enlargement well in hand.

Cape Coast.—Government Girls' School extension completed.

Kumasi—Government Girls' School improvements completed.

Obo.—New School buildings commenced.

Lighthouses.

The new Lighthouses at Accra and Cape Three Points were in hand and will be completed next year.

Prisons.

Accra.—The construction of Ussher Fort Prison being carried out by prison labour proceeds very satisfactorily.
Ho —A set of 5 cells and Quarters for Warders.
Sekondi.—Enclosure Wall round Carpenters' Shops.
Kumasi.—Female Prison.
Salaga.—New Prison.

Police Barracks.

Ho.—Offices, Armoury and Store.
Cape Coast.—New Wash houses, kitchens, etc.
Swedru.—New Police Barracks under construction.
Bekwai.—New Police Barracks completed.

Post Offices.

Aburi.—Extensions completed.
Ho.—New Post Office completed.
Axim.—Extensions completed.
Sekondi.—Extensions completed.
Bekwai.—New Post Office completed.

Courts, Offices, etc.

Accra.—The Legislative Council Chamber was enlarged and refurnished.

Swedru.—District Commissioner's Court and Offices well in hand.
Tamale.—Provincial Commissioner's Court and Offices completed.
Accra.—New Office for Water Works in hand.

A large covered Shed for Customs purposes, having a floor area of 2,000 square yards, was erected on the Beach.

Kumasi.—Cadbury Hall.

Quarters.

In the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories, 20 bungalows were completed and 4 were in course of construction at the end of the year; one was bought and converted, and a number of bungalows were improved by the addition of Kiosks, etc.

Town Improvements and Drainage.

The drainage and sanitation of Accra and Kumasi is now being administered by the Accra Town Council and the Kumasi Public Health Board subject to the advice of the Senior Public Health Engineer.

In Kumasi a number of swamps were filled, new market sheds built, and sanitary areas cleared.

Buildings on the Cape Coast Congested Area have been demolished and the area laid out with the necessary roads.

Very considerable progress was made with the layout of Takoradi and the construction of streets and surface drains.

Apart from the main towns such as Accra, Cape Coast, Winneba, Sekondi, Axim, Nsawam and Koforidua where a considerable amount of layout work and drainage has been done, it is satisfactory to note that considerable progress has been made at smaller places such as Mangoase, Kibi, Odumasi, Asamangkese, Swedru, Huni Valley, Bekwai and Nsuta.

Accra Water Works.

The weir across the river below the pumping station was completed. A satisfactory supply of filtered water was maintained. The total consumption of water for the year was 141,258,000 gallons.

The service mains were considerably extended.

Sekondi Water Works.

A satisfactory supply has been maintained, 94,000,000 gallons being consumed during the year.

The existing purification plant has nearly reached its maximum output and plans are being prepared for new filtration works which will be put in hand next year.

The service mains were extended to the villages of New Amanful and New Takoradi.

Winneba Water Supply.

A satisfactory supply of filtered water has been maintained; the year's consumption was 1,819,249 gallons.

Cape Coast Water Supply.

Owing to the difficulties in obtaining a Senior Hydraulic Engineer work was confined to survey work in connection with the proposed d m, reservoir sites and pipe line, and to the construction of 2 miles of road to the dam site.

Kumasi Water Supply.

Investigation work was practically negligible owing to the appointment of Senior Hydraulic Engineer not being filled till the end of the year.

A scheme for the Chlorination of the water from 5 of the principal wells in Kumasi was prepared and indents sent to the Crown Agents.

The erection of additional tanks to Government bungalows was continued.

Water Supplies Generally.

Wells were sunk at Aburi, Odumase, Somanya, Bonyere, Beyin and Tamale and investigations are being made in the Koforidua district with a view to providing a pipe-borne water supply.

Roads.

The mileage of main trade roads maintained by the Public Works Department is 1,241 miles as against 1,173 in 1923–24.

The mileage of Pioneer Roads, which are maintained under the Roads Ordinance by the Chiefs, amounts to 2,885.

Allusion has already been made to the improvements by tarmetting that are being effected in the heavy traffic zones.

The system of training African Road Overseers has justified itself in the generally improved surfaces now apparent in the roads.

Construction of the Dunkwa-Wioso Road had reached the 54 mile point out of the total length of 63 miles.

Good work has been put in and many improvements effected on the Great North Road between Yeji and Tamale.

A great number of old wooden bridges on many roads have been replaced by permanent concrete structures.

XVI.—TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

The personnel of the Motor Transport Department was further reduced and the Department was renamed the Transport Department from 1st October, 1924.

The amount of motor transport work done and the tonnage of cargo handled by the reduced Department were nevertheless greater than during the previous year.

2. Motor Transport Sections were maintained throughout the year at Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Ho.

Five new Albion six-wheeled combination lorries for service at Accra and Kumasi were ordered during the year and all had arrived by the end of December.

Six new 25 cwt. Guy lorries for use at Accra, Kumasi and Sekondi were also delivered in December.

The two British-built Ford Ton Vans for Ho gave satisfactory service over bush roads throughout the year.

3. The maintenance of touring cars at Accra was discontinued and the cars were sold by public auction together with the old lorries replaced by the new fleet of Albions and Guys.

4. The Contractors who supplied the balance of Government requirements of Motor Transport in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories were again Messrs. Elder's Road Transport, Ltd.

5. The Mule Transport Section at Accra was discontinued, as this form of transport was found to be unsuitable for the long hauls necessitated by the removal of the Public Works Department and Medical Stores to new distant sites.

6. An increased quantity of Government Stores and Materials and Officials' Baggage was handled efficiently at the ports of Accra and Sekondi and at the Railway terminus Kumasi.

7. The maintenance of the Government Rest House at Sekondi was continued and the catering improved.

XVII.—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Traverse through new country.

A traverse was made through the almost uninhabited country about the confluence of the Black and White Voltas and between it and Kintampo. A large portion of this was found to be flat country, inundated during the rainy season and suitable for the production of swamp rice. On other portions of that country great numbers of good shea trees were noticed.

Water Supply.

A report was made on the local water-supply of Kumasi and on the geological features of the water-supply for Cape Coast.

Building Stones.

Among good building stones found may be mentioned a beautiful grey biotite-granite that forms a hill near the Kumasi-Wenchi road one mile north of Afranchu, which is about 7 miles north of Kumasi. This rock could be readily quarried into large blocks. It is a fine ornamental stone and a good one for building and general engineering purposes.

Bauxite.

Two hills, S. of Obuom, on the north eastward extension of the Moinsi Range, N.E. of Obuasi, were found to be capped with residual patches of ferruginous bauxite, apparently 10 to 15 feet thick and at least 300 acres in area. Smaller patches of similar bauxite were also observed at several places on the Sansu Range, south of Obuasi.

In order that bulk tests might be made of the bauxite of Mt. Ejuanema (Kwahu) and Sefwi 20 tons of the Kwahu ore and 10 tons of the Sefwi ore were obtained and despatched to England for treatment. Of the Kwahu ore 15 tons consisted of massive bauxite and 5 tons of rubbly ore. Massive bauxite comprised the whole of the Sefwi ore. The results of these tests have not yet been obtained.

Diamonds.

Diamonds were found at various places along or near the line of the new Huni Valley-Kade railway. In addition such gems were found by prospectors of companies or syndicates at numerous places in the basins of the Birim and Pra Rivers in Eastern and Western Akim.

Konongo Manganese.

The survey of the Konongo belt of Manganese ore was commenced.

Tarkwa-Aboso Banket Belt.

A survey was commenced of the banket belt, comprising an area of about 14 miles in length by 9 miles in width, which includes the existing Tarkwa, Abbontiakoon, Aboso and Adjah Bippo mines. Much valuable evidence has been obtained of the nature and disposition of the various strata in this area, and new light thrown upon the mining features of the district.

Obuasi Auriferous Belt.

A survey was commenced of the belt of country extending north eastward from the Ofin River, near Dunkwa, to Akrokerri, a length of about 30 miles. It is furnishing valuable geological and mining results.

Brief Geological Examination of the Gambia.

In connection with the forthcoming publication of a geological map of Africa to a scale of 1 : 4,000,000 the Gold Coast Geological Survey was asked to make the necessary brief examination of the colony of Gambia. This work was commenced at the end of March.

Water-Power.

On the Anum River, Eastern Ashanti, at about 1 mile south east of Anwiawso, a good site for a dam at least 100 feet high, for water-power purposes was observed. This should be kept in view as a probable source of hydro-electric power, for mining and other purposes.

British Empire Exhibition.

A combined geological and mining collection was exhibited in the Mining Court of the British Empire Exhibition. The collection was displayed in representative groups of rocks, fossils, ores (including large blocks of auriferous ore kindly supplied by the Mining Companies), minerals (with gemstones), building-stones, pigments, soils, survey instruments and implements, aboriginal stone implements and pottery, and native stone appliances for crushing gold-bearing quartz. These were accompanied by photographs, descriptive notes and diagrams illustrative of various types of country rocks, minerals, ore-deposits, water-power and mode of occurrence of underground water.

The main features of the exhibits were indicated on accompanying cards. People interested specially or generally in the resources of the country were thus enabled to obtain a concise idea of what appealed to them, and many, particularly teachers, openly expressed their appreciation.

The scenarium, illustrative of prospecting in streams, the fine models of Ashanti Goldfields Mine, and of gold ingots (kindly lent by the Corporation), the large wall map and the small geological map of the Gold Coast, were viewed with interest by numerous visitors, and carefully studied by many others. Great surprise was shown by mining men from abroad at the mineral and water-power resources of the country.

The main results may be given as :—

1. The enlightenment of the general public and of those interested in mining.
2. An impression of the mineral resources of the Gold Coast, both developed and undeveloped.
3. A conception of the geology, mineralogy, mining and possible hydro-electric power of the Gold Coast.

The display of bauxite and manganese ore drew much attention. Regarding bauxite especially numerous enquiries were made, both by men desirous of exploiting it and by people familiar only with utensils of

aluminium. As a result of this interest and succeeding enquiries the London Office of the Geological Survey supplied much additional information about bauxite, gold, manganese, diamonds and water-power. This will probably lead to the exploitation of the bauxite deposits in the near future, and to an increase in prospecting operations.

XVIII.—MINES DEPARTMENT.

The mineral products exported during the year were, in the order of importance, Gold Bullion, Manganese Ore, and Diamonds.

As compared with the previous year, there is an increase in the amount and value of all three products as shown in the table below.

	1923–24.		1924–25.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
		£		£
Gold Bullion ..	200,703 Fine ozs.	852,548	201,301 Fine ozs.	893,359
Manganese Ore	181,263 Wet tons.	410,183	276,905 Wet tons.	564,570
Diamonds ..	30,419 Carats	34,223	61,381 Carats	69,054
Total ..	—	£1,296,954	—	£1,526,983

Gold calculated at £4.248 per fine ounce.

Manganese F.O.B. Sekondi.

Diamonds at 22s. 6d. per carat.

Note :—The figures for the amount and value of diamonds produced in 1923–24 include only those obtained by mining operations. The 1924–25 figures include also those obtained while prospecting. 38,651 carats valued at £43,482, were obtained by mining only in 1924–25.

Gold is exported in the Form of bullion bars (that is, bars containing a majority of gold combined with silver and copper) which are sent to the Bank of England to be refined. Three mines in the Tarkwa district—at Abbontiakoon, Tarkwa, and Abosso—are producing gold from conglomerate beds.

Prestea, Block A, in the same district, is working a quartz reef. The revision of the metallurgical treatment of the ore by a mineral separation process at this mine has proved successful, and has resulted in improved extraction.

A small quantity of gold is obtained by Akoko Main Reef (now Akoko Gold Mines), and Kayiankor Ltd., from quartz reefs in the same district. Akoko Gold Mines Ltd. is confining itself to development work at present. A promising reef is being explored by Simpa Reefs Ltd. near the Akoko and Kayiankor properties.

The Ashanti Goldfields Corporation was the only mine producing in Ashanti during the period. The modification from and reversion to the metallurgical treatment of the ore, as followed for many years, has now settled down to a treatment which has resulted in an improved output, and a return to the payment of dividends.

The Obuasi Mines Ltd. have abandoned the workings at Obuom Mine. A reef near Konongo is being explored by the Lyndhurst Deep Levels with promising results to date.

Gold Alluvials.

The year has been unfortunate for dredging work both on the Offin and on the Pra Rivers, and only a very small amount of work has been done, or gold recovered, by dredging in the Colony. A small amount of alluvial gold was recovered by Akim Ltd. by gravel pump in the Akim district.

Prospecting.

The work on the Chichiwelli reef has been abandoned owing to dislocation of the reef and poor values in depth, and a complete flooding of the workings.

Near the town of Kibi the Akim Ltd. are confining their work to the exploration of a promising quartz reef.

Manganese Ore.

The Manganese Ore from the Insuta property of the African Manganese Co. Ltd. is exported in lumps (which have been cleaned of adhering clay) in the same state as it is extracted from the hill. A treatment of the finer ore is now in operation by a simple but effective tromelling and screening process, which greatly adds to the tonnage available for shipment. The export of ore has by no means reached the capacity of the plant, and will increase when the shipping facilities at Takoradi are available—when, too, the handling charges will be reduced appreciably.

Diamonds.

This is a growing industry, and next year the result of the proving of large areas of diamondiferous ground will be a still greater increase on this year's figures.

Labour.

On the whole the labour situation has been easier during the year. There is no shortage of labour for surface work on any of the mines, but underground labour, though a slight improvement is shown, is still far below the needs of the gold mining industry. The average number of natives employed during the year was 13,096; of these, 4,280 were engaged in underground work—a total increase of 1,101, and for underground labour 134, over last year. No labourers were recruited from the Northern Territories or elsewhere outside the Colony during the year, and towards the end of the year, after the labour recruited in 1923–24 had been repatriated, the shortage of underground labour was severely felt. To a small extent, the situation was relieved by voluntary labour from the Northern Territories (about 500) some of them previous employees of the mines.

Prospecting.

Thirteen prospecting licences were issued in the Colony, and six in Ashanti during the year.

General.

The increase in exports of minerals and precious stones: the successful modifications of the treatment plants at Prestea Block A, and the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation: a slight improvement in the labour position and a determined economy and efficiency have combined to make the year 1924–25 the most successful for some years. The general indications are that the Mining Industry is definitely emerging into a period of increasing prosperity, and we may, without undue optimism, expect the production curves to continue steadily upwards.

XIX.—SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

In the period 1924–1925 the Survey continued to turn out large quantities of maps on all scales and of special plans for town work engineering, etc. The desirability of co-operation with the Provincial Commissioners, Engineers, Merchants and others was always kept in view, and special efforts were made during the year to increase the value of the department to the public.

2. The Survey Department has now opened a Lands Branch and is gradually collecting from various sources the scattered information dealing with lands in the Colony. It is hoped that gradually the department will be able to achieve much in this direction that will be of assistance to land-owners and those purchasing, leasing or mortgaging land.

The Cadastral Branch.

3. In the provinces a large amount of work has been done on town surveys—Koforidua town survey was completed, Kumasi was practically completed, a revision survey of Sekondi commenced and a number of additional sheets of Accra was completed. Surveys were made of town sites on the Central Province Railway in order to bring these under the Towns Ordinance and control the layouts. An important land dispute survey between Anomabu and Asebu was completed and work commenced on the important boundary between Eastern and Western Akim which forms also the political boundary between the Eastern and Central Provinces.

4. The Special Cadastral Framework Party completed the rigid traverse from Apam to Oda and commenced another to the West from Apam. This has reached Akra.

Triangulation was commenced, a 4½ mile base was measured near Akuse, reconnaissance was completed over 4,500 square miles and reached to the neighbourhood of Obuasi, and observations at 8 trig points carried out.

5. A new party was formed to survey the boundaries of forest reserves which are being formed to retain the humid atmosphere necessary to the cultivation of cocoa.

Reserves were surveyed at the Atewa Range near Kibi and the North and South Fomang Su Reserves near Kwahu Prasu.

6. A number of concession surveys were carried out by licensed surveyors and checked by the department.

7. The Lands Branch has now taken over all the records of crown lands deposited with the Public Works Department, and also all title deeds and certificates of title that could be found in the Secretariat. All preliminary work in connection with the acquisition of land that previously was distributed among various departments has also been taken over.

An index to all concessions has been compiled and has proved of the greatest value in enabling information about concessions to be found quickly.

The Topographical Branch.

8. The survey on the 1/62,500 was completed to the western frontier up to the 7° parallel of latitude. Three standard sheets of Attebubu were undertaken on the 1/125,000 scale and will be completed this field season.

9. Theodolite traverses were run to the various boundary pillars on the Anglo French Boundary on the West of the Colony in order to be ready for the Boundary Commission which is due to take place in the near future.

10. An International Boundary Commission undertook the redemarcation of the Anglo French Boundary on the North of the Northern Territories between the Red Volta and Sisilli Rivers. The survey work was done by Captain P. F. Dale of the Topographical Branch.

11. A new party was formed to fix framework points for the Topographical Survey by means of observed latitudes and longitudes obtained by means of wireless time signals from Bordeaux, Lyons and Nanen. The fixing of Accra, originally carried out by telegraph from Cape Town was checked by this party and found to be correct.

12. The Topographical Survey has now completed approximately one hundred one-inch sheets of the map in addition to maps and plans on other scales.

The Survey School.

13. Work was carried on up to August, after which, owing to the invaliding of the Instructor, Mr. W. Cutland, the School was closed down.

The entrance examination was held in August 1924, but the successful candidates were not called up until March 1925, when the Junior class was re-opened at Abetifi under Messrs. A. G. Fraser, Jnr. and P. P. Brown of the Prince of Wales' College Staff.

Reproduction and Records.

14. The output of maps by this branch greatly improved during the year, both in quantity and quality. The greatly increasing demand for maps necessitated an increase both in plant and personnel. An extra proving press was purchased, and a European printer obtained from the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton. Further extensions will be necessary next year.

15. The total number of maps, diagrams, etc., printed during the year was 26,555. Over 10,000 of these maps were printed in six colours, thereby necessitating being placed six times through the machine.

16. A new system of working was introduced into the Drawing Office. The native staff were sub-divided into grades of efficiency, *i.e.*, the two best draughtsmen wrote the names on the drawings for reproduction; the next best men drew the outline, rivers, contours, etc. By this method the Drawing Office now has, practically speaking, a staff of specialists in each particular class of drawing required, resulting in a great improvement on the work of the previous year. A lithographic drawing section was also formed, and turned out excellent work.

17. The following figures will show how greatly the demand for maps has increased :—

	1919	1920	1921	1922–23	1923–24	1924–25
Sales to Public	£7	64	368	473	1,036	500
Issues to Government Departments. ...	£30	160	677	1,975	1,698	3,120
	£37	224	1,045	2,448	2,734	3,620

18. A big effort was made to bring the Survey Maps more before the public notice. To enable a person to choose quickly any map he requires, ornamental covers, with a miniature copy of the map on them, were printed and placed on all one-inch folding maps. Similar covers are being designed for the half-inch standard sheets and quarter-inch layered maps.

19. Two coloured posters, advertising Survey Maps were produced and distributed to all post offices, Court houses, railway stations, etc., over the Colony. Special maps were made for the railways, for placing in all carriages. Circulars were distributed, and quite an appreciable result followed.

20. The revision of map prices commencing April 1st, 1925, should increase the numerical values of sales, although the revenue may not be so high.

21. As the result of careful experiments, it has now been found possible to undertake the reproduction of the half-inch standard sheet and other scales locally, instead of sending them to England as formerly was done The first to be undertaken was that of the Bompata district, and showed a saving of £70 on sheets previously done by English firms. The time taken to draw, photograph and print this sheet was eight weeks. Six sheets will be undertaken annually thereby causing a saving of £400 each year on those prices formerly paid in England.

XX.—WORK CONDUCTED AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE DURING THE YEAR 1924 FOR THE GOLD COAST.*

Economic Investigations and Enquiries.

Reports on a number of products forwarded by Government Officers were furnished to the Government of the Gold Coast during the year as a result of investigations carried out in the Scientfic and Technical Depart-

*For the period 1st January to 31st December, 1924.

ment, supplemented when necessary by reference to commercial experts. In addition, information relating to Gold Coast products was supplied to enquirers.

Honey.

A sample of honey obtained from native bee-hives in the Adaklu District of British Togoland was received from the Government Entomologist, who stated that there was a considerable local trade in the product and that the output could be largely increased if a demand arose. The honey was found on examination at the Imperial Institute to be of normal composition and was regarded by importers as likely to be saleable in the United Kingdom. Suggestions as to the most suitable methods of preparing and packing honey for the market were accordingly forwarded to the Colony, with a view to the shipment to the Institute of a small consignment for trial sale.

Neele Seed.

As stated in the Report for 1923 a sample of " Neele " seed (*Citrullus vulgaris*) from the Western Province was found to contain much less oil than a similar sample from the Northern Territories, and at the suggestion of the Imperial Institute a further quantity from the Western Province was forwarded in order to determine whether the inferiority in yield of oil is a constant feature of the seed from the latter region. The sample was found to be slightly richer in oil than that previously received from the Western Province, but the yield was still considerably less than that from the seed from the Northern Territories. The seeds were moreover distinct in appearance from the earlier samples and it would appear that the various samples of Neele seed forwarded from the Gold Coast represent three different types.

Information was furnished to a large trading Company regarding the composition, uses, and commercial value of Neele seed.

Kisidwe Nuts.

The investigation at the Imperial Institute of " Kisidwe " nuts from Ashanti showed that these nuts would be of commercial value as a source of oil if they could be shipped regularly in commercial quantities. Botanical specimens of the tree yielding these nuts were received during 1924 and were identified at Kew as *Allanblackia floribunda*, Oliv., to which species the nuts had been provisionally referred.

Shea Products.

In continuation of the examination of products of the Shea tree referred to in previous statements, a small consignment of Shea fruits was forwarded by the Director of Agriculture in order that the value of the pericarp as a source of alcohol might be determined. The results

showed that the pericarp contains only small quantities of sugar and starch and is not likely to be suitable for the production of alcohol on a commercial scale.

Sisal Hemp.

A sample of Sisal hemp from the Accra Sisal Plantations was found to be lustrous, well-prepared and generally of good quality, and to represent fibre which would be readily saleable on the London market at a price equal to that realised by No. 1 East African Sisal hemp.

Minerals.

A sample received from the Chief Resident Engineer, Huni Valley, and stated to have been taken from a cutting on the Central Province Railway, was found to consist for the most part of a fine siliceous earth, together with some coarser fragments of quartz, mica and iron oxides. With the small quantity of material available for examination it was only possible to carry out preliminary refractory tests, but these showed that the earth might possibly be employed for the manufacture of heat-insulating bricks, whilst if the coarser fragments were removed by washing it could be utilised as a polishing agent. A larger sample was requested for complete technical trial.

Samples of minerals were examined during the year for an enquirer in the Gold Coast, and particulars were supplied to a firm in London regarding the occurrence of manganese ore in the Gold Coast, including statistics of exports, facilities available for handling the ore, freight charges, etc.

Ginger, Tobacco and Cocoa.

An official of the Department of Agriculture, when on leave in England, was furnished with information regarding the methods of preparing ginger for the market. The general question of tobacco cultivation was also discussed, with special reference to the requirements of the home market, and suggestions were made respecting practical trials of certain varieties of tobacco in the Gold Coast.

Questions connected with cocoa cultivation were also considered.

Miscellaneous.

The Imperial Institute was consulted on several occasions during the year by officers of the Gold Coast Section of the British Empire Exhibition, and subsequently by the Gold Coast Department of Commercial Intelligence established in connection with the Exhibition Information was supplied on a variety of subjects of which the following are examples :—

The organisation of the citrate of lime industry in Italy, with reference to the proposed production of lime products in the Gold Coast ; various West African timbers investigated at the Imperial Institute ; the organi-

sation and working of Agricultural Co-operative Societies in the British West Indies, more especially in connection with the sugar, maize and lime-fruit industries; the uses and approximate commercial value of a number of oilseeds occurring in the Gold Coast. Assistance was also afforded by the Institute in connection with the compilation of a bibliography relating to the economic products of the Colony, for use in the preparation of literature dealing with the Gold Coast exhibit at Wembley.

Other enquiries dealt with related to palm oil and palm kernels; copra; forestry; bauxite; railways; and general conditions of life in the Colony.

British Empire Exhibition.

The Imperial Institute was allotted space in H. M. Government Pavilion at Wembley for an exhibit to illustrate its work in promoting the utilisation of the raw materials of the Empire. The nature and scope of the investigations carried out were indicated by selected examples from each of the principal groups of raw materials, and the following products from the Gold Coast were included:—

Oil Palm products; Shea Fruits, Nuts and Butter; and Bauxite.

Publications.

The following articles of interest to the Colony were published in the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute during the year:—

Vetiver Roots from the Gold Coast.

The Present Position of Sisal Hemp Cultivation, with Special Reference to the British Empire.

The Banana and its Cultivation, with Special Reference to the British Empire.

Cement Manufacture and its Possibilities in the Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

Gold Coast Court.

No change has been made in the situation or area of the Court.

The staff of the Institute Collections were consulted and gave advise to the officers connected with the Gold Coast Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition in regard to various matters connected with the display of exhibits.

Exhibits from the Court, including the native mahogany furniture, the dug-out fishing boat, and a number of photographs illustrating native life and industries were lent to the Gold Coast Pavilion at Wembley. The presents given to H.R.H. Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, by the Queen Mothers of Ashanti, together with the show-case in which they were exhibited, were also lent.

At the close of the Exhibition a number of samples of vegetable products were transferred to the Court.

A Collection of oil-paintings and water-colours illustrating native life and industries in the Gold Coast and Ashanti, by Miss Edith Cheesman, has been lent by the artist and has been placed in the Court.

Lectures on the Gold Coast, with explanation of the products in the Court, have been given to the public and to parties of school children by the Guide Lecturers and by the Officers in charge of the Collections.

Specimens of the Gold Coast products have been supplied to schools for teaching purposes and to other enquirers. Picture post-card views of the Gold Coast have been placed on sale at the Central Stand.

J. C. MAXWELL,
Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1333.

GOLD COAST.

REPORT FOR 1925-26.

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PREFACE.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL.

1. The Gold Coast lies between 1° 14′ East and 3° 7′ West longitude, and 4° 45′ and 11° 10′ North latitude. It is bounded on the South by the Gulf of Guinea, and on the remaining sides by French territory-Mandated Togoland on the East, Upper Senegal and Sudan on the North, and the Ivory Coast on the West.

2. The Gold Coast is divided into three parts. The Gold Coast Colony—area 23,490 square miles; Ashanti—area 24,560 square miles; the Northern Territories—area 30,600 square miles—a total area of 78,650 square miles. To this is now added the narrow strip of Togoland—area 13,040 square miles—administered by the Gold Coast Government under the Mandate allotted to Great Britain by the Peace Treaty.

Tribal Organisation.

3. To-day the Gold Coast Colony is composed of a number of small, self-contained and independent states; which, however, possess similar customs and forms of government, in fact its organisation remains much the same as when Europeans first became acquainted with the country. A measure of unity is imparted to these states by their common allegiance to His Majesty the King and by the fact that all have voluntarily accepted the power and jurisdiction of the British Crown, as exercised by its servants, as the ultimate determining force in the administration of the country and in the management of the affairs of its inhabitants.

4. In Ashanti, however, there was a central authority—the King of Ashanti—who resided in Kumasi and conquered and exacted allegiance from the various tribes in the country.

5. The position in the Northern Territories was similar to that in the Colony and to-day we find in the Protectorate all that remains of the three great kingdoms of Dagomba, Moshi, and Mamprussi, existing side by side with the survivors of smaller tribes who were subdued by them in war.

6. The tribes in the Colony (except in the eastern and western coastal districts) have very similar customs and constitutions to those of Ashanti and their languages all appear to have been derived from Twi. It is generally believed that they are all the descendants of a race, the Akans, whose original home was in the districts beyong Salaga.

7. From there pressure from the north forced them to migrate southwards and they gradually occupied and spread through the forest belt. Eventually numbers of them reached the coastal region where they subdued the tribes who were already living there. Others remained in the forest belt where their enemies from the north could not follow them. At some point during the migration the Akans became divided into two main sections, the Fantis and the Ashantis, the former occupying most of the coastal districts and the latter the forest belt.

8. Other races have occupied parts of the eastern and western areas of the littoral, and the Northern Territory peoples bear no resemblance to the Akans but are themselves split up into several different tribes.

THE GOLD COAST AND THE ANCIENT WORLD.

9. There is good reason to believe that Greek, Carthaginian, and Phoencian traders touched various places on the Gold Coast during their voyages, but such written records as exist do not enable any precise identifications to be made. Interesting evidence, however, is provided by the presence of Agra (or Aggrey) beads.* These beads are known to have been made by the Phoenicians and the secret of their manufacture has now been lost. They are found in the Colony and their value is generally computed at their weight in gold. They may have been introduced overland by immigrants from the northern or eastern shores of Africa, but against this is the fact that they are rarely found any considerable distance from the coast. A legend affirms that they are always found in the neighbourhood of gold, but this may have originated in the general burying of treasure (gold, beads, etc.) in time of war and to the defeat and scattering of their owners.

10. Herodotus also describes what has been called " The Silent Trade " which was practised on the Gold Coast and other parts of the littoral of the Gulf of Guinea until comparatively recent times. He quotes the Carthaginians as saying that they traded in a region of Libya beyond the Pillars of Hercules. They used to land, leave their goods on the beach, make fires to attract the natives and return to their ships. The natives would then come and inspect the goods and place against them the amount of gold they were willing to pay and go away. The traders then landed again, took the gold, if they considered it sufficient, left the goods and departed. If they did not think the price enough they returned to the ships and waited for it to be increased. There is good reason to believe that a similar practice obtained between the natives of the country and the traders who came by caravan across the Sahara.

*Agra beads have now been widely imitated and it is very difficult to obtain the real article.

EUROPEAN RIVALS ON THE GOLD COAST.

11. To the Portuguese must be given the credit of being the European pioneers on the Gold Coast. A claim has been put forward that the French made the first discoveries in 1364 and that they built a fort at Elmina, parts of which the Dutch are supposed to have incorporated in Elmina Castle when they reconstructed it after its capture from the Portuguese. No mention of this discovery, however, is made by French contemporary writers and the evidence is by no means conclusive, although the natives until recently pointed out a hill near Takoradi which they said was the site of a French fort built many years ago before the arrival of any other European nation.

12. Prince Henry the Navigator (1397–1463) did much to encourage the Portuguese seamen and to his enterprise was due the gradual extension of their voyages down the west coast of Africa. The Portuguese made every effort to confine their discoveries and the resultant trade to themselves and, in 1430, they obtained from the Pope, to whom as Head of the Church all lands were supposed to belong, a Bull giving them all the islands already discovered, and all future discoveries in Guinea. This was confirmed by Pope Sextus IV. after the foundation of Elmina.

13. The first records we have of the Portuguese appearance on the Gold Coast relate to the voyage of Juan de Santerem and Pedro d'Escobar, who, in 1471, discovered the trade of Oro de la Mina (or Gold of the Mine), in the neighbourhood of Elmina or Chama. The first Portuguese settlement took place eleven years later, when, in 1482, Diego d'Azambuja appeared off Elmina with a fleet. After negotiations with the local chief he rapidly constructed a fort, the materials for which he had brought with him from Portugal. He placed a garrison there and remained himself as Governor for two-and-a-half years.

14. The English connection with the Gold Coast dates from the middle of the sixteenth century. It is possible that English seamen made voyages to the coast in the reign of Edward I. but no definite evidence exists. The first records are those of the voyage of Thomas Windham and Antonio Anes Pinteado, who, in 1553, traded east and west of Elmina and went on as far as Benin River. Other voyages were made by John Lok and William Towrson and in 1555 the English were invited by the chief to build a fort at Kormantin. The English traders met with strenuous opposition from the Portuguese and frequent collisions occurred and after some years, owing partly to this and partly to the opening of Sierra Leone, English trade with the Gold Coast lapsed for the time being. By 1497 the Portuguese had actively commenced slave trading, but the English took no part till 1562, when Hawkins carried off slaves for the first time.

15. The first recorded appearance of the Dutch occurred in 1595 and their first lodge was built in 1598 at Mori, this was followed shortly after by lodges at Kormantin and Butri. They soon began to challenge the Portuguese and in 1625 they made an unsuccessful attack on Elmina Castle. Twelve years later, 1637, they made another attempt and Elmina was forced to surrender, and, in 1642, they also captured fort St. Anthony at Axim. The loss of Elmina and Axim brought to an end the effective occupation of any part of the Gold Coast by the Portuguese, and their subsequent appearances were spasmodic and of short duration. After its capture Elmina Castle was considerably enlarged and strengthened by the Dutch. During this period the *first English trading company called "the Company of Adventurers of London trading into Africa" came into being. It was formed in 1618, but its ventures ended in failure. It was followed, however, by a second company incorporated in 1631, which built the fort at Kormantin and lodges at several places along the coast.

16. At a date which cannot now be determined, but is supposed to have been about 1623, a lodge named Ursu Lodge was built by the Portuguese at Christiansborg and this was occupied by the Swedes in 1645. The Swedes were driven out by the Danes in 1657 who made many alterations and in course of time built most of what is now the Castle and Government House.

17. In 1679 the Portuguese had a brief spell of renewed occupancy, buying the fort from an officer in the employ of the Danes, who had revolted and murdered the Danish Governor, but they were soon forced to resell it to the Danes. In 1693 the Akwamus captured it from the Danes who again redeemed it the following year. The Castle was badly damaged by an earthquake in 1862 but was subsequently repaired and a wooden bungalow erected on the roof of the main building. About twenty-three years ago it became Government House.

18. A fort or castle at Cape Coast was probably built by the Swedes in 1652 and the present Castle by the English ten years later. After passing through the hands of the Danes, Dutch, and natives, it remained in the possession of the English on the conclusion of peace with Holland in 1667, when, indeed, it was the only fort left to them on the coast. The loss of all the other forts and lodges caused the ruin of the third English company, *viz.* :—"The Company of Royal Adventurers of England trading to Africa," which had been formed in 1662. In 1658 the Danes built a fort near Cape Coast Castle which they called Fredericksborg, but in 1685 this was bought by the British who allowed it to fall into disrepair.

*In 1561 and 1562 an abortive attempt was made to trade with the Gold Coast by ships sent out by a syndicate called the Company of Merchant Adventurers for Guinea but on its failure their adventures came to an end.

19. The Dutch were the first to build forts at Accra, where they erected one in 1650. They were followed by the British in 1673. In that year "The Royal African Company" which had been formed in 1672, built James Fort, Accra. Subsequently this Company also built forts at Komenda and Anamabo.

20. The Dutch fort at Sekondi was built between 1670 and 1675.

21. The Brandenburgers (Prussians) landed at Princes in 1682 and built forts at Manfro Hill, called Fredericksburg, at Akwida and Takrama, but they retired from the coast in 1720, their possessions falling to the Dutch.

22. During the seventeenth century,as the result of the wars between Holland and England, the fortunes of their representatives on the Gold Coast fluctuated considerably, but the end of the century still found the Dutch and the English the keenest trade rivals. Gold, the discovery of which was originally responsible for the European connection with the country, had now become of secondary importance, the main trade being in slaves, and most of the forts contained large barracoons where the slaves were confined until they could be shipped away.

23. The early years of the eighteenth century witnessed the British gradually strengthening their position. Forts were established at Dixcove, Sekondi, Komendah, Anamabo, Winneba, etc., and in 1757 one was built by invitation of the local chief in Appollonia.

24. In 1752 the Royal African Company was dissolved and a new company formed called "The African Company of Merchants," membership of which was open to all British merchants on payment of a fee of £2. A subsidy was granted to this company by Parliament.

THE GOLD COAST IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

25. In 1807 the slave trade was abolished and from then on British cruisers made every effort to suppress the traffic. Domestic slavery, however, continued to exist for many years.

26. In 1821 the "African Company of Merchants" was abolished and all its possessions transferred to the Crown and the British settlements on the Gold Coast were placed under the Government of Sierra Leone.

27. The Imperial Government decided to withdraw in 1828 but, after further consideration, handed over control to a Committee of local and London merchants, and, in 1830, Mr. George Maclean was appointed Governor by this Committee. Maclean materially increased the authority and prestige of the British and by sitting with the Chiefs in the native Courts gradually introduced British

influence into native affairs and was able to modify, when necessary, the harshness or inequalities of the native Akan customary law in accordance with the principles of British justice. He abolished slave trading entirely in the area under his influence and made more or less successul efforts to stop human sacrifices.

28. The Crown re-assumed control of the Gold Coast in 1843 which was once more placed under Sierra Leone. Commander Hill, R.N., was appointed Governor and Mr. Maclean, Judicial Assessor. In 1844 Commander Hill negotiated a "Bond" with the Fanti chiefs which acknowledged British power and jurisdiction and arranged for crimes to be tried by British law, thereby going one step further in the gradual extension of British authority and the co-ordination of native customs with the general principles of British law. The "note" system by which the British and other European nations had paid rent to the native chiefs for the land on which their forts stood had come to an end as far as the British were concerned at the battle of Dodowa in 1826, when the Ashantis were defeated and the "notes" which they had taken from various coast tribes were all captured by the British, who thereby technically became the owners of the Dutch and Danish forts as well as of their own. European jurisdiction, however, had never extended outside the boundaries of the forts and the acknowledgment of British jurisdiction by the Fanti chiefs was, therefore, a great development and was probably due in a large measure to Maclean's character and conciliatory influence. *

29. The administration of the Gold Coast was again separated from Sierra Leone early in 1850 and the settlements raised to the status of a separate Government with Executive and Legislative Councils. Later in the same year all the Danish possessions on the Gold Coast were purchased by the British for £10,000. The lodges and forts were duly handed over without incident and the natives made no objection to the transfer of authority.

30. In 1852 a general meeting of chiefs and elders convened by, and under the presidency of, Governor Hill took place at Cape Coast Castle and this meeting constituted itself a Legislative Assembly with power to pass laws. At this assembly the Poll Tax Ordinance was agreed to by the chiefs and signed by them and at a subsequent meeting, held at Christiansborg, the ordinance was accepted by the kings and chiefs of the eastern districts. The Poll Tax Ordinance, for the first time in the history of the British connection, admitted the right of the natives to British protection, and in consideration for this guarantee of protection the natives, through their chiefs, agreed to the payment of the poll tax at the rate of one shilling per head. It was also agreed to pay the chiefs certain annual stipends.

* Maclean died in 1847 and is buried at Cape Coast Castle.

31. The chiefs undertook to give every assistance and co-operation in the collection of the tax, which was to be undertaken by officers appointed by the Governor. Any surplus revenue was to be devoted to public improvements in education, communications, and increased medical facilities. In 1853 the first Supreme Court Ordinance was passed, which established Courts under a Chief Justice. Jurisdiction was confined "within H.M. Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast," but in 1856 it was extended to the "Protected Territories" in all cases in which "H.M. might exercise powers and jurisdiction without the co-operation of any native Chief or authority".

32. The collection of the poll tax was resisted in 1854 and Christiansborg and Labadi were bombarded; for this and other reasons it was discontinued some ten years later. In 1858 Sir Benjamin Pine established municipal corporations for the first time in the country and on their institution the poll tax was abolished within the municipal areas, a house tax being substituted. These corporations were not a success, however, and the ordinance was repealed in 1861. The Poll Tax Ordinance was formally repealed in 1886.

33. The question of the abandonment of the Gold Coast again came to the fore in 1865–66. A Special Commissioner was sent out to examine the question on the spot and a Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider his report and to make recommendations to Parliament. The eventual result was that the Gold Coast was reunited with Sierra Leone in 1866 under one Governor-in-Chief with a local Administrator responsible to him.

34. In order to facilitate administration an agreement was made with the Dutch in 1867 for a mutual exchange of forts and lodges and protectorates over the neighbouring tribes. It provided for the cession to the Dutch of all the British possessions west of the Sweet River together with the protectorates over Denkera and Wassaw, in exchange for the Dutch possessions east of the Sweet River.

35. This agreement was negotiated, however, without consultation with the native tribes concerned, and in complete disregard of their interests and prejudices. In consequence, it aroused the strongest opposition on their part. The handing over of the Dutch forts to the British was carried out without any difficulty as it did not involve any interference with the interests of the inhabitants or expose them to the vengeance of the Ashantis as in the case of the transfer to the Dutch of the Fantis, Denkeras, and Wassaws. Opposition at once manifested itself at Komenda and resulted in the formation of the Fanti Confederation, which comprised, in addition to the Fantis and the Komendas, Assini, Wassaw, Denkera,

Gomoa, Winneba, Mankesim, Abra, and Anamabo. The confederation was pledged to resist by force of arms the Dutch occupation of towns hitherto included in the British protectorate. The country remained in a state of almost continuous disturbance for several years and the ultimate result was that, by the Anglo-Dutch Convention signed in 1871, and ratified in 1872, the whole of the Dutch possessions were transferred to Great Britian. The whole of the coast from the Tano River in the west to the Volta in the east thus came under British sovereignty and control. The transfer was carried out without opposition, though a riot occurred at Elmina, shortly after the British assumed control. The main question outstanding, and one which caused much trouble subsequently, was the Ashanti claim to Elmina, based on the fact that the Dutch "note" had originally been given to the King of Denkera and after its capture by the Ashantis the Dutch continued the payment to them and even carried it on after the British captured the "note" from the Ashantis at the Battle of Dodowa.

36. After the Ashanti war of 1874 the Gold Coast and Lagos were created one Colony and were separated from the administration of Sierra Leone. The defeat of the Ashantis, due entirely to British efforts, led to the assumption of more and more authority over the protected tribes by the British and enabled the Government finally to abolish internal domestic slavery.

37. In 1886 the Gold Coast and Lagos were divided and since that date the Gold Coast has been a distinct Colony, its dependencies, Ashanti and the Northern Territories, being brought under its administration at a later date. A rebellion in the Volta River District took place in 1888 and Mr. Dalrymple, a District Commissioner, was murdered. Heavy punishment was inflicted on the tribes concerned.

RECENT HISTORY.

38. Since that date progress has been steady and the natives of the Colony are taking an increasingly active interest in public affairs. Energies, which formerly were dissipated in internecine quarrels and wars, are now directed towards the peaceful occupations of farming and trade. The extension and development of railways and roads, which has been one of the chief cares of the Government, has had no mean share in spreading the influence of civilization.

39. A modified form of municipal government has been set up in Accra, Cape Coast, and Sekondi, and although its introduction was resisted at first, owing to the African's objection to any form of direct taxation, the principles of local government are now obtaining acceptance.

40. The spread of education has been rapid of recent years and the African displays a great eagerness to learn ; this desire the Government is doing everything possible to satisfy.

41. The people are by no means insensible to the benefits of peaceful government, as was abundantly proved during the European war when the administration was carried on by a greatly reduced staff and chiefs and people vied with each other in subscribing to war funds and in doing all in their power to uphold the British cause. A few served with the Gold Coast Regiment during the campaigns in West and East Africa, but the fighting force was chiefly drawn from the Northern Territories.

42. The Gold Coast prides itself on being the first country in the Empire to capture enemy territory in the Great War, its regiment taking Togoland in August, 1914.

ASHANTI, EARLY HISTORY.

43. Nothing definite is known regarding the early history of the Ashantis, but there is no doubt that about the middle of the seventeenth century Ashanti had become a powerful confederacy and Kumasi is believed to have been built about 1665. The first mention of the Ashantis by Europeans on the coast concerns the Ashanti-Denkera war of 1699 or 1700, when the Denkeras and Akims were defeated by the Ashantis. By the end of the eighteenth century, Ashanti ruled a vast extent of country, *e.g.*, Nkoranza, Banda, Jaman, Wassaw, Sefwi, Denkera, Assin, Akim, Akwapim, Kwahu, etc.

THE ASHANTI WARS WITH THE BRITISH.

44. The first time the British came in contact with the Ashantis, was in 1806, when, during a war with the Fantis, the Ashantis penetrated to the coast. The Dutch surrendered Fort Kormantin to them and they attacked the British at Anamabo but were beaten off. The British Governor, Colonel Torrane, by surrendering certain fugitives, whom he had promised to protect, then made peace with the Ashanti King.

45. A second war between the Fantis and Ashantis took place in 1810, but Europeans were not involved ; and there was a third war in 1814–1815 which was settled by the efforts of the Governor of Cape Coast Castle. In 1817 the British sent a mission to Kumasi (James and Bowdich), and eventually a treaty was signed and Hutchinson remained as Resident at Kumasi.

46. In 1820 a fresh treaty was negotiated and signed by Dupuis, who had been sent out as Consul at Kumasi in 1819, but, at first, had not been allowed to leave Cape Coast. This treaty was repudiated by the Governor of the Colony and the Ashanti messengers were not allowed to proceed to Britain with Dupuis. When the Colony came under the Sierra Leone administration in 1822, Sir Charles MacCarthy, the Governor-in-Chief, visited the country and decided to take measures to crush the Ashantis. He went back to Sierra Leone, but returned in 1823, and at the Battle of Insamankow on the 21st January, 1824, the British forces were defeated by the Ashantis, and Sir Charles MacCarthy and eight other British officers were killed. In June, 1824, the Ashantis advanced to within five miles of Cape Coast Castle, but in 1825, they returned to Kumasi. They reinvaded the Protectorate in 1826, and were heavily defeated by the British and native allies on 7th August, 1826, at Dodowa. Eventually, after long negotiations and delays, Maclean succeeded in making peace on 27th April, 1831. It was arranged, as a guarantee of the terms being observed, that two Ashanti princes were to remain in British custody for a period of six years and a deposit of 600 oz. of gold was also made. The princes were sent to Britain to be educated and were present at Queen Victoria's coronation.

47. In 1853 an Ashanti army again invaded the Protectorate, but on preparations being made to resist, it was recalled to Kumasi without a shot being fired. In 1863 another war commenced, owing to the refusal of the Governor to surrender certain Ashanti fugitives, The Ashantis again invaded the Protectorate and defeated the allies at Essikuma and at Bobikuma and then returned to Kumasi. Preparations were then made for an invasion of Ashanti but the Imperial Government, after much hesitation, ordered them to be abandoned and the question of total withdrawal from the coast was once more raised.

48. In 1869 the Ashantis invaded the Krepi country and although they defeated the Krepis many times they could not subdue them. In June, however, they captured the Basel Missionaries, Ramseyer and his wife and infant son, and a merchant named Kuhne at Anum, and sent them to Kumasi. The French factor at Ho, M. Bonnat, was captured by another party and also sent to Kumasi. Many efforts made to obtain the release of these Europeans by negotiation were unsuccessful. On the Ashantis once again invading the Gold Coast in 1873 and camping at Efutu and Mampon, Sir Garnet Wolseley was appointed Civil Governor and Commander-in-Chief and arrived at Cape Coast on 2nd October, 1873. He sent an ultimatum to the King of Ashanti and the Ashanti Army began to retreat and reached Kumasi in December, after cutting its way through the bush in order to avoid forces which

had been sent to intercept it on the road. Wolseley invaded Ashanti in January, 1874, and the European prisoners were at once released, he nevertheless pushed on and defeated the Ashantis twice and reached Kumasi on 4th February, 1874. He burnt the town and marched out for the coast again two days after. A Treaty of Peace was finally signed on 15th March, 1874. The Ashantis now asked to be allowed to come under the Colonial Government but the Imperial Government would not extend the limits of the Protectorate. Ashanti soon recovered a large measure of its power and although frequent requests were made for a British Resident these were not acceded to.

49. British policy was reversed in 1890 and an offer of a Protectorate was made, but it was then refused by Prempeh, King of Ashanti. The question was pressed by the Government owing to the danger of the Ashantis falling under foreign influence. The Ashantis decided to appeal to the Secretary of State and sent an embassy to England which was not received. In 1896 another military expedition was despatched to Kumasi, which reached the capital without fighting and Prempeh and the Queen Mother made their submission. A demand for an indemnity was not met and Prempeh and the Queen Mother were consequently arrested and deported. Ashanti thus came under British protection and a Resident was appointed to Kumasi. The Golden Stool and much of the regalia were removed by the Ashantis and were not captured.

50. The country remained very unsettled after the deportation of the King and the people were by no means reconciled to British rule. On receipt of information of its supposed hiding place an unsuccessful search was made for the Golden Stool in 1900 by Captain Armitage. Governor Hodgson then determined to visit Kumasi and arrived there on the 25th March, 1900. At a meeting with the Kings and Chiefs he informed them that Prempeh would not be allowed to return and amongst other demands he called for the surrender of the Golden Stool and sent Captain Armitage to make a further search for it. In less than a week the Ashantis rose in arms and the Governor and the garrison were besieged in Kumasi. Owing to the shortage of food and ammunition it was eventually decided that the Governor and Lady Hodgson, escorted by part of the garrison, should endeavour to reach the coast. On 23rd June, 1900, the Governor's column left and reached the coast in safety on 10th July, 1900, after a successful march which was entirely due to the devotion of Captain Armitage and his officers and men. Captain Bishop held Kumasi, where he was eventually relieved on 15th July by Colonel Willcocks with an entirely native force. The Ashantis were finally defeated, the rebellion put down, and the country gradually pacified.

THE GOLDEN STOOL.

51. In 1921 the Golden Stool was discovered by some road menders in the Nkoranza district. Certain Ashantis, including two chiefs, one of whom was one of the guardians of the Stool, took it away and stripped it of its gold, which they began to sell. This was discovered and the chiefs were arrested. At the same time the Kumasi Chiefs were assembled by the Chief Commissioner (Mr. C. H. Harper, C.M.G., O.B.E.,) and informed that the Government made no claim whatever to the Stool and the offenders were handed over to them for trial. The Stool remains in Ashanti custody and the wise action of Mr. Harper in the waiving of the British claim to it prevented a disturbance which would have seriously dislocated trade at a critical period in the history of local commerce and would probably have resulted in bloodshed.

52. That the action of the Government was understood and appreciated by the Ashantis is apparent from recent speeches made by the late Queen Mother of Mampon (the senior Queen Mother in Ashanti) and the Head Linguist on behalf of the Council of Kumasi Chiefs.

53. The former, in handing to Lady Guggisberg, C.B.E., for presentation to Princess Mary as a Wedding Gift from the Queen Mothers of Ashanti, an exact replica of her own silver stool, remarked :—

> " It may be that the King's child Princess Mary has " heard of the Golden Stool of Ashanti. That is the Stool " which contains the soul of the Ashanti nation. All we " women of Ashanti thank the Governor exceedingly " because he has declared to us that the English will never " again ask us to hand over that Stool. This stool we give " gladly. It does not contain our soul, as our Golden Stool " does, but it contains all the love of us Queen Mothers and " of our women. The spirit of this love we have bound to " the stool with silver fetters, just as we are accustomed to " bind our own spirits to the base of our stools."

54. The Head Linguist, speaking on behalf of the Chiefs, said :-

> " The Golden Stool is very great. It contains the soul " of the nation. We honour it so much that if it had been " tampered with by anyone, from outside, we would have " risen in arms, and it would not have mattered to us if we " all perished the same day.....we tender our thanks.'

55. It may be hoped that the ill feeling aroused by the demand made twenty-two years ago for the surrender of the Golden Stool has now been dissipated.

56. Since 1900 the development of the country has been peaceful and steady and the Ashantis have, under the long and paternal administration of Sir Francis Fuller, 1904–1919, taken a great share in the cocoa trade.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

57. Like Ashanti, no reliable information is available regarding the early history of the Northern Territories, which, owing to various troubles with Mohammedan slave raiders and the close approach of French forces to British territory, were, in 1897, constituted a separate protectorate with a Commissioner-in-Charge. In 1898 the boundaries were deliminated between France and Great Britain and in 1899 between Germany and Great Britain.

58. In 1902, the boundaries of the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories, were defined and Ashanti formally annexed to the British Crown. The laws of the Colony were at the same time applied to Ashanti and the Northern Territories with certain modifications.

TOGOLAND.

59. Part of the old German Colony of Togoland is now administered by the Gold Coast Government under the mandate allotted to Great Britain by the Peace Treaty, 1919, France being the mandatory power for the remaining portion. The area of the German Colony was about 36,500 square miles and the area of the British mandatory territory is 13,040 square miles. Togoland came into German possession by virtue of agreements with France and Great Britain of 1885, 1888, 1897, and 1899, respectively. The agreement of 1888 followed on the inclusion of Krepi and other districts East of the Volta within the British protectorate and the establishment of the German protectorate over parts of Togoland in 1885. It provided for a neutral zone in which both powers agreed not to obtain exclusive influence but retained the right to make treaties with any of its Chiefs relating to territory outside the zone. Until the German annexation of the Avoteme, Tavi, and Kevi countries in 1886, followed by the first agreement with Great Britain, many of the tribes on the coast and its immediate hinterland and those adjoining the Northern Territories considered themselves under British suzerainty and the following incident, related by Captain E. T. Mansfield, Record Officer in Togoland, is of more than passing interest :—

> " During an inspection of the Division in 1918, shortly
> " before reaching the late Bremen Mission station at
> " Amedrofo, I was met by the Head Chief's linguist and a
> " messenger, the latter bearing a " Union Jack ".

" Knowing that when the Germans took over Togoland
" they had issued an order calling on the Chiefs to hand
" in their " Union Jacks " and accept the German Flag
" I decided to make enquiries and at a subsequent meeting
" of Chiefs the Head Chief, on my invitation, related the
' history of this particular " Jack " as follows :—

" Many years ago a Commissioner, William, presented us
" with a Union Jack. Immediately the Germans occupied
" Togoland, a Commissioner, named Bauman, issued an
" order that all Chiefs in possession of the Union Jack must
" hand them in and accept the German Flag. Many Chiefs
" at once obeyed the order. My Grandfather and his Elders
" decided to accept the German Flag, but not to give up
" their old Union Jack, but bury it, with a hope that at
" some future date they would be able to fly it once again.
" So, for safe-keeping, it was folded up and placed in an
" earthenware pot and buried. The flag before you is that
" Union Jack and I can produce the actual pot it was buried
" in. To-day our hope has been gratified and we are once
" again British ".

60. On the outbreak of War with Germany, Togoland was invaded by the Gold Coast Regiment, which at once captured Lome, and later, on 26th August, 1914, the Colony was surrendered to a combined British and French force. An agreement was made provisionally partitioning Togoland into French and British spheres which were administered by officers seconded from the Gold Coast and Dahomey respectively. The British sphere on the West included Lome, the Misahohe line, and the grater portion of the Atakpame line, the division following, roughly, an imaginary line running North and South. This division was considerably modified at the Paris Peace Conference, 1919, and France as mandatory power became responsible for Lome, the whole of the Coast line, and part of the interior ; and Britain for the Kete-Krachi, Yendi, and Ho districts.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL.

1. The prosperity of the country during the year 1925–1926 was indicated by the marked increase of both imports and exports. The total volume of external trade was valued at £20,672,842, the value of exports exceeding that of imports by more than £1,000,000. This satisfactory state of affairs is also reflected in the revenue of £4,116,442, the highest on record in the history of the Gold Coast, which exceeded recurrent and extraordinary expenditure by £503,331. Although Cocoa, the staple product of the country, is mainly responsible for these results, the export trade is being gradually enlarged by the steady increase of other agricultural and mineral products.

2. The activities of Government in the sphere of Education are dealt with in the special section devoted to the subject. The main features of the year were the introduction of an Ordinance for the development and assistance of Education and the progress made in the construction of Achimota College.

3. With regard to public health there were no serious epidemics of disease with the exception of the outbreak of small pox in the Northern Territories and the northern parts of Ashanti.

4. A conference of the medical and sanitary authorities of the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and the Gambia was held at Accra in December, 1925. One of the main conclusions of the conference was the necessity for training a large staff of skilled African workers in order to bring into general operation modern methods of preventing disease and improving health.

5. An infant welfare clinic and hospital have recently been established at Accra where mothers and infants are attending in increasing numbers.

6. The construction of the Central Province Railway was rapidly advanced and at Takoradi Harbour the main breakwater reached the length of approximately 5,100 feet and the lee breakwater 1,480 feet. The West Lighter Wharf reached a length of 480 feet. It is estimated that the harbour will be completed before the 31st December, 1928.

7. An important change in the Constitution involving a measure of Elective Representation was approved by Order of the King in Council on the 8th April, 1925. The Order provides for the re-constitution of the Legislative Council. The old Council was constituted in 1916 and consisted at the time of its demise of eleven official and nine unofficial members, the latter being nominated by the Governor. The new Council consists of fifteen official and fourteen unofficial members. Of the unofficial members nine will be Africans and five Europeans. With regard to the African members six will be Head Chiefs elected by Provincial Councils under a system of proportional representation and three will be

Municipal Members, one each for the Municipalities of Accra, Sekondi, and Cape Coast. The five European Unofficial Members will consist of one representative elected by the firms which for the time being are members of a recognised Chamber of Commerce in the Colony, a representative of the Mining industry in the Colony, and three unofficial members nominated and appointed by the Governor subject to confirmation or disallowance by His Majesty signified through the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

8. The outstanding event of the year was the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Gold Coast. His Royal Highness landed at the Takoradi Harbour Works on the 9th April and re-embarked in H.M.S. Repulse at Accra on the 14th April after a successful tour of the country which included a visit to Kumasi. Meetings of chief were held at Sekondi, Kumasi and Accra ; and at Achimota, near Accra, His Royal Highness laid the foundation stone of the Prince of Wales College and School.

9. The Gold Coast also had the honour of a visit from Her Highness the Princess Marie Louise who stayed from the 10th May to the 20th June. Her Highness accompanied the Governor and Lady Guggisberg on a tour of the Northern Territories.

10. The Government of the Colony was administered by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief Brigadier-General Sir Frederick Gordon Guggisberg, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., from the 1st April to the 5th July, 1925, and during his absence on leave by Mr. John Maxwell, C.M.G., Chief Commissioner of Ashanti from the 6th July to the 1st September, 1925, and by Sir James Crawford Maxwell, K.B.E., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, from the 2nd September to the 11th November, 1925. On the 12th November 1925, the Governor resumed the administration of the Government until the end of the financial year.

11. The honour of Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire, Civil Division, was conferred by His Majesty the King upon Dr. James Crawford Maxwell, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

12. The following appointments were made during the financial year :—

Mr. Sydney Spencer Sawrey-Cookson was appointed Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court vice Mr. Justice L. C. Dalton transferred to Ceylon.

Mr. E. Gardiner-Smith, Circuit Judge, was appointed Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court vice Mr. Justice E. R. Logan.

Mr. Charles Carnegie Brown was promoted to be Circuit Judge.

13. The total European Official Establishment of the Colony and its Dependencies during the financial year was 994.

CHAPTER II.—FINANCE.

Revenue.

1. The true revenue for the year amounted to £4,116,442 being the highest on record in the history of the Colony. In addition to this true Revenue the sum of £1,755,114 was repaid to surplus balances out of the proceeds of the loan floated during the year and credited as extraordinary Revenue—The grand total was thus £5,871 ,556.

2. The following table affords a more detailed comparison between 1924–25 and 1925–26 :—

Head of Revenue.	1924–25.	1925–26.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs ..	2,282,947	2,438,838	155,891	—
2. Light Dues ..	3,997	4,685	688	—
3. Licences ..	89,727	114,585	24,858	—
4. Fees of Court, etc.	139,302	166,276	26,974	—
5. Railways ..	1,073,260	1,106,363	33,103	—
6. Posts and Telegraphs ..	76,177	85,732	9,555	—
7. Rent of Govt. Lands ..	10,802	9,032	—	1,770
8. Interest.. ..	25,640	29,790	4,150	—
9. Miscellaneous ..	139,706	152,904	13,198	—
10. Land Sales ..	13	16	3	—
Railway Renewals Fund ..	129,614	8,221	—	121,393
Revenue Extra-ordinary ..	—	1,755,114	1,755,114	—
£	3,971,185	5,871,556	2,023,534	123,163

Net Increase £1,900,371 ; net Increase of true Revenue £145,257

3. Customs and Railway Receipts continue to be the chief sources of Revenue, and the following table shows how large a proportion of the whole Revenue is due to these sources :—

	Customs.		Railways.		Other Sources.	
Year.	Receipts.	Percentage to total revenue.	Receipts.	Percentage to total revenue.	Receipts.	Percentage to total revenue.
	£		£		£	
1915 ..	828,015	57	445,898	30	182,217	13
1916 ..	1,132,000	62	505,665	27	198,324	11
1917 ..	893,785	55	494,338	30	236,001	15
1918 ..	619,973	48	453,250	35	225,451	17
1919 ..	1,672,423	64	663,976	26	264,960	10
1920 ..	2,281,820	61	735,837	20	704,115	19
1921–22 ..	1,777,350	59	796,343	26	442,827	15
1922–23 ..	2,035,359	60	892,115	27	429,722	13
1923–24 ..	2,154,707	58	1,011,744	27	576,333	15
1924–25 ..	2,282,947	58	1,073,260	27	614,980	15
1925–26 ..	2,438,838	59	1,106,363	27	*571,241	14

*Exclusive of Revenue Extraordinary £1,755,114.

Expenditure.

4. The expenditure for the year was £4,255,126 and is therefore more than that for 1924-25 by £426,793, excluding expenditure on Loan Works.

5. The following table gives a comparison of the expenditure for the years 1924-25 and 1925-26:—

Head of Expenditure.	1924-25.	1925-26.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. The Governor ..	12,894	17,074	4,180	—
2. Supreme Court ..	24,306	26,226	1,920	—
3. Law Officers ..	7,102	6,880	—	222
4. Colonial Secretary's Office and Legislature	24,842	26,289	1,447	—
5. Printing Office ..	25,763	27,060	1,297	—
6. Native Affairs ..	3,074	2,979	—	95
7. Political Administration	130,941	134,444	3,503	—
8. Ashanti and Northern Territories Judiciary	4,497	5,052	555	—
9. Treasury	29,285	31,763	2,478	—
10. Audit Department ..	11,758	12,305	547	—
11. Customs	59,463	61,258	1,795	—
12. Customs Preventive Service	28,509	25,200	—	3,309
13. Marine	5,980	6,500	520	—
14. Railways	551,733	568,012	16,279	—
Railway Renewals Fund	129,614	8,221	—	121,393
15. Posts and Telegraphs	115,261	119,125	3,864	—
16. Medical Department	125,923	143,291	17,368	—
17. Sanitation	131,227	125,559	—	5,668
18. Medical Research ..	5,872	8,634	2,762	—
19. Veterinary	9,136	9,335	199	—
20. Education	112,122	120,206	8,084	—
20a. Achimota College ..	4,018	14,349	10,331	—
21. Agriculture	45,189	47,902	2,713	—
22. Forestry	20,622	22,047	1,425	—
23. Mines..	3,632	3,636	4	—
24. Geological Survey ..	9,967	9,025	—	942
25. Gold Coast Regiment (W.A.F.F.) ..	89,736	90,537	801	—
26. Volunteers	977	1,019	42	—
27. Police	132,772	127,511	—	5,261

Head of Expenditure.	1924–25.	1925–26.	Increase.	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
28. Prisons	47,244	46,454	—	790
29. Public Cemeteries ..	3,170	3,651	481	—
30. Survey Department	45,668	47,129	1,461	—
31. Northern Territories Constabulary ..	23,026	23,716	690	—
32. Motor Transport Department ..	31,976	23,201	—	8,775
33. Miscellaneous Service	95,608	224,038	128,430	—
34. Pensions and Gratuities..	112,253	112,746	493	—
35. Public Debt Charges	408,545	537,978	129,433	—
36. Public Works Dept.	171,394	155,301	—	16,093
37. Public Works Annually Recurrent ..	212,199	246,380	34,181	—
38. Public Works Extraordinary	305,540	324,201	18,661	—
39. Railways—Capital Improvements ..	45,552	66,056	20,504	—
40. Posts and Telegraphs Extraordinary ..	3,221	821	—	2,400
41. Special Departmental Expenditure ..	466,722	642,015	175,293	—
42. Expenditure on Loan Works	804,300	—	—	804,300
£	4,632,633	4,255,126	591,741	969,248

6. The yearly revenue and expenditure for the period 1917 to 1925-1926 is shown below :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1917	1,624,124	1,424,279
1918	1,298,674	1,369,486
1919	2,601,360	1,781,170
1920	3,721,772	2,856,347
1921-22	3,016,520	3,285,290
1922-23	3,357,196	2,934,994
1923-24	3,742,834	4,105,938 (1)
1924-25	3,971,187	4,632,633 (2)
1925-26	5,871,556 (3)	4,255,126

Assets and Liabilities.

7. The excess of Assets over Liabilities shown in the Balance Sheet on 1st April, 1925, was £877,237. In addition to this amount advances aggregating £1,755,114 had been made from Surplus Balances for the purpose of carrying on Loan Works pending the issue of the new loan. In accordance with Colonial Regulations these advances were shown as Expenditure and not as an Asset. They were, however, repaid during the year under review, and taking them into account the excess of Assets at 1st April, 1925, was £2,632,351. The excess of Assets over Liabilities on 31st March, 1926, was £2,493,668, thus showing a decrease of £138,683. The sum of £569,338 is standing to the credit of the Reserve Fund.

8. On the 1st April, 1925, the amount of the Public Debt was £7,259,118 and at 31st March, 1926, it stood at £11,791,000. A loan of £4,628,000 was raised during the year, but the whole balance of the loan from the Imperial Exchequer, viz., £96,118, was paid off.

9. The Sinking Fund for the amortization of the funded portion of the Public Debt was increased during the year by £92,197, made up of £56,630 from general revenue and £35,567 from interest on investments. The amount standing to the credit of the fund on the 31st March, 1926, was £756,941.

(1) Includes special expenditure out of surplus balance of £257,179, and advances to loan works from the same source of £950,814.

(2) Includes special expenditure out of surplus balance of £466,722, and advances to loan works from the same source of £804,300.

(3) Includes £1,755,114, refunded out of Loan Funds.

10. Excluding the investments on account of the Sinking Fund, the investments held by Government on the 31st March, 1926, amounted to £731,580.

11. £5,000, an amount which is sufficient to cover the depreciation of old investments (at pre-war rates of interest) on account of the Savings Bank, stands to the credit of the Investments Depreciation Account.

Stamps.

12. There were no stamps in the custody of the Vault Committee at 31st March, 1926.

Currency.

13. At 31st March the following West African Currency was in circulation or, at any rate, issued in the Colony and not returned to Currency Board Stocks in the Colony viz :—

Currency Notes (almost entirely 20s. and 10s. Notes) ..	£1,339,077
Alloy Coin	3,608,037
Nickel Coin	42,483
Total ..	£4,989,597

This figure is £52,372 less than that for 31st March, 1925.

14. In addition to the above there is a certain amount of silver coin in circulation, although it is being withdrawn as it comes into the Banks and exported to England by the Currency Board for sale as bullion. During the year such exports amounted to £89,200.

Banking.

15. The usual Government accounts at various branches of the Bank of British West Africa and the Colonial Bank were maintained during the year.

16. The Bank of British West Africa, which commenced business in Accra, on the 1st January, 1897, has since opened branches at Axim, Sekondi, Tarkwa, Kumasi, Cape Coast, Saltpond, Winneba, Bekwai, Koforidua, Nsawam, and Dunkwa and agencies at Obuasi, Prestea, and Half-Assini.

17. The Colonial Bank established in Accra on the 24th February, 1917, has now branches at Sekondi, Winneba, Kumasi Koforidua, and Nsawam.

18. A Government Savings Bank conducted by the Treasury was established in 1888. The business was transferred to the Post Office in 1905, and is rapidly increasing. The amount standing to the credit of depositors on 31st December, 1925, was £59,684, an increase of £5,956 over last year.

19. Penny Banks in connection with the Post Office have also been established in the Principal Government Schools.

CHAPTER III. TRADE AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY.

(1st January to 31st December, 1925).

(1) TRADE.

1. The Principal exports are Cocoa, Manganese, Gold, Kola, Mahogany, Palm Kernels and Oil, and Diamonds.

2. During the period under review—1st January to 31st December, 1925,—there was a marked increase in the external maritime trade of the Gold Coast. Imports amounted to 309,564 tons and Exports to 616,718 tons, a record in the history of the country.

3. The Exports of Cocoa, on which mainly depends the purchasing power of the people, were again responsible for the increase in general trade, although the tonnage exported, 218,151, was 5,178 less than in 1924.

4. 338,657 tons of Manganese were exported. In 1916, when the first shipments were made, 4,016 tons were exported.

Customs Revenue.

5. Compared with the preceding year specific duties accounted for the largest increase in revenue. The proceeds from this head amounted to £1,600,996, being £335,097 in excess of the 1924 receipts from the same source.

6. The Revenue derived from spirituous liquors, including Wines and Malts, amounted to £1,064,390 and represented 42.4 per cent. of the total import and export duties of Customs.

7. Whilst there was a falling off in the amount of duty collected on Cocoa to the extent of £113,318, the revenue was more than counter-balanced partly by the increase under spirituous liquors and partly by an increase in the duties collected on ad-valorem rated articles of which Cotton goods supplied the chief increase.

Imports.

8. The value of the imports for the year amounted to £9,782,619, being a net increase of £1,467,385 compared with the 1924 value of imported articles.

9. Articles subject to ad valorem duty increased in value by £488,449. This increase occurred mainly in cotton goods and to some extent in silk goods, apparel and woollen goods. The only articles that showed appreciable decreases under this head were medicines and drugs (patent and proprietory) and perfumery.

10. The Cotton, as well as other "soft goods" trade in 1925 might be said to have been normal, as the duty-paid stocks held by merchants were, as a rule, not so large as in the previous year, and, as the quantity in bond was small, importations for home consumption were regular to meet a steady demand. Competition in cotton goods during the past year was keen and competitive prices led to increased sales.

11. The decrease in the value of dutiable medicines and drugs imported was replaced by an almost equal import value of medicines and drugs included in the British Pharmacopœia and which were not subject to duty on importation. It would appear as if the public have forsaken, in some degree, the use of patent and proprietory medicines and have taken to a large extent to the use of remedies approved of by the medical profession. All preparations containing spirits, and whose primary object is to perfume, have, since the introduction of the new Customs Tariff Ordinance on 1st November, 1924, been posted in the Statistics under the head "Spirits", and the value of the imports under the head "Perfumery" have shrunk accordingly.

12. Under goods subject to Specific Duty large increases are shown in the importation of gin, motor spirits, canned meats, beads, cordage and twine, beer and ale, cigarettes, rice and fish dried, salted or pickled.

13. The increase in the imports of spirituous liquors was a clear indication that the population of the Gold Coast had a considerable amount of surplus wealth for disbursement during the year. Spirits are heavily taxed, and in the case of gin, which is the chief spirit imported, the customs duty is approximately 375 per centum greater than the landed cost of the article. The natives of the Gold Coast are probably the wealthiest of all the indigenous peoples of Africa, and while the importation of alcohol has been reviving during the last few years owing to the removal of difficulties of supply created by the war, the importation per head of the estimated population was, in 1925, scarcely one-third of the spirit importation in the year 1913.

14. The increased imports of canned meats, fish (salted or pickled) and rice were the direct result of the employment of a large amount of labour on the building of the Prince of Wales College, the construction of Takoradi Harbour and the Central Province Railway.

15. The value of imports of articles for commercial use, which are exempt from duty, was greater by £216,459 in 1925 than similar goods imported in 1924, whilst the imports of Government Stores showed a decrease of £73,795 under the former year.

16. As regards free articles, increases occurred in Motor cars and Lorries, Railway Rolling Stock, Corrugated Iron sheets, Machinery for mining purposes, ships and boats (other than merchanically propelled) and medicines and drugs (B.P.)

17. With the increasing shipment of Manganese more rolling stock was imported by the Railway Department in order to cope with the haulage of the ore from Insuta to Sekondi. The increased imports of mining machinery were due in large measure to the development of the diamond and manganese industries. The increase in the importation of ships and boats was accounted for by larger imports of surf boats and lighters which were required to deal with the greater tonnage of imports and exports. The explanation of the increase in the imports of medicines and drugs in the British Pharmacopoeia has already been dealt with.

Exports.

18. The total value of the exports for the year ended 31st December, 1925, amounted to £10,890,223, being £975,286 or 9.38% in value greater than the exports for 1924.

19. The value of the exports of domestic produce and manufactures, excluding bullion, was in excess of that for the previous year by £1,071,093 and this was mainly attributable to the large shipments of manganese ore.

20. The export of raw cocoa, including exports overland, amounted to 218,151 tons and represented a value of £8,222,263. These figures show that while there was a decrease in quantity compared with 1924 of 5,178 tons which is attributed to the partial failure of the middle crop, there was an increase in value of £972,385.

21. The countries to which the exports of cocoa were consigned were as follows :—

Country of Destination.	Quantity Tons.	Value £
United States of America	54,292	2,049,534
United Kingdom	53,923	2,056,841
Germany	44,844	1,701,123
Holland	36,545	1,392,570
France	18,651	714,759
Other Countries	9,896	307,436
Total	218,151	8,222,263

22. The Gold Coast still remains the chief cocoa-producing country in the world, the exports in 1925 approximating fifty per cent. of the world's total production. Brazil, which is the second producing country in the world, only produced about one-third of the Gold Coast output. The United States of America is the chief cocoa consuming country, the annual consumption in that country being about 190,000 tons at the present time.

23. The following table shows the principal other articles which showed increases of decreases as compared with similar exports in 1924 :—

Articles.		Quantities.		Values.		Increase or Decrease.	
		1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	Quantity.	Value.
				£	£		£
Diamonds	Carats.	66,946	77,313	85,361	98,760	+10,367	+13,399
Manganese Ore ..	.. Tons.	233,402	338,657	526,400	680,944	+105,255	+154,544
Rubber	.. lbs.	272,182	1,097,832	8,917	33,946	+825,650	+25,029
Copra	.. Tons.	1,163	1,324	26,676	30,704	+161	+4,028
Palm Oil	.. ,,	1,350	1,423	35,755	43,624	+73	+7,869
Fibre O.K. (Sisal hemp)	.. ,,	87	176	3,403	6,995	+89	+3,592
Bullion—Raw Gold	.. ozs.	232,570	218,122	875,008	840,525	—14,448	—34,483
Kola Nuts	.. lbs.	17,411,694	13,656,162	401,398	282,773	—3,755,532	—118,625
Ivory	.. lbs.	6,170	3,891	1,918	1,189	—2,279	—729
Palm Kernels ..	.. Tons.	6,592	6,569	110,632	115,257	—23	+4,625
Mahogany	Cub. ft.	2,016,688	2,016,755	257,169	256,634	+67	—535
Cotton Lint	.. lbs.	5,982	4,416	199	185	—1,566	—14

24. The large increase in the exports of manganese was the result of the employment of a larger staff and improved machinery at the mine at Insuta, as well as improved railway facilities for transporting the ore to the port of shipment. The Gold Coast now supersedes Brazil as a producer of manganese, and comes next to British India which, in 1921, produced about 680,000 tons. The increased output of rubber was due to the advance in price of that commodity in the world's markets. For a number of years the collection of rubber in this Colony was not a remunerative proposition.

25. The Sisal Hemp Industry, which was started by the Government some years ago, has now passed beyond the experimental stage. The exports in 1925, amounted to 176 tons—valued at £6,995. The area planted with fibre covers 1,000 acres. The machinery erected at the plantation could easily deal with six times that acreage.

26. Owing to the shortage of labour and the fact that one mine ceased to produce during the year, the exports of raw gold were 14,448 ozs. less in 1925 than in the previous year.

27. There was a considerable decrease in the exports of Kola Nuts. The exports by sea in 1924 were 17,411,694 lbs. and in 1925 they were 13,656,162 lbs., or 3,755,532 lbs. less. The Kola crop was poor owing to the heavy and protracted rainy season, and the exports by sea were restricted at certain periods of the year owing to irregular shipping facilities to Nigeria while Lagos was in quarantine. Considerable quantities of Gold Coast kola nuts were exported overland to Nigeria, but no record is obtainable of the quantities so exported.

Direction of Trade.

28. The import trade with all parts of the British Empire represented 67.75 per cent. of the total import trade and was less by 0.94 per cent. than similar trade for the year, 1924. The share of the import trade appropriated by the United Kingdom was 65.28 per cent. of the total, being practically the same proportion as in the former year. The United States of America, France and Holland increased their percentages of import trade with the Colony, Holland having the largest increase. The import trade from the Netherlands was 8.48 per cent. of the whole as against 7.17 per cent. in 1924. Holland sent increased supplies of cotton goods, rice and gin. Imports from Germany largely consisted of Gunpowder, Beer Cutlery, Matchets, Sewing Machines, Hardware, Musical Instruments and Perfumery. The principal imports from France were Aerated and Mineral Waters, Perfumed Spirits and Wine. The main articles imported from the United States of America were Motor Vehicles and parts thereof, Flour, Pickled Beef and Pork, Mineral Oil, Sugar Tobacco and Lumber.

29. Of the domestic exports the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Germany and Holland took the bulk of the Cocoa crop (see table in paragraph 21). The Gold bullion exported was all shipped to the United Kingdom. The United States of America received most of the Mahogany, and Nigeria took nearly all the kola nuts. Manganese ore was chiefly shipped to Norway, the United States of America, Canada and France.

(ii) LAND.

1. The fundamental axiom adopted by Government in framing its policy as regards land can be somewhat widely formulated in the statement that all the land in the Colony belongs, or did originally belong, to the native and that all land has an owner. In practice, however, it sometimes is impossible to determine, without lengthy and costly litigation who the owner of a particular piece of land may be.

2. The native idea of land tenure, based on communal ownership, is gradually giving way, especially in the large towns, to the idea of individual ownership. An account of the native system and the various divisions recognised by native law and custom will be found on pages 275 to 279 of the " Gold Coast Handbook ".

3. When land is required by Europeans the usual procedure is to acquire it in accordance with English Conveyancing Practice either (*a*) by conveyance or lease and registration thereof or (*b*) by proceeding under the Concessions Ordinance (Cap. 87.). Procedure under the latter is compulsory in certain cases.

4. Broadly speaking, procedure under (*a*) is adopted where land, situated in a town or village, is required for building, residential or commercial purposes and where there is no intention of acquiring rights to develop the natural products of the soil or land. Where, however, it is desired to acquire land for mining, agricultural or arboricultural purposes, procedure under the Concessions Ordinance is necessary.

5. Government has powers to acquire compulsorily land required for public purposes, compensation being paid in such cases.

6. In acquiring land by lease or conveyance the chief difficulty, particularly in undeveloped portions within a town, is to find out the owner, and cases have occurred where firms or individuals, after havingleased or purchased a plot and paid for it, have had to pay a second and third time, as other successive claimants to ownership have come forward and asserted their rights. The existing system of registration of documents is not compulsory but the adoption of it is always a wise precaution. Registration does not cure any defect in the instrument or confer upon it any validity that it would not otherwise have, but its effect is to give it priority from the date of registration as against other instruments affecting the same land.

7. The Registry of Deeds is attached at present to the Supreme Court, but, will, in the near future, be taken over by the Lands Branch of the Survey Department and new buildings are being erected for this purpose.

8. No change in the existing system of registration is contemplated, but it is hoped, eventually, to compile key maps, showing, whenever possible, exactly where the land referred to in each document is situated, so that transactions regarding any particular parcel of land can be more easily traced in the books.

9. The Lands Branch of the Survey Department has already compiled useful key maps and indexes of all concessions so that full details of any particular concession can readily be obtained without laborious search.

10. The following table shews the number of concessions at present valid and subsisting in the Colony and the area of land comprised in same —

Concessions valid but not being worked.

Number	Description.	Area in sq. miles.
130.	Mining and Agricultural.	607.

Agricultural Concessions being worked.

Number.	Area in sq. miles.
72.	870.

Mining Concessions being worked.

Number.	Area in sq. miles.
219	884.

Total for all Concessions.

Number.	Area in sq. miles.
421	2,361

11. Owing to the difficulty of keeping records up to date and the constant changes, due to some concessions lapsing under Section 9A Cap 87 and others being taken up, the above figures should be taken as approximate only.

12. The value of land in Accra varies from about £100 per acre for building land in the suburbs to about £1,500 per acre in the business parts of the town. Undeveloped land is worth about £6 per acre. In other towns these values would probably be considerably less. Agricultural land in the Colony is worth about £2 to £2 10s. 0d. per acre, while land in villages may be taken to average about £10 per acre.

(iii). AGRICULTURE.

1. The Gold Coast produces about one-half of the world's supply of cocoa and the first point in the Government agricultural policy is the protection, improvement and development of this product. An Ordinance has been passed to facilitate this object and the necessary practical measures are being carried out by special inspectors.

2. Government also takes special steps to develop the following agricultural products of export value : Copra, Sisal, Palm Kernels and Oil, Rice, Cotton. (For statistics of export see paragraph 23 under Trade).

Cotton.

3. Despite the slight decrease in the price of cotton, cotton growing is a thriving industry in the British Mandated territory of Togoland. About 95% of the cotton exported is grown in that territory.

A definite scheme for the establishment of cotton growing on an export scale in the Northern Territories has been drawn up by Government.

Copra.

4. Increasing attention is being taken in the cultivation of coconuts in the Central and Western Provinces. The Eastern Province, however, is still the only one exporting copra, the industry being confined to the areas around Keta and Ada. The export figures give little idea of the extent of the industry, as a large number of nuts are sold in the local markets and taken inland for food purposes.

5. Owing to the increase in the price of this product the exports show an increase of four times the amount exported during the previous year.

SISAL.

6. 654 acres were harvested of which 322 acres were cut for the second time.

The yield of fibre per acre from first cuttings averaged 12. 4 cwts and from second cuttings 6.9 cwts.

285½ tons of fibre were produced and divided up as follows :—

Grade I.	247½ tons.
Grade II.	24 ,,
Tow	14 ,,

(iv). VETERINARY.

1. The Headquarters of the Veterinary Department are at Tamale in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast.

2. The Department has an establishment of 5 Veterinary Officers, 1 Inspector of Livestock and 5 African Veterinary Assistants.

3. There is a Veterinary School also at Tamale. The Principal Veterinary Officer and one Veterinary Officer are the lecturers. The course for qualifying as a Graduate is four years. When qualified, graduates are employed by the Government.

4. The functions of the Veterinary Department are :—

(a) To guard the indigenous stock and imported livestock caravans from contagious and infectious disease.
(b) To suppress any such outbreaks when they occur.
(c) To instruct the stockowners in practical Zootechny.
(d) To improve the indigenous breeds of livestock.
(e) Treatment of sick domestic animals.
(f) Research work in connection with animal diseases and feeding of livestock.
(g) Breeding experiments.
(h) To collect the Import tax on livestock.

Animal Diseases.

Cattle.

5. One large outbreak of cattle plague and several small isolated ones occurred in the North-Eastern Veterinary Section. 234 head were vaccinated against this disease and 4,196 were passively immunised.

6. There were 11 outbreaks of Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia, 104 animals being slaughtered as affected.

Sheep.

7. Wire worm (Haemonchus contortus) disease causes many casualties annually ; foot rot also accounts for a certain number of fatalities and much loss of flesh and condition generally.

Horses.

8. The Tartar Emetic treatment of trypanosomiasis continues to yield good results. Epizootic lymphangitis has decreased this year.

Dogs.

9. Many cases of mange and distemper and a few cases of dumb rabies have appeared.

Poultry.

10. Fowl cholera, roup and chicken pox are the chief causes of death.

Veterinary Dispensaries.

11. There are four Veterinary Dispensaries. 218 animals were treated, of these, 200 were cured, 5 died, 3 were destroyed and 10 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Livestock Census.

12. The livestock census of the country is approximately :—

Horses.	Asses.	Cattle.	Sheep & Goats.	Pigs.
3,200	9,400	90,000	320,000	10,000

Livestock Trade and its products.

13. The cattle trade is mainly in the hands of natives, but a number of Frenchmen and Syrians also participate. There are five Quarantine Stations on the Frontier for imported livestock. These are situated on the main caravan routes. The period of quarantine for cattle is nine days and for other stock one day. Comparative statistics for the last three years of stock passing through the Quarantine Stations are :—

	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Cattle	45,271	29,396	43,405
Sheep and Goats ..	38,398	40,361	57,302
Donkeys..	8,314	5,042	13,479
Horses	340	211	340

14. An import tax of 5/- per horse, 4/- per cattle beast and 6d. per sheep or goat will be levied as from April 1st, 1926. The exact amount of meat sold in the different markets is unknown. The demand for meat is greater than the supply. It can safely be said that 6,000,000 lbs. of beef, 2,350,000 lbs of mutton and goat flesh, 14,000 lbs of pork and 600,000 of poultry flesh are consumed annually.

Zootechny.

15. A Short-horn and a Hereford bull are stationed in Tamale and have now been five years in the Gold Coast. There are five half-bred Hereford and 26 half-bred Short-horn cattle in the country.

16. A considerable number of English poultry were bred and many were issued to different areas for breeding.

17. Pig breeding has been introduced into the Kusasi and Northern Mamprusi areas of the Northern Territories. 974 bull calves and bulls unlikely to make good stud animals have bene castrated by Officers of the Department.

Bullock and Donkey Transport.

18. Bullock transport is employed at Tamale, Lawra, Wa and Yendi on conservancy work and carting. Donkey transport is working at Tamale and Yendi for water carrying and at Gambaga in carrying stones for road work.

Livestock Show.

19. A livestock show was held at Wa, Northern Territories, and was most successful.

(v) FORESTRY.

1. With the view of preventing wholesale destruction of timber and of preserving the humidity of the soil in the cocoa-growing and other productive areas Government is endeavouring to establish forest reserves. An endeavour to induce Chiefs to carry out reservation schemes by means of bye laws has met with little success and the introduction of a special Forestry Ordinance is under consideration.

(vi) MINES.

1. The exports of Gold, Manganese and Diamonds are given in paragraph 23 under Trade in Chapter III.

2. Whilst the further expansion of the gold mining industry cannot be expected until more labour is available, the upward tendency of the manganese and diamond industries can be confidently expected to continue.

Gold.

3. The Mines producing on the banket reef are Tarkwa, Abbontiakoon, Abosso, and Adja Beppo. The introduction of wet hammer machine drills into these mines, it is hoped, will help to solve the labour difficulties. The following mines are working on quartz reefs in the Colony :—Prestea, Akoko, and Simpa Reefs.

4. Prestea Mine was taken over by the Gold Coast Explorers ; Akoko has recommenced crushing, and Simpa has temporarily closed down pending consideration of the future policy of the Company.

Akim, Limited are commencing operations in the town of Kibi.

The old Effuenta Mines Company are investigating an auriferous belt situated on the borders of Eastern and Western Akim. The results so far are very encouraging.

In Ashanti, the Ashanti Goldfields Company still maintain their position as the premier mine on the Coast. A complete return to the earlier roasting process has been made with the result that extraction has improved.

Experiments are being made with pulverised fuel in connection with roasting and boiler firing.

At Konongo, the Lyndhurst Deep Levels Limited have erected their Nissen mill and have commenced crushing. Alluvial Gold to the amount of 415.5 ounces was obtained from the Offin River and Akim District by dredging and hydraulicking. The Atta Gold Company Limited have taken over the interests of the Akim Limited at Pusupusu.

Manganese Company.

5. The African Manganese Company have now started to run their new washing plant which is capable of treating 1,800 tons of ore daily. On completion of Takoradi Harbour the output of this Company is expected to increase further.

Diamonds.

6. The African Selection Trust are still further developing their Akwatia concessions and a greater output of Diamonds is confidently predicted. During the year the West African Diamond Syndicate have opened up their concession at Kokotentin and have started their plant. No stones of any size have been found, but both these Companies have no difficulty in disposing of their diamonds.

Labour.

7. Europeans to the number of 209 were employed on surface work and 57 underground. The number of natives employed on surface work was 9,178 and underground 4,049. These figures show a decrease of 20 Europeans and an increase of 131 natives.

During the year 81 recruits were obtained from the Northern Territories.

To ease the labour situation on the banket reef attempts were made to obtain labour from Nigeria, but without success.

Prospecting Licences and Mining Licences.

8. Twelve Prospecting Licences and seven Mining Licences were issued in the Colony during the year, whilst in Ashanti six Prospecting Licences were issued but no Mining Licences.

Concessions.

9. Twelve Certificates of Validity were obtained for mining purposes in the Colony during 1925, whilst in Ashanti four were taken out.

(vii) GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Observations for possible Hydro-Electric Power.

1. A geological and water-power examination was made of the Asuboni River on the Kwahu plateau, of the middle and lower Afram River and the Volta River from the Akonsomo gorge near Ajina to the Afram-Volta confluence. The volumes were measured of these rivers and of those of the Wurubong, Akurum and Pawm Pawm, tributaries of the Afram.

2. It was ascertained that by a dam built across the Volta gorge at Akonsomo, a very large amount of hydro-electric power—upwards of 50,000 horse-power by a dam 50 feet high—could be obtained. The other streams were found to be able to supply much smaller but useful amounts of such power. Various streams in other parts of the country were also measured and much valuable information obtained.

Limestone.

3. The thick beds of limestone previously found by the Geoloical Survey in the Afrom River near Okraji were examined further, and bulk samples taken from across the beds. Analyses of these show that the limestone is of good quality and specially suitable, in combination with the bauxite of Mt. Ejuanema of the same district, for the manufacture of high alumina cement.

4. At various places along the Afram Valley small lenticular deposits of good limestone were noticed.

5. The deposits near the Afram-Volta confluence, discovered by the Geological Survey in 1915, were tested by trenches. This work showed that the beds, though extending over a considerable area are repeatedly folded in small folds, thus indicating that they are of no great thickness. A large quantity of limestone of good to fair quality, suitable for various purposes does, however, occur there.

Bulk tests of Bauxite.

6. The bulk tests being made by the British Aluminium Company for the extraction of alumina from the bauxites of Mt. Ejuanema and Sefwi, and the smelting therefrom of aluminium have not yet been completed, but the work already done on them has given entirely satisfactory results. These tests are necessarily slow for they are being done as the Company has suitable opportunities for the tests.

Iron Ore.

7. At several places thin beds of hæmatite and hæmatite-sandstone were found in the rocks of the Akwapim series, but not in sufficient quantities to be economically valuable.

Platinum.

8. A fuller examination was made of the mineralized basic rock, previously discovered by this Survey on Mt. Mamkwadi near Winneba. The original samples of this rock showed by analyses from 2 to 6 grains of platinum per ton of rock. The additional samples collected from the same place, where the occurrence of a larger dyke was proved, gave on analysis a slightly larger proportion of platinum. Thus it is definite, as has been suspected for some years past, that platinum does occur in the Gold Coast. Though these proportions of platinum are much too small to be of economic value, it is expected that in this or other districts valuable deposits may be found eventually.

9. There are many occurrences of highly basic and ultra-basic rocks in the Gold Coast, and it is hoped that careful and systematic prospecting of them by pitting, panning and analysis will result in the discovery of deposits of economic value.

Manganese Ore.

10. A deposit of low-grade manganese ore was found near Bole, Wa district, and another near Tindongo, Zuaragu district, both in the Northern Territories.

Geological Examination along proposed New Railway Route.

11. In connection with the proposed railway extension into the Northern Territories three parties were actively engaged on the geological examination of the country on the Eastern and Western sides of the Kintampo-Sechedumasi plateau, thence northward into the Northern Territories. Large portions of country hitherto unknown to the Survey were mapped and many important geological observations made.

Goldfields Surveys.

12. The geological survey of the Obuasi auriferous belt was completed and it is expected that the report, plans and sections will be prepared and published in 1926.

13. The Survey, and plans and sections of the Tarkwa-Abosso banket belt were completed, and the report will be prepared and published shortly with the plans and sections.

Geological Survey of the Gambia Colony.

14. The examination of the Gambia, undertaken by the Gold Coast Geological Survey, was completed, and the report, map and sections prepared. They will be published this year.

Geological Maps of the Gold Coast and the Gambia.

15. The Geological Map of the Gold Coast to the scale of 1:1,500,000 (24 miles to one inch) was prepared, and with that of the Gambia, to the scale of 1:500,000 (8 miles to one inch), will be shown at the International Geological Congress at Madrid in May, 1926, in common with geological maps of the other parts of Africa, with a view to the publication of a geological map of the continent.

Publication.

16. A paper—"Outlines of the Mineral and Water-Power Resources of the Gold Coast, British West Africa, with Hints on Prospecting" with 13 plates of photographs, sections and map was published as Bulletin No. 1 of this Survey.

British Empire Exhibition.

17. Additions were made to the combined geological and mining collection exhibited at Wembley in 1924, and the collection again displayed in 1925, with satisfactory results regarding enquiries about the Gold Coast and its mineral and possible water-power resources.

18. As part of the Exhibition publicity programme of the Gold Coast Government, an illustrated lecture on these resources was given in London before a large and representative meeting of persons interested in minerals and mining.

CHAPTER IV.—LEGISLATION.

GOLD COAST COLONY.

1. During the year 1925, twenty-six Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council, of which the following are those of more general interest :—

2. No. 1 of 1925.—The Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1925, consolidates, revises, and expands the previous law relating to motor traffic. Certain additional provisions, adapted from the corresponding legislation of other countries, such as Nigeria and Malta, are incorporated in this Ordinance. The general effect of the technical amendments made, together with the new motor traffic regulations made under the Ordinance, is to afford greater facilities to commercial traffic, and to reduce the cost of commercial motor transport.

3. No. 2 of 1925.—The Cinematograph Exhibitions Ordinance, 1925, repeals the former Cinematograph Ordinance (Chapter 161), and substitutes a more satisfactory enactment. The Ordinance is not designed to effect any radical alteration of the law ; but a leading feature of it is that it discriminates clearly between the restrictions relating to the premises in which a cinematograph exhibition is given, on the one hand, and the restrictions relating to the exhibition of particular films on the other hand.

4. No. 9 of 1925.—The Immigration Restriction Ordinance, 1925, consolidates and amends the previous law relating to immigration. It is based on the corresponding Ordinance of Nigeria (Chapter 157 of the Nigerian laws). Save in the case of persons who by section 4 are excepted from the operation of the Ordinance, this enactment renders far more rigid than heretofore the restrictions imposed on immigration.

Section 12 provides for the deportation of prohibited immigrants ; and section 14 defines the cases in which the owners and masters of ships, and employers, are made responsible for the expenses incurred in connection with the transport, maintenance, and deportation of prohibited immigrants.

5. No. 10 of 1925.—The Aliens Ordinance, 1925, is based on the corresponding Ordinance of Nigeria (Chapter 158 of the Nigerian laws). This Ordinance empowers the Governor-in-Council to order the deportation of any alien recommended by a Court, on his conviction, for deportation, and also of any other alien who in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council ought in the public interest to be deported.

6. No 14 of 1925.—The Concessions Amendment Ordinance, 1925, amends the principal Ordinance by subjecting to the control of the Forestry Department the exercise of rights claimed with respect to timber and trees under concessions affecting land within prescribed areas ; but this provision does not apply to concessions validated prior to the date of the passing of the Ordinance.

7. No. 19 of 1925.—The Mining Health Areas Ordinance, 1925 was passed mainly as a result of the recommendations made by Professor Sir William Simpson in his report on sanitary conditions in Gold Coast mining areas in 1924. The Ordinance imposes strict requirements with respect to the employment and housing of native labourers employed on the mines ; the object in view being to reduce the mortality rate, and generally to improve the conditions of life.

8. No. 20 of 1925.—The Town Planning Ordinance, 1925, was framed in consultation with one of the legal Advisers to the Ministry of Health in London ; and parts of it are based on the corresponding Ordinance of Palestine.

It establishes a Central Town Planning Board, and empowers the Governor-in-Council, on the advice of the Board, to declare Town Planning Areas.

In towns possessing municipal institutions, the municipal authority is made responsible for executing the Town Planning Schemes ; while in other areas the schemes will be executed under the direction of the Board. The Board will, however, delegate at least a portion of the work to a Committee.

The Ordinance includes provision on modern principles for the assessment and payment of compensation to parties injuriously affected by a Town Planning Scheme ; and under the Ordinance certain questions are made referable to the arbitration of a single arbitrator. If the parties cannot agree on an arbitrator, the Chief Justice will nominate one.

9. No. 21 of 1925.—The Education Ordinance, 1925, repeals and amends the previous law with respect to education.

The principal objects of this Ordinance are :—

(a) to improve the status of teachers ;

(b) to place education in the Colony on a sounder basis than that on which it previously stood ;

(c) to give effect to recommendations which have been made from time to time by various Committees appointed by the Governor to consider and report on matters relating to and connected with education ; and

(d) to reconstitute the Board of Education with an Unofficial majority.

Sections 4 and 5 give power to form and keep a Register of Teachers and prohibit any persons from teaching in schools if they are not on the Register of Teachers.

Section 6 prohibits the employment of teachers at a rate of salary lower than that prescribed.

Section 7 provides for employment of itinerant teachers, when such employment is deemed necessary.

Section 13 empowers the Director of Education to make the continuance of grants-in-aid to two or more schools conditional on their union, if such union will conduce to greater efficiency.

Section 14 enables higher grants to be awarded to schools opening and working in special areas.

Section 15 prohibits the taking of fees, emoluments, or gratuities of any kind in any school which does not satisfy the requirements of this Ordinance.

10. No. 26 of 1925.—The Births, Deaths, and Burials Ordinance, 1925, repeals, and somewhat elaborately amends the law on this subject.

The principal changes effected by this Ordinance are the following :—

(1) All births and deaths of non-natives to be compulsorily registered ;

(2) All births and deaths of Africans in certain areas (to be defined) to be compulsorily registered ;

(3) The free issue of a Birth Certificate on registration of a birth ;

(4) The registration of death and the issue of the Burial Certificate, at the place of death only ;

(5) Provision is made to enable not-compulsorily registered births and deaths of Africans to be registered, if so desired ;

(6) The duty to bury a corpse is imposed on certain specified persons ; and

(7) Express provision is made with respect to cremations.

ASHANTI.

11. During the year 1925 thirteen Ordinances were enacted with respect to Ashanti, certain of which were enacted for the purpose of applying to Ashanti certain Ordinances of the Gold Coast Colony.

12. Special mention may be made of the following Ordinances :—

No. 2 and No. 8 of 1925.—The Ashanti Administration Further Amendment Ordinance, 1925, and the Ashanti Administration Fifth Further Amendment Ordinance, 1925, contain statutory declarations as to the ownership of certain lands, premises, and buildings in Ashanti held or occupied by Government. These are declared to be vested in His Majesty the King.

13. No. 5 of 1925.—The Kumasi Public Health Board Ordinance, 1925, establishes a Public Health Board charged with the conduct of municipal affairs in Kumasi. This Ordinance is in the main an adaptation to local conditions of parts of the Municipal Corporations Ordinance, 1924 (No. 29 of 1924) of the Gold Coast Colony ; but the control retained by Government over the activities of the Board is closer than that to be exercised by Government over a Municipal Council in the Gold Coast Colony.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES OF THE GOLD COAST.

14. Seven Ordinances were enacted with respect to the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, certain of which were enacted for the purpose of applying to the Protectorate certain Ordinances of the Gold Coast Colony.

15. Special mention may be made of the following Ordinances :-

No. 5 of 1925.—The Importation of Live-Stock Ordinance, 1925, imposes certain restrictions on the importation of live-stock into the Protectorate.

Live-stock are only allowed to enter at prescribed places of entry; and they are made subject to quarantine. Moreover, live-stock passing through the Protectorate southwards must travel along prescribed routes.

16. No. 7 of 1925.—The Northern Territories Administration Fifth Further Amendment Ordinance, 1925, provides that Patents and Trade Marks which are protected in the Gold Coast Colony shall enjoy similar protection in the Protectorate.

THE BRITISH SPHERE OF TOGOLAND.

17. Only one Ordinance was enacted with respect to the Sphere of Togoland, namely the Liquor Trade Ascertainment Ordinance, 1925, No. 1 of 1925 ; and this Ordinance applies only to the Southern Section of the British Sphere of Togoland. The Ordinance provides that licences under the Spirit Licence Ordinance and under the Wine and Beer Licence Ordinance shall keep a true record of all spirits, wine, and beer bought and sold by them. This provision is made for the purpose of rendering available the information on the subject which is required annually by the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations.

CHAPTER V.—EDUCATION.

1. Considerable progress was made with the construction of the Prince of Wales College at Achimota while the plans of the Prince of Wales School were completed.

2. The chief object of Achimota is to be a model of all education, from kindergarten to higher education, a centre in which a standard will be set for, and from which a beneficial influence will radiate through, all the schools in the country. It will exemplify the policy of Government with regard to education, which may be summed up as the development of the mind in character, the education of the brain in knowledge and the training of the hand in arts and crafts.

3. For the better control of Education and the furtherance of Government policy in connection therewith, a new Education Ordinance was passed on the 30th December, 1925—see Chapter IV. Legislation. This Ordinance will not become law until the 1st January, 1927 owing to the considerable amount of preparatory work required to carry out the new system.

4. Education in the Gold Coast is chiefly in the hands of the Government and several Missions, the chief of which are, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion, the English Church, the Roman Catholic, the Scottish (including the Ewe) and the Wesleyan Missions.

5. The Scottish Mission came to the Gold Coast in 1918 to take over the work of the Basel Mission as the European Members of that Society had been deported some time earlier. After the deportation of the Missionaries, Government took entire control of the former Basel Mission Schools and it was not until the year 1920 that the Scottish Mission was in a position to assume control of, and financial responsibility for, these schools.

6. The Ewe Mission (working in conjunction with the Scottish Mission) was established in 1923. It took over that part of the Church work of the Bremen Mission formerly done in the Colony east of the River Volta and in the British sphere of Togoland. As in the case of the Basel Mission, the European personnel of the Bremen Mission had to leave the Colony during the war. After their departure and until the end of March 1926, the educational work of this Mission was entirely controlled and financed by Government. On the 1st April, 1926, the Ewe Mission assumed full responsibility for the former Bremen Mission Schools.

7. There are 22 Government Primary Schools having an enrolment of 4,940 boys and 859 girls, with a total average attendance of 4,589. Five of these schools are in the Western Province, three in the Central Province, five in the Eastern Province, four in Ashanti and five in the Northern Territories.

These schools are entirely supported and equipped from Government funds, and the total staff of teachers is 205, nearly all of whom hold local teachers' certificates. The staff is African with a few exceptions.

8. The Mission Schools are of two kinds, viz., Assisted and Non-assisted. The former schools have qualified under the Education Ordinance and Rules for Government assistance and receive annual grants-in-aid for general efficiency.

9. Under the new Education Ordinance (No. 21 of 1925) passed in Council on the 30th December, 1925, the grant-in-aid to schools will be based on general efficiency and the salaries paid to teachers. Teachers in Assisted and Non-assisted Schools will require to be registered.

10. The number of Assisted Schools in the Colony and Ashanti is 234. There are no Assisted Schools as yet in the Northern Territories. The Non-assisted Schools are usually small schools which have not, as yet, qualified for Government inspection, though there are, in addition, a few large schools which have not yet been placed on the "Assisted List." The number of Non-assisted Schools is about 460, but no accurate statistics are available.

11. The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Mission has two schools in the Central Province, four in the Trans-Volta District and one in Ashanti The Scottish Mission has eleven schools in the Central Province, sixty-five in the Eastern Province, six in the Trans-Volta District and sixteen in Ashanti. The schools of the Ewe Mission are with one exception situated in the Trans-Volta District. The English Church Mission has three schools in the Western Province, a secondary school at Cape Coast in the Central Province, one school in the Eastern Province and two schools in Ashanti. Seven Roman Catholic Mission Schools are situated in the Western Province, ten in the Central Province, seven in the Trans-Volta District and five in Ashanti. The Wesleyan Mission has eight schools in the Western Province, eighteen primary schools and one secondary school in the Central Province, sixteen in the Eastern Province and five in Ashanti.

12. There is one undenominational school (The Royal School) on the Assisted List; this is situated in Accra.

13. In all these primary schools, as well as in the Government primary schools, hand work is taught. In the schools in the interior it usually takes the form of agricultural work, gardens being attached to most of the schools.

14. Instruction is given in woodwork in the Government Schools at Accra, Cape Coast, Kumasi and Essiama. Book-binding printing, carpentry, netting, weaving and basket making are taught in some of the Mission Schools.

15. In the Assisted Schools there are 27,887 children on the roll, of whom 5,643 are girls. The average attendance at these schools is 24,984.

16. The total enrolment and average attendance in the Government and Assisted Schools is 32,827 and 29,573 respectively. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 34,690 and 30,456.

17. The amount awarded as grants-in-aid was £28,879 as compared with £28,672 in the previous year, an increase of £207.

Secondary Schools.

18. The English Church Mission Grammar School and Richmond College (Wesleyan Mission) are the only Secondary Schools on the Assisted List.

Training College for Teachers.

19. There are at present three centres at which students are trained to be teachers, viz., the Government Training College at Accra, the Scottish Mission Seminary at Akropong and Wesley College, Kumasi. The Government Training College, Accra, was opened in August, 1909. Students for the College are received from Government and Assisted Schools. The control and organisation of this college was transferred from the Education Department to Prince of Wales' College, Achimota, in January, 1926 as the present college will become merged into the Prince of Wales' College as soon as the buildings at Achimota have been completed.

20. At the Government Training College at the end of December, 1925, there were 132 students in residence. At the Scottish Mission Seminary, Akropong, there were 161 students in residence and the staff consisted of three Europeans and six African Assistants. At Wesley College, Kumasi, there were 54 students in residence whilst the staff consisted of four Europeans and four Africans.

21. A four years' course of study has been recently introduced in all training Colleges.

22. Each year more certificated teachers are drafted from the various Training Institutions into the Government and Assisted Schools and more efficient teaching is the result.

Technical and Trade Education.

23. An important educational establishment in the Colony is the Government Technical School at Accra. This School was opened in 1909 and from year to year improvements and gradual extensions have taken place. The demand for admission to this school, the only one of its kind in the Colony, is very great and only a very small percentage of the applicants can be admitted. As soon as the Training College is merged into Prince of Wales's College at Achimota, part of the present college will be taken over by the Technical School. This will allow for a considerable number of additional pupils, as there will be extra workshops and dormitory accommodation. The present staff of this school consists of a Principal, four European Masters, one of whom is Housemaster, and five African Teachers. Two of the masters and three teachers are engaged in the woodwork department and the other masters and teachers in the metalwork department.

24. Junior Trade Schools have been opened at Kibi and Assuantsi in the Eastern and Central Provinces of the Colony respectively, at Mampong in Ashanti, and at Yendi in the Northern Territories. At present there are 361 pupils in residence at these four schools; 142 are being trained in woodwork, 72 in masonry, 63 in agriculture and 84 in metalwork. Each school is in charge of a European Headmaster who is assisted by literary, woodwork, masonry and agricultural instructors. These schools are organized entirely on Boy Scout lines. One object of these schools is to provide a preliminary training for boys who desire to become skilled artisans; but the main aim is the training and development of character and responsibility in the individual.

Games.

25. The formation of School Football Leagues in different parts of the country has increased the popularity of Association Football. Hockey is played regularly at the Government Training College, the Government Girls' Schools at Accra and Cape Coast and at the Wesleyan Girls' High School, Accra.

26 Girls attending the larger schools are becoming more interested in games than they were a few years ago, and are beginning to realise that school is not merely a place for " book learning ".

27. Boy Scout principles are observed in many of the schools and the movement is making great strides on correct lines in the country. Teachers and pupils alike, in schools where Boy Scout principles have been introduced, are most enthusiastic.

CHAPTER VI.—MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

Hospitals.

1. There are 8 European Hospitals, 27 African Hospitals and 1 Infant Welfare Hospital.

2. During the period under review construction work in Accra included an Infant Welfare Dispensary, female wards at the European Hospital and an isolation block and a venereal clinic at the Gold Coast Hospital.

3. During 1925, 3,174 Europeans and 94,736 Africans were treated in the Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Colony, as compared with 3,541 Europeans and 78,935 Africans in the previous year.

4. The number of patients admitted into the Accra Lunatic Asylum was 66 males and 9 females. The number discharged was 20 males and 3 females. The daily average number of inmates was 227.1, compared with 212.2 in 1924. There were 49 deaths—48 males and 1 female.

Public Health.

5. Registration of Births and Deaths is compulsory in 19 towns.

6. A new Births, Deaths and Burials Ordinance was passed and will come into force on 1st June, 1926. The total number of births and deaths registered in the 19 registration areas during 1925–26 is given hereunder with a column showing the corresponding figures for 1924–25 for purposes of comparison.

	1924–25	1925–26.
Births	3,011	2,914
Deaths	3,591	3,814
Still-births	124	142

7. The chief causes of death were, as usual, pulmonary and intestinal diseases.

8. An Ordinance entitled the Mining Health Areas Ordinance, which provides for the power to improve the health and housing of the natives employed in connection with the mining industry, was passed and came into force on 1st January 1926.

9. An analysis of the death and invaliding statistics of the European population is appended :—

	Number of residents.	Deaths.	Number Invalided.	Death rate per 1,000	Invaliding rate per 1,000
Officials ..	994	8	59	8.04	59.35
Merchants..	1,529	10	36	6.54	23.54
Miners ..	469	3	23	6.39	49.04
Missionaries	112	1	7	8.92	62.52
Total ..	3,104	22	125	average 7.08	average. 40.27

10. The death rate of 7.08 per thousand amongst the whole of the European population is an increase on the previous year, when the rate was 6.62 per thousand. The invaliding rate shows a slight decrease, 40.27 per thousand as compared with 43.26 in 1924–25.

11. The 8 deaths amongst European Officials were due to Blackwater Fever 1, Septicaemia 2, Heart Failure 1, Drowning 1, Chronic Alcoholism 1, Hepatitis 1, Suicide 1.

12. Of the 14 deaths amongst European Non-officials 3 were due to Blackwater Fever, 3 to Malaria, Intestinal Obstruction 1, Fractured Spine 1, Dysentery 2, Yellow Fever 1, Perforated Duodenal Ulcer 1, Drowning 1, Amoebic Abscess of Liver 1.

Sanitation.

13. Most of the large towns were in a fairly satisfactory sanitary condition.

14. 405,228 houses were inspected during the year and the average larval index was 0.78 per hundred.

15. There were 3,255 prosecutions under the Destruction of Mosquitoes Ordinance and 12,432 prosecutions for other insanitary conditions.

16. Surface water drainage schemes were carried out in Accra, Koforidua, Nsawam, Mangoase, Winneba, Saltpond, Swedru and Elmina.

17. Improvements to markets were effected at Keta, and Koforidua, and a large fly-proof fish and meat market is under construction at Accra.

18. The drainage of the Saltpond Lagoon—a long needed sanitary measure—was commenced.

19. The congested area at Cape Coast, which was demolished in 1924–1925, was laid out and drained.

20. The layout of the commercial and residential areas at Takoradi made excellent progress and many of the main roads were formed and gravelled and a commencement of the surface drainage was made.

21. In Ashanti, at Kumasi, a temporary market, new wells and a number of sanitary structures were provided.

22. Considerable progress was made with the new layout of Bekwai.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Accra Water Works.

23. An ample supply of filtered water was maintained during the year. The total consumption was 156,622,000 gallons. Service mains were extended.

Sekondi Water Works.

24. The supply of filtered water to Sekondi has been satisfactorily maintained. The total consumption was 112,000,000 gallons.

Several mains have been extended, and the new reservoir and water Tower at Takoradi were almost completed.

Winneba Water Works.

25. An ample supply of good water was maintained. The total consumption was 1,598,000 gallons. The Pump House has been rebuilt in concrete.

Cape Coast Water Supply.

26. Investigations in the Colony have been completed and plans are now before Consulting Engineers in England. If found satisfactory an early start will be made with the work.

Kumasi Water Supply.

27. Investigations are still being carried out. Twenty Iron Tanks have been erected together with a large concrete one holding 50,000 gallons.

28. At Koforidua, preliminary investigations with a view to a pipeborne water supply are being made,

29. At Ho, a concrete dam and distributing basin have been built and it is hoped to instal a pipe line to the market place in the near future.

30. At Dixcove, an air motor has been erected to a well with a daily output of 6,000 gallons ; this delivers into a reinforced concrete service tank of 6,300 gallons capacity.

Epidemic Diseases.

31. Outbreaks of epidemic disease occurred during the year in various places.

32. Eight cases of Yellow Fever were reported and their distribution was as follows :—

Accra ..	.. 4 Cases.
Nsawam ..	.. 2 ,,
Winneba ..	.. 1 Case.
Cape Coast	.. 1 ,,

33. Extensive outbreaks of Small-pox occurred during the year in Ashanti, and the Northern Territories. 311,927, Vaccinations against Small-pox were performed, of which 98,869 were certified as successful, giving a percentage of 31.69.

Climate.

34. The Climate though hot and damp, is cooler than that of most tropical countries situated in the same latitude.

35. It is not in itself unhealthy ; but an evil reputation has been earned for it in the past by the prevalence of mosquito-borne diseases, against which all possible precautions have constantly to be taken.

36. The Gold Coast is peculiarly free from any of the discomforts associated with tropical countries ; hot nights and intense heat by day are the exception rather than the rule, while insects are comparatively unobtrusive.

37. The efforts of the Medical and Sanitary authorities in promoting the treatment of disease and the knowledge of general hygiene continue to exercise a beneficial effect on the general health of Europeans.

38. The rainfall varies with the configuration of the country and is highest in the mining districts of Tarkwa, Upper and Lower Wasaw, etc., and also at Axim. The first rains, or rainy season proper, begin in March and end in July ; the later rains are spread over the months of September and October. The rainy season is marked by a considerable fall in the temperature, which is found to be refreshing to many Europeans, but proves trying to some.

39. The Harmattan season begins in December, and ends in February.

Meteorology.

40. The following Table gives the rainfall recorded at various stations during the post four years :—

Station.	1922	1923	1924	1925.
	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.
Accra	27.70	21.16	28.55	36.54
Aburi	52.09	43.14	54.14	57.22
Sekondi	46.19	39.29	42.25	43.71
Axim	60.45*	90.18	61.82	69.41
Tarkwa	58.99*	71.72	73.67	59.11
Kumasi	61.95	55.75	51.96	67.24
Tamale	37.02	36.03	35.73	45.77

41. **At Accra**, the mean shade temperature was 79.1° and at Kumasi and Sekondi 79.0° and 80.3° respectively. The mean daily range of temperature in **Accra**, was 19.1.

VITAL STATISTICS.

42. The population of the Gold Coast, at the Census taken in 1921 was approximately 2,296,400.

43. The monthly average number of Europeans resident in the Colony during the two years, 1924–1925 and 1925–1926, was :—

	1924–25	1925–26.
Officials	846	994
Mercantile ..	1,482	1,529
Mining	434	469
Missions ..	104	112
	2,866	3,104

*11 months record only.

CHAPTER VII.—POLICE AND PRISONS.

Police.

Establishment.

1. On the 1st April, 1926, the establishment of the Police was as follows:—

Inspector-General of Police.

Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

Director, Criminal Investigation Department.

27 Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners of Police including two Africans.)

1 Inspector of Weights and Measures.

42 Superintendents.

1,546 Sergeants, Corporals and Constables.

2. The strength of Non-Commissioned Officers and men in the different branches of the Force is given below:—

(a)	General Police	364	N.C.Os. and men
(b)	Escort Police	809	" "
(c)	Railway Police	133	" "
(d)	Marine Police	51	
(e)	Criminal Investigation Department	61	
	Band	43	
	Recruits	85	
		1,546	N.C.Os. and men

3. Recruiting has been satisfactory. There is now a "waiting list" of would-be Recruits, a thing which has never existed before.

4. The training is at present carried on in the Accra Police Barracks and is of necessity limited to the accommodation and facilities possible in very restricted and inadequate space.

5. The erection of a Police Training Depot or School has been under consideration for some years and it is now intended to build a suitable establishment when a satisfactory site has been selected.

6. The personnel of the Force, other than Superior Officers, is mainly recruited from the Gold Coast and adjacent territories.

7. 246 Recruits were enlisted as against 227 for the previous year.

8. There were twenty-six Casualties from all causes.

General Police.

9. These are literate, or partially so, and are natives of the Gold Coast Colony with a few from Ashanti. The duties performed by the General Police include all police duties, but some are specially detailed for Station office work, the keeping of criminal and other records, taking finger prints, issuing licences and numerous other duties that cannot be carried out by illiterates.

Escort Police.

10. These are illiterates and are mainly natives of the Northern Territories. Amongst their number are many old soldiers of the Gold Coast Regiment, and they are generally of a more military class than the educated General Police. They are available for all duties not requiring reading or writing and are specially useful on escort duty, guards, patrols and the like. In the event of any unusual disturbance, Escort Police are employed to cope with it.

Marine Police.

11. It is necessary to recruit men specially for this branch of the Force, who work under the Customs Department. Swimming and a knowledge of boat work is needed. The Marine Police are illiterate.

Railway Police.

12. Men are detached from the General and Escort Police to provide the numbers required for Railway duties.

Prisons.

13. The following remarks and statistics refer to Prisons in the Colony and Ashanti, and the mandated territory of Togoland, information as to Prisons in the Northern Territories being contained in the Annual Report on the Northern Territories.

14. The Staff of the Prisons Department in 1925–6, consisted of nine European Officers (an Inspector-General, Deputy Inspector-General, five Prison Superintendents and two Technical Instructors), one Assistant Prison Superintendent, 291 (including 3 Supernumeraries) African Warders of various grades on the establishment, and about 108 Temporary Warders, whilst five Matrons attended the female prisoners.

15. There are in the Colony thirteen Prisons, in Ashanti six and in the mandated territory of Togoland two. The Prisons at Accra, Sekondi and Kumasi are in the charge of Prison Superintendents, the others being supervised by District Commissioners. The Sekondi Central Prison is used solely for male Prisoners undergoing long-sentences, whilst Accra and Kumasi take both long and short sentence convicts. There is separate accommodation for females at Accra, Elmina, Keta and Kumasi.

16. The average daily number of prisoners during 1925–26, was 1,433 as compared with 1,390 in 1924–25. Of these 951 were distributed amongst the four Central Prisons as under :—

Sekondi Central	260	(long-sentence)
Accra Central (Ussher Fort)	185	do.
Accra (James Fort) ..	211	(short-sentence)
Cape Coast	53	(including 18 long-sentence)
Kumasi	242	(including 46 long-sentence)

17. The total number of persons committed to prison during 1925–26, was 5,862 as compared with 5,616 in 1924–25. Of the total committals 60 per cent were for penal imprisonment, 10 per cent for debt and the remaining 30 per cent for safe keeping pending trial. There were 318 females and 36 juveniles received during the year.

18. There were eight executions, two at Sekondi and six at Accra.

19. There were forty-five escapes and twenty-two recaptures, as compared with forty-six and twenty-four respectively in 1924–25. Sanitary Labour, including bush-clearing, etc., involving dispersion in small gangs, was chiefly responsible for the escapes.

20. Thirty-five persons died whilst undergoing imprisonment, as compared with twenty-two in 1924–25, a verdict of death from natural causes being returned in each case.

21. The daily average on the sick list was 3.1 per cent.

22. The cost of the Department for the year was £43,804 as compared with £43,878 in 1924–25, the average cost of each prisoner being £30 11s. 4d. On the other hand a sum of £6,708 was received for prison industries, as against a sum of £6,340 in 1924–25. Rations cost £6,200, being a decrease of £250 on the previous year. The continued decrease is accounted for by the development of the Prison farms, more particularly the large farm at Kumasi. A mechanical corn grinder installed at Ussher Fort, Accra, during the year has proved most satisfactory and besides being economical produces a very much finer flour than was possible under the old system of crushing the grain on stones.

23. The Carpenters', Shoemakers', and Tailors' Shops at Accra and Sekondi, were fully occupied.

24. At Sekondi basket-making and mat-weaving shops were also busy throughout the year.

25. At Accra, the building of a new prison on the site of the old Ussher Fort made good progress, the work being done entirely by prison labour under the supervision of the prison staff. These works afforded ample instruction and practice in Bricklaying, Joinery, Shuttering, etc., for a number of prisoners. The prisoners employed in the shops and in the skilled labour connected with the building above mentioned were long-sentence prisoners. At Kumasi prisoners were usefully employed in farming, brick-making and rebuilding the prison. Elsewhere short-sentence prisoners were employed mostly under the Sanitary and Public Works Department.

26 During the latter part of the year a School for Warders was started at James Fort, Accra, where Warders are given courses of instruction and it is hoped by this means to increase the smartness and efficiency of the Warder Staff.

Criminal Statistics.

1. The number of convictions in the Superior Courts of the Colony during 1924–25 and 1925–26 was as follows :—

	1924–25		1925–26
Offences against the person	9	Murder, other than wife, concubine or child ..	9
Slave dealing	—	Manslaughter	19
Offences against property	41	Attempted murder ..	2
O her offences	32	Rape	12
		Other offences against the person	8
		Offences against property with violence to the person	9
		Other offences against property	10
		Other Crimes	31
	82		100

2. There were 32 acquittals in 1925–26 as compared with 53 in the previous year.

3. The number of Summary convictions during the past two years was :—

	1924–1925		1925–1926
Offences against the person	1,833	Offences against the person	1,913
Slave dealing	——	Praedial Larceny ..	62
Offences against property	1,992	Malicious injury to property	5
Other offences.. ..	7,126	Offences against property other than Praedial larceny and malicious injury to property	2,155
		Other Crimes	9,609
		Offences against the Master and Servant Act	53
		Offences against Revenue and Municipal laws and other laws relating to the social economy of the Colony	185
		Miscellaneous minor offences	31
	10,951		14,013

4. The number of acquittals was 9,728, against 8,976 in 1924–25.

Civil Actions.

1. 437 Civil actions were brought in the Divisional Courts of the Colony during the period under review.

CHAPTER VIII. COMMUNICATIONS.

(i) Shipping.

1. There was an increase in the number and tonnage of shipping which entered and cleared during 1925 as compared with the former year. 760 vessels, representing an aggregate registered tonnage of 2,090,805, entered the ports of the Colony during the year, and 757 vessels of a total registered tonnage of 2,090,345 cleared for overseas in the same trade period. In 1924 the vessels entered inwards totalled 700 vessels, representing a registered tonnage of 1,851,939, and 685 vessels cleared outwards during the same period with a total registered tonnage of 1,820,025.

2. The following table gives the nationality of shipping hich entered the ports of the Gold Coast:—

	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.	
	Numbers.	Tons.	Numbers.	Tons.
British	430	1,239,912	—	—
French	79	217,229	—	—
American	40	138,772	1	1,107
Dutch	78	191,286	—	—
Norwegian	22	75,586	—	—
German	94	184,417	—	—
Italian	12	37,854	—	—
Swedish	3	3,697	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	1	945
Total ..	758	2,088,753	2	2,052

(ii) Harbours.

SEKONDI HARBOUR.

1. Dredging has been carried on throughout the year and 33,213 cubic yards of sand have been removed.

2. Extensive and continuous repairs to all jetties are being continued.

TAKORADI HARBOUR.

3. During the early part of the period under review the progress made with the works, due partly to the state of the quarry, was below expectations. Mr. Palmer and Sir Malcolm McAlpine paid a visit of inspection to the site in September, 1925 and an agreement was arrived at whereby intensive development of the quarry was made possible. A good rate of progress has now been achieved and should this be substantially maintained, the work should be completed before the 31st December, 1928.

4. During the year approximately 350,000 cubic yards of granite have been quarried, the bulk of which has been used to extend the Main Breakwater by 2,880 feet, making its total length to date approximately 5,100 feet. The Lee Breakwater, which had been left practically in abeyance since September, 1924, was recommenced in January, 1926 and has now reached a total length of 1,480 feet. A rubble dyke has been constructed across the west side of the harbour behind the site of the Lighter Wharves, and with this as a base of operations the construction of the West Lighter Wharf has been put in hand. To date a length of 460 feet is completed up to the underside of the decking. On the inside of the dyke, filling of the reclamation has been proceeded with, a total of 186,000 cubic yards of material having been deposited to date.

5. The layout of the railway line has been modified so as to eliminate unnecessary curvature and a commencement has been made with the construction of the link line joining the present Quarry-Harbour line with the Gold Coast Railway Main Line north of " Location ". Approximately 1½ miles of permanent track have been laid during the year, and over 11,800 cubic yards of granite ballast have been deposited.

(iii) **Railways.**

1. The total mileage open for traffic at the close of the year 1925–26 was 394.

2. The main line runs in a northerly direction from the port of Sekondi to Kumasi in Ashanti, a distance of 168 miles (gauge 3′ 6″), thence to Accra in a south-easterly direction, a further distance of 192 miles.

3. The branch Lines (3′ 6″ guage) operated from the Sekondi-Juaso Section are the Tarkwa-Prestea Branch with a length of 18 miles running in a north-westerly direction from Tarkwa, and the Inchaban Branch which runs in an easterly direction taking off the main line at 4¼ miles from Sekondi and having a length of 3¼ miles.

4. The only Branch operated from the Accra-Juaso Section is the Weshiang Branch (2′ 6″ gauge) which runs from Accra in a westerly direction to Weshiang, a distance of 10 miles.

5. The total capital expenditure on the 31st March, 1926 stood at £8,049,142.

6. The gross revenue amounted to £1,102,301, an increase of £35,741 as compared with the gross revenue for the year 1924–25.

7. The working expenditure, including a contribution of £97,950 to the Renewals Fund, was £568,012, an increase of £16,279 on the 1924–25 working.

8. The net receipts were £534,289, an increase of £19,462 over 1924–25.

9. The General Financial Result is as follows :—

Loan charges	
(a) Interest	£271,174
(b) Sinking Fund	52,115
(c) Expenses of Managing Loan ..	716
(d) Cost of raising Railway portion of 1925 Loan..	54,794
	378,799
Pensions	14,901
Total	393,700
Net Receipts	534,289
Surplus	140,589

Traffic.

10. The number of passengers conveyed during the year was 1,487,164, an increase of 139,248 over the year 1924–1925.

11. The total tonnage of goods traffic, exclusive of Live Stock, carried for the year 1925–1926 was 797,260, an increase of 94,157 over the previous year.

12. The principal increases were :—

Commodity.	Increase over 1924–25.
Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel	5,480 tons.
Manganese	98,731 ,,
Native Produce	1,498 ,,
Rubber	766 ,,

13. The principal decreases were :—

Commodity.	Decrease under 1924–25.
Cocoa	5,867 tons.
Firewood	6,572 ,,
Hardware	1,512 ,,

Central Province Railway.

14. The location and staking out of the Central Province Railway was completed and its construction well advanced. The line was open to Fosu (50 miles) early in April, 1926, and will be open to Oda (80 miles) before the ensuing cocoa season.

Deviations.

15. Re-alignment and re-grading in the last section from Obuasi to Kumasi is nearing completion.

(iv.) **Roads.**

1. The mileage of main trade roads maintained by the Public Works Department is 1,366 against 1,241 in 1924–25.

2. The mileage of pioneer roads which are maintained under the Roads Ordinance by the Chiefs amounts to 3,368 as compared with 2,885 in 1924–25.

3. The tar-metalling of Public Works Department trade roads has been vigorously proceeded with and excellent progress has been made. This treatment is enabling the roads to stand up to the heavy traffic and has very materially reduced the cost of maintenance

4. Among the most important road works carried out during the year have been the completion to Wioso of the Dunkwa-Krokosua Road, the linking up of Axim with Sekondi by a motor road, the metalling and tarring of the Winneba-Swedru road and the great improvements effected in the great North Road from Kumasi to the Northern Territories, enabling motor traffic to use it for the greater portion of the year.

5. The following work was carried out by the Temporary Roads Department which was formed for the purpose of constructing Railway feeder roads :—

Fifty miles of road were surveyed in Ashanti and seventy odd miles in the Central Province of the Colony.

Construction was confined to the Central Province where thirty-five miles of roads to feed the Central Railway were completed. Another thirty miles were under construction at the end of the year. A maximum grade of one in fifteen was adhered to.

Ferries.

6. A stern wheel ferry operated during the year at Senkyi on the Volta River. This will probably be replaced by a stream-line or current propelled ferry in the near future and a similar one will be installed at Yeji, where the great North Road crosses the Volta River.

(v.) **Motor Transport.**

1. The European personnel of the Transport Department for the period under review consisted of the Chief Transport Officer and three Engineer Transport Officers, who were assisted by two African Assistant Transport Officers.

2. The amount of tonnage handled by the Department was 37,812 tons as compared with 17,078 tons for 1924–25. In 1924–25, the cost of the Department was £34,267 In 1925–26, the amount expended was £25,503 which shows a reduction of approximately £8,764

3. Motor Transport Stations were maintained throughout the year at Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Ho.

4. The Albion six-wheeled combination lorries gave satisfactory service, but difficulties were experienced with the Guy lorries.

5. The services rendered by contractors who supplied the balance of Government requirements of motor transport in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories were not satisfactory and the system of placing fixed contracts is being discontinued in 1926–27.

6. A pronounced feature in connection with the work of this Department during 1925–26, was the remarkable increase in the quantity of Government Stores and Materials handled by the Department.

7. The following table gives particulars of the licences issued and renewed under the Motor Traffic Regulations during the last two years :—

Vehicles.	1924–25	1925–26.
New Licences issued	1,909	2,207
Licences renewed ..	1,919	2,429
	3,828	4,636

(vi.) **Posts and Telegraphs.**

1. There were one hundred and eighty-six Post Offices in the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories open at the end of the year ; of these one hundred and thirty were Postal Agencies.

2. The Post Office Savings Bank business transacted shews an increase in deposits as compared with 1924. The deposits totalled 14,193 and amounted to £45,478 in value, an increase of 2,386 in number, and £5,858 in value as compared with the previous year.

3. The number of withdrawals was 7,255, value £40,865, shewing an increase of 901 in number and £3,554 in value compared with 1924–25.

4. The average value of each deposit was £3 4s. 1d. as against £3 7s. 1d. in the previous year and each withdrawal £5 12s. 8d. as against £5 17s. 5d. The number of depositors at the end of the year was 7,299 and the amount standing to the credits of these accounts has already been given in paragraph 18 of Chapter II, Finance.

5. The number of Telegraph Offices open during the year was ninety-six.

6. The Cable traffic dealt with through the African Direct Telegraph Company was slightly less than in the previous year. The figures being 11,165 messages forwarded and 9,120 received as compared with 11,331 and 9,576 respectively in 1924–25.

7. The number of private messages received and forwarded by the Wireless Station at Accra was 1,725, shewing a slight increase in number as compared with the previous financial year.

8. The number of Public Call Offices on the Trunk Telephone System was increased from thirty-one to forty-one during the year.

9. The number of Exchange Line connections increased from 519 to 578.

10. Paid Trunk Calls during the year totalled 45,126 as compared with 29,919 in the previous year.

11. The business dealt with by the Postal and Telegraph Department during the years 1924–25 and 1925–26 was as follows :—

	1924–25.	1925–26.
	£	£
Sale of stamps for postal purposes ..	25,898	25,841
Number of letters and postcards received and despatched	7,910,432	7,852,064
Registered packets	978,024	840,672
Book packets..	1,007,832	1,765,544
Parcels	128,600	146,899
Money Orders	141,439	155,629
Postal Orders	199,760	208,828
Inland Telegrams private	288,937	311,960
Inland Telegrams official	127,435	80,772
Trunk Telephone Calls private	29,919	45,126

CHAPTER IX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

1. The outstanding events of the year were :—

(a) **Lighthouses.**

New Lighthouses equipped with powerful modern lighting apparatus have been erected at Cape Three Points and Accra, replacing the old structures.

(b) **Hospitals.**

At the Gold Coast Hospital, Accra, three additional European Staff Quarters, Quarters for African Nurses and Kroo-boys Quarters were erected and a Venereal Clinic and Water Tower were in course of construction.

The Princess Marie Louise Hospital, Accra, which was almost completed, is a fully equipped Children's Hospital and is the first of its kind to be erected in the Gold Coast and should be of the greatest value.

The European Hospital, Accra, is being enlarged by the addition of a Female Ward, new Bath Room block, Dispensary and Kitchen.

New African Hospitals were erected at Dunkwa and Tamale, and a European Hospital was nearing completion at Tamale.

At Kumasi a commencement was made with the scheme for the extension and improvement of the existing Hospital.

(c) **Schools.**

Prince of Wales's College, Achimota. All the staff bungalows, power house, lodge, post office and water tanks are completed and considerable progress has been made with the Administration, Class Room, Art and Laboratory, Dinning Hall and Dormitory Blocks.

A commencement was made with the erection of the new Boys School Kumasi.

The Government Girls School, Accra was extended by the addition of four new Class Rooms and an Assembly Hall.

The Government Schools at Obo in the Eastern Province and at Essiama in the Western Province have been rebuilt.

(d) **Courts, Offices, etc.**

District Commissioners' Courts at Swedru and a Mampong, Ashanti, were erected.

New Customs and Water Works Offices were erected at Accra.

(e) Quarters.

Thirty-one new bungalows were built at various Stations.

(f) Police Barracks.

New Barracks were erected at Swedru and Half Assinie, and additions and improvements were effected to those at Sekondi and Axim.

At Nkawkaw and at Mampong, Ashanti, New Barracks were in course of construction.

Guard Rooms and Police Posts were erected at Accra and Kumasi.

(g) Prisons.

At Accra and Kumasi the enlargement of existing Prisons was continued, and the Winneba, Sekondi and Tamale Prisons were improved.

Warders Quarters were built at Ho.

(h) Posts Offices.

New buildings at Nkawkaw and at Mampong in Ashanti were almost completed A new Telephone Exchange was erected at Winneba and the Koforidua Post Office was extended.

CHAPTER X.—SURVEYS.

1. The work of the Survey Department continues to show a steady increase, both as regards field work and map reproduction. At Headquarters, the Drawing Offices, Computing Branch, Printing Section and Lands Branch are constantly kept working at high pressure to meet urgent demands. In particular the value of the work of the Lands Branch is beginning to be more generally recognised by other Departments and by the general public.

The Cadastral Branch.

2. In the Cadastral Branch the surveys of town sites on the Central Province Railway were continued. The Eastern-Western Akim Boundary Survey made satisfactory progress, the boundary being settled on the ground by arbitration as the survey proceeded. The town survey of Nsawam was commenced and a number of other miscellaneous surveys carried out. Probably the most interesting feature of the year's work was the results obtained by the Special Cadastral Framework Party, which completed the observation of the main triangulation as far as Obuasi. Here a check base almost four miles long was measured. In a chain whose length is about 130 miles, the difference between the computed and the observed length of the base was about one foot and the difference between the observed and computed azimuth about six seconds of arc.

3. In all, twenty-two stations were observed and twenty-six others reconnoitred and, in some cases, cleared or partially cleared.

4. A number of forest reserves were demarcated by the Special Forest Reserves Survey Party. The total number completed so far is eight and work is in hand on two others.

5. There was a good deal of activity in Concession Surveys. These surveys were carried out by Licensed Surveyors and their plans and computations checked by the Survey Department. Twenty-two Concessions in all were checked during the year.

6. The Lands Branch was employed, not only in carrying out the routine of dealing with Government acquisitions of land, but in sorting out and indexing a mass of old records. The result is that information concerning Government land is much more accessible and easier to trace. This branch, next year, will take over the existing Lands Deeds Registry at Accra.

The Topographical Branch.

7. The total area surveyed to the end of March, 1926, by the Topographical Branch is 36,500 square miles, the main topographical work done, or in progress, during the year being on the Yeji, Kamompa, Kintampo, Prampram, Akuse, Ada and Dsoje Sheets,

8. The International Boundary Commission working on that part of the Northern Boundary, which lies between the Red Volta and Sisili Rivers, completed their work and a similar Commission commenced operations in December, on the Western Frontier.

9. Work was continued in fixing points for the Topographical Survey by means of observed latitudes and longitudes, obtained by means of the reception of the wireless time signals. The output of this section shows a tendency to increase as experience is gained, with corresponding decrease in cost per point fixed.

The Survey School.

10. As already noted in last year's report, work at the School was held up during the greater portion of that year owing to the invaliding of Mr. W. Cutland, but was re-opened in March, 1925, under Mr. A. G. Fraser, Junior, and Mr. P. P. Brown, of the Prince of Wales' College Staff. By this means, the new batch of pupils, who had passed the entrance examination in August, 1924, were able to complete their first year. The second and third year pupils, who had, in the meantime, been undergoing training in the field, did not return to the School until Mr. Cutland arrived in July, 1925.

11. A further entrance examination was held in August, 1925, at which 296 candidates presented themselves, and, of this number, 19 were selected for training.

12. Nine pupils were finally passed out of the School.

13. At present, all pupils, on entering the School, are graded as Second Division Surveyors and draw pay from the day they enter. This arrangement, which in theory is not a particularly desirable one, was unavoidable when the School first opened in 1921, as at that time almost every literate African, if he could not afford to become a barrister or Doctor, regarded a clerkship as the most desirable outlet for his abilities. The wider vista and interest in education which the imminent opening of Achimota has opened out and created will, it is hoped, help to cause a greater willingness to enter occupations other than clerkships. On this account, and to bring the School into line with Achimota regulations, pupils entering after the next examination will not be paid, although they will receive a small allowance while they are employed in the field. This policy will undoubtedly cause a large decrease in the number of applicants for entrance, but this cannot be helped, as the payment of a salary for being educated can no longer be justified.

Reproduction and Printing.

14. Demands for maps, diagrams, etc., from the public so greatly increased during the year that steps had to be taken to cope with the steady inrush of requisitions. New machinery and personnel became imperative, but, even with these additions, it was a difficult task to cope with current work.

15. The total number of maps and diagrams printed was 86,000, or treble the number of the previous year. The total number of prints taken on the automatic litho machine was 200,000.

16. The prices of the maps were revised on April, 1st, 1925, the present maps being approximately two-fifths of the prices of the previous year. The value of maps issued and sold amounted to £2,100. These figures, if taken at the previous year's value, would total £5,200 or an increase of £1,630 on the year 1924–25, and it is probable that next year will show a greater proportionate increase.

17. The reproduction of Sierra Leone surveys is being done at Survey Headquarters, Accra. A wall map of Sierra Leone was compiled and will be printed during the coming year. The first sheet of the Freetown survey was received and work on it is now in hand. It is expected that the first of the one-inch topographical sheets will arrive at an early date for reproduction.

18. Efforts are still being made to bring any new maps published before the public notice. Posters of the latest map published, the new General Map of the whole Colony, were forwarded to every possible quarter of the Gold Coast, with the result that 600 General Maps were disposed of within three months of printing.

CHAPTER XI.—WORK CONDUCTED AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE DURING THE YEAR 1925 FOR THE GOLD COAST.

Economic Investigations and Enquiries.

The following investigations and enquiries were carried out for the Government of the Gold Coast.

Timbers.

In accordance with an arrangement made with the Conservator of Forests, a systematic investigation is being carried out at the Imperial Institute of a number of Gold Coast Timbers which were forwarded for display at the British Empire Exhibition. The Timbers are being submitted in turn to mechanical tests and working trials in the Timber Laboratory of the Institute, and the opinion of the Imperial Institute Advisory Committee on Timbers is then obtained as to the purposes for which they are suitable and their commercial possibilities in the United Kingdom.

During 1925 the examination of two of the timbers (Subaha and Attabini) was completed and reports forwarded to the Colony.

1. Subaha is a soft, fairly light wood of plain appearance, which works easily with all machine and hand tools.

The wood has fair strength in transverse bending and in compression along the grain, and is of average stiffness. The resistance to compression across the grain is fairly low owing to the porous nature of the wood, and the hardness, shearing strength and tensile strength are moderate.

The Timbers Committee reported that clean, sound timber might possibly be useful as a second-grade substitute for mahogany, but it is doubtful if it would compete successfully against the many timbers of this class already available, as it lacks character and does not readily finish to a fine surface. Subaha wood should, however, be useful in the Gold Coast for many light constructional and other purposes where great strength is not required, and for which imported softwoods are largely used at present.

2. Attabini is a soft, fairly light wood of good but rather coarse appearance. It works easily with most machine and hand tools and finishes fairly well. It has little tendency to crack, and does not " check " when dried.

The transverse bending strength and resistance to compression along the grain are moderately good, though the wood is not stiff. The strength to resist shearing, cleavage, and tension and compression perpendicular to the grain is that of an average soft wood.

The Imperial Institute Advisory Committee on Timbers were of opinion that if supplies are available from the Gold Coast at prices equal to average values of African mahogany, there should be a market for this timber in the United Kingdom, where it would be suitable for most purposes for which the more open-grained varieties of African mahoganies are employed.

Cussonia Bark.

A sample of Cussonia bark from Togoland was received from the Government Botanist for an opinion as to its possible commercial value. Although the material resembled ordinary cork it was lacking in resiliency, and firms who were consulted were of opinion that the bark could not be utilised as a cork substitute. It was not possible to suggest any industrial use for which the Cussonia bark could be remuneratively exported.

Shea Nuts.

Information was furnished to a firm specialising in fuels and power alcohol regarding the composition of shea nut kernels and the residual meal; together with observations on a suggestion that the pulp (pericarp) surrounding the nuts might be utilised as a source of alcohol.

Sisal Hemp.

A firm contemplating the production of Sisal Hemp in the Gold Coast was furnished with information as to the cultivation of the fibre and the present position and prospects of the industry in the Colony.

Anaphe Silk.

At the request of the Director of Agriculture particulars were supplied regarding Anaphe wild silk in the Gold Coast, the possible commercial utilisation of the material, and the prospects of developing the industry in the Colony.

Other enquiries dealt with during the year included the following :—

The milling properties of Funtumia and Landolphia rubbers in comparison with Para rubber; seeds of **Picralima Klaineana**; a supply of palm nuts for testing a nut-cracking machine for use in the Gold Coast; diseases and pests affecting tropical Agricultural products; results of examination at the Imperial Institute of various oilseeds; the suitability of land near Axim for the cultivation of a new fibre. A number of enquiries relating to the climate, cost of living and general conditions in the Colony were also dealt with.

British Empire Exhibition, 1925

The Imperial Institute was again allotted space in H.M. Government Pavilion at Wembley for an exhibit to illustrate its work in promoting the utilisation of the raw materials of the Empire. Selected examples of the products investigated were shown, including the following from the Gold Coast :—

Oil Palm products ; Shea Fruits, Nuts and Butter ; and Bauxite.

Publications.

The following articles of interest to the Colony were published in the Bulletin during the year :—

Seeds of Citrullus Vulgaris as a Source of Oil.

The Cultivation, Production and Utilisation of the Groundnut.

Henequen Fibre or Mexican Sisal Hemp.

In the Monograph issued by the Imperial Institute entitled " Bauxite and Aluminium " a description of occurrences of Bauxite in the Gold Coast was given, together with analyses made at the Institute.

Gold Coast Court.

The exhibits lent from the Court to the Gold Coast Pavilion at Wembley have been returned.

Additional exhibits including oilseeds, fibres and miscellaneous vegetable products and agricultural implements were received from Wembley at the close of the exhibition. A relief map of the Gold Coast together with models representing respectively the Hospital at Accra ; Prince of Wales College, Achimota ; a factory showing cacao fermentation ; and Takoradi Harbour have also been transferred to the Court.

A collection of minerals including bauxite, limestone, manganese and gold banket ore, presented by the Director of the Geological Survey, has been placed on exhibition.

Lectures on the Gold Coast and Gold Coast products have been given to School parties and to the public by the Guide Lecturers.

Samples of Gold Coast products have been supplied to Schools and enquirers.

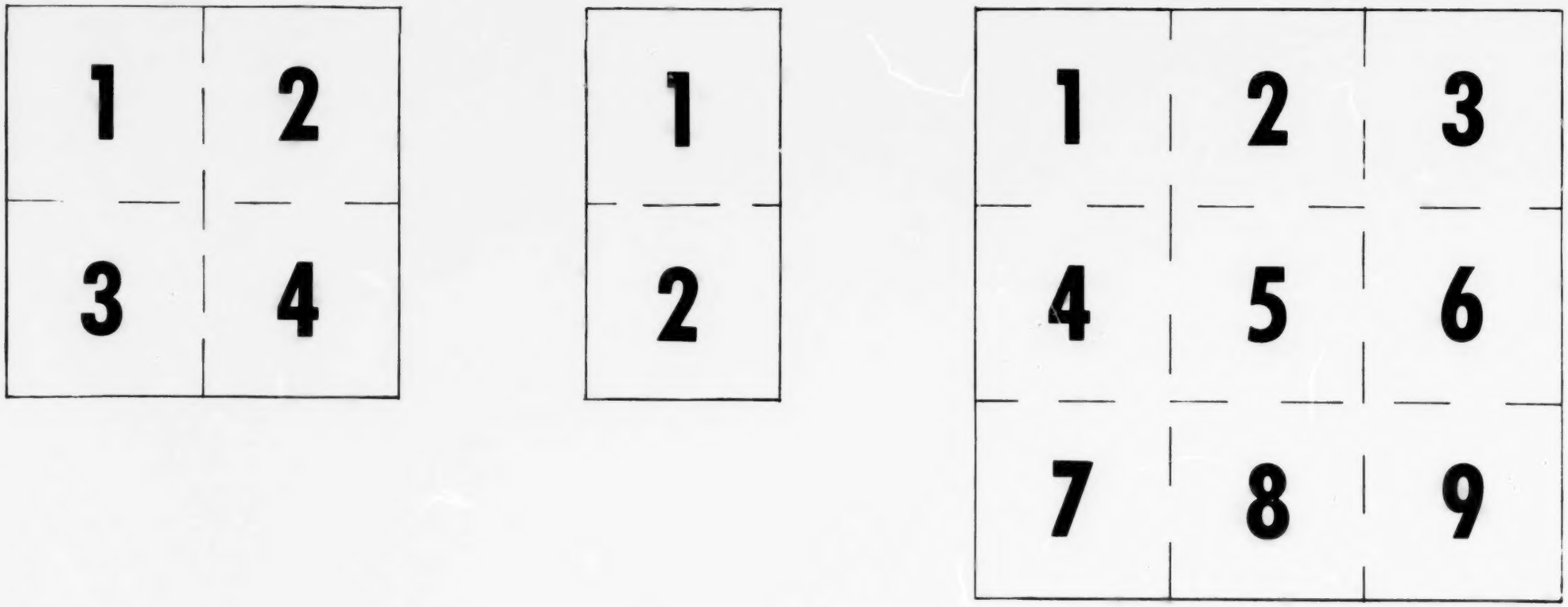
Picture postcard views of the Gold Coast have been placed on sale at the Central Stand.

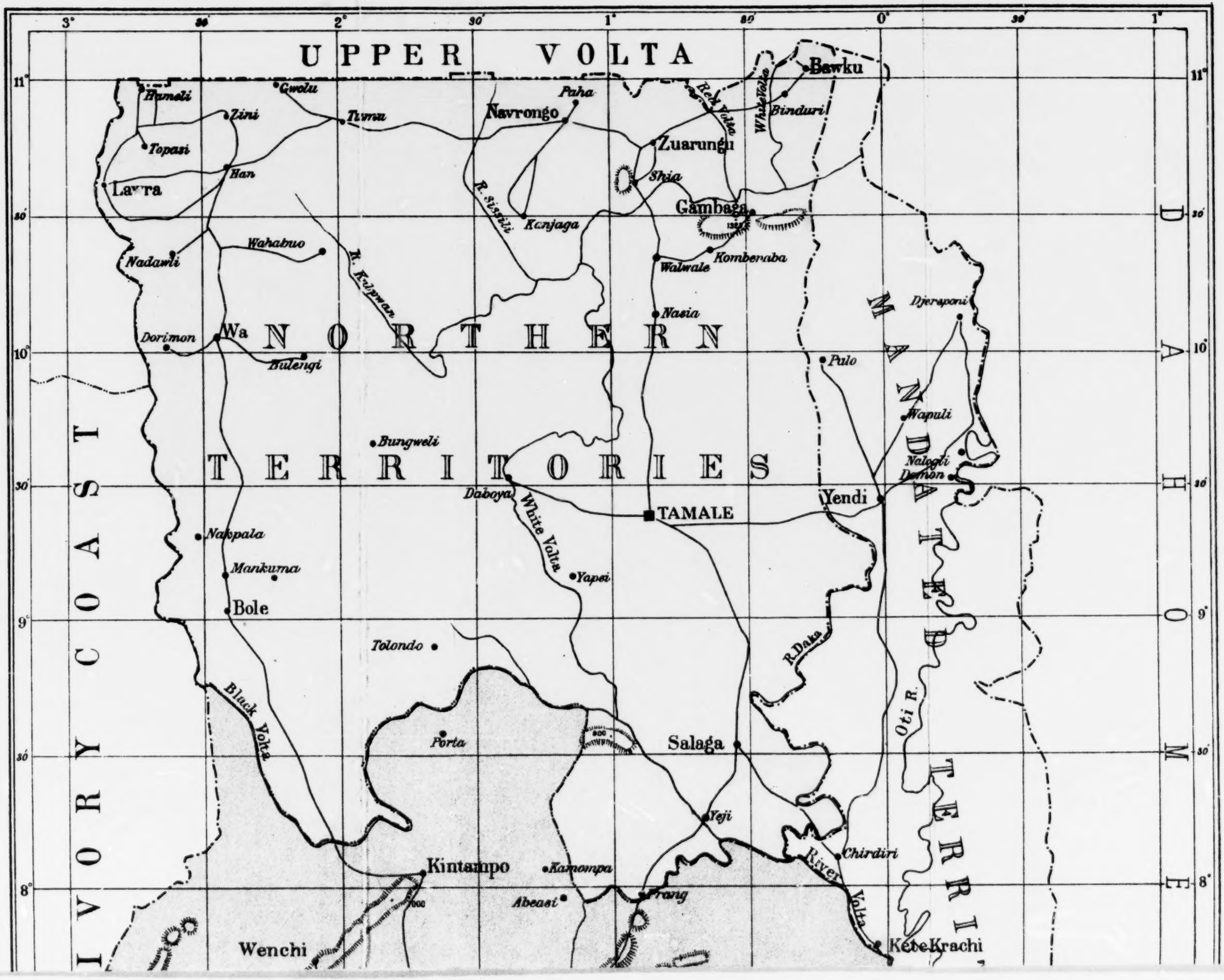
The Court was closed from the 1st November for re-decoration and the installation of new exhibits. A new and extended site for the Court is being provided.

27th September, 1926.

G. C. du BOULAY,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.




UPPER VOLTA
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GOLD COAST
TOGOLAND
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Navrongo
Paha
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Gambaga
Kanjaga
Komberaba
Walwale
Nasia
Djeraponi
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Nalogli
Demon
Yendi
TAMALE
Gwolu
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Wahabuo
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Mankuma
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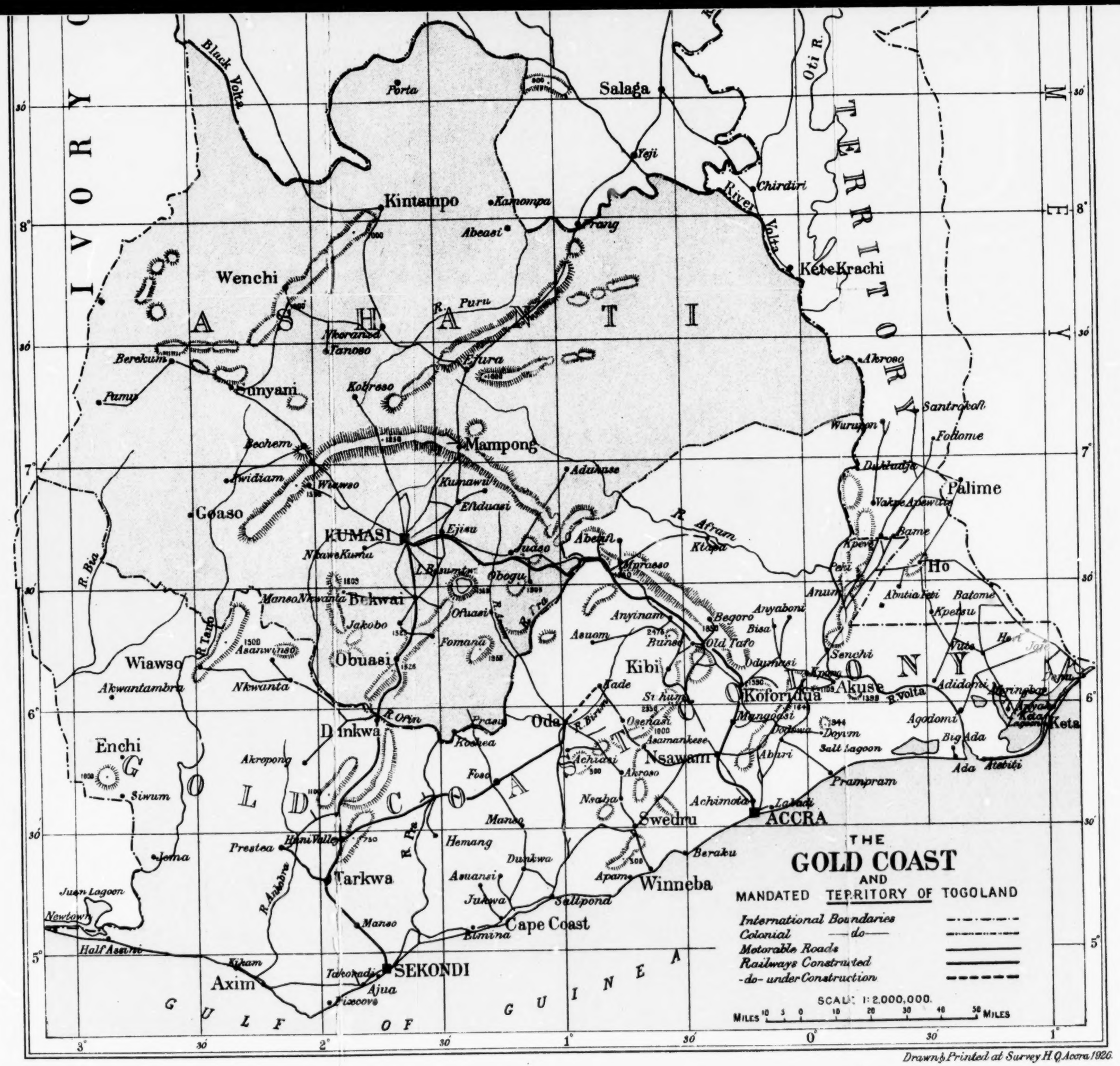

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GOLD COAST

REPORT FOR **1926**—27

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Printed in the Gold Coast Colony

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ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT

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PREFATORY NOTE.

The Gold Coast Colony, with Ashanti, the Protected Northern Territories, and the British mandated territory of Togoland, is situated on the Gulf of Guinea, between 3° 7′ W. long. and 1° 14′ E. long., and is bounded on the west by the French colony of the Ivory Coast, on the east by the French mandated territory of Togoland, on the north by the French Soudan, and on the south by the sea.

The area of the Colony is 23,490 square miles, of Ashanti, 24,560, of the Northern Territories, 30,600, and of the British mandated territory of Togoland, 13,040.

The Colony is inhabited by a large number of native tribes, whose customs and forms of government are of a more or less similar character. Each tribe has its own head chief and every town or village of the tribe a chief or headman.

The head chiefs and chiefs form the council of the tribe, and assist in dealing with matters affecting its general welfare. The succession to the chiefs' stools is for the most part hereditary by the female side, the heir to the stool being the son of the occupant's eldest sister, or, failing male offspring by his sisters, his brothers according to seniority, and back from them to the male offspring of his aunts on the father's side.

The principal sea coast tribes are the following :—Apollonia, Ahanta, Shama, Komenda, Elmina, Cape Coast, Fanti, Winneba, Assin Gomoa, Ga, Adangme, Awuna, Agbosome and Aflao.

In the interior of the Colony the principal tribes are :—Aowin, upper and lower Wasaw, Sefwi, upper and lower Denkera, Tufel, Assen, Esikuma, Adjumako, Akim Abuakwa, and Akim Kotoku, Akwapim, Eastern and Western Krobo, Akwamu, Krepi, Shai and Ningo.

A number of different languages and dialects are spoken, the principal being Twi, Fanti, Awuna and Ga ; but the use of English is widespread.

For the purposes of administration the Colony is divided into three Provinces, each presided over by a Provincial Commissioner. These Provinces are further divided into districts, presided over by District Commissioners. Most of these officers perform judicial duties as magistrates in addition to being in administrative charge of their districts. The districts are as follows :—

1. Western Province :—Districts—Axim, Ankobra, Tarkwa, Sekondi-Dixcove, Sefwi and Aowin.

2. Central Province :—Districts—Cape Coast, Saltpond, Winneba, Western Akim.

3. Eastern Province :—Districts—Accra, New Juaben, Akwapim, Volta River, Keta-Ada, Birim, (Akim-Abuakwa), Birim, (Kwahu), Ho (Togoland).

It is said that as early as the reign of Edward I. (1272-1307) English navigators made voyages to the Gold Coast, and that a hundred years later French adventurers reached the coast, who, about 1364, built several lodges or forts, one being at Elmina, parts of which are supposed to have been subsequently incorporated in present castle there. No definite evidence however exists to support these claims, although it is quite possible they are both correct; indeed, the natives until quite recently used to point out a hill near Takoradi as the site of a French fort built there many years ago. For our earliest knowledge of the Gold Coast we are indebted to the Portuguese navigators of the later years of the 14th and first part of the 15th centuries. They had been slowly extending their voyages down the West Coast of Africa, and it is recorded that in 1471 Juan de Santerem and Pedro d'Escobar traded for gold in the neighbourhood of Elmina or Chama. They made the first European settlement eleven years later, when an expedition under Diego d'Azumbuja built and garrisoned the fort San Jorge da Mina (Elmina), the materials for which he brought with him from Portugal. Several other settlements were founded, and the country was claimed for the King of Portugal by virtue of a Papal Bull granted in 1430, which gave to Portugal all the islands already discovered and all future discoveries in Guinea. This Bull was confirmed a few years after the foundation of Elmina by Pope Sextus IV. The Portuguese remained in undisputed possession for over fifty years until British merchant adventurers commenced trading on the coast, the earliest voyages of which records remain being those of Thomas Windham and Antonio Anes Pinteado, in 1553, John Lok, in 1554, and William Towrson, in 1555, 1556 and 1558. The British made no settlements at this time and their trade soon lapsed altogether until the early years of 17th century. The Dutch, however, who made their first appearance on the coast in 1595, rapidly became serious rivals of the Portuguese and practically terminated their occupation by capturing Elmina in 1637, and Fort St. Anthony at Axim in 1642. After the activities of the Elizabethan sailors and merchant companies had come to an end, the English connection with the Gold Coast was by the efforts of a series of merchant companies, the first of which, called the "Company of Adventurers of London trading into Africa" was founded in 1618, but did not enjoy a successful career. Another company was formed in 1631, which established the first British fort on the coast at Kormantin, and lodges at several other places, This company was engaged in the slave trade, as were also the other

European nations. Its charter was renewed in 1651, but in 1661 a new company was incorporated as the "Company of Royal Adventurers of England trading to Africa.' Settlements were formed at Anomabu, Accra, and at Cabo Corso (Cape Coast), at which place the castle was built about this time by the English, although the Portuguese probably had a lodge there earlier. Three other European nations succeeded in acquiring territories on the Gold Coast, *viz.* :— The Swedes, the Brandenburghers, and the Danes. The first-mentioned built the fort of Christiansborg, near Accra about 1645, but were driven out by the Danes in 1657, and retired from the Coast. The Brandenburghers established "Fort Great Fredericksburg" at Prince's River in 1682, and "Fort Dorothea" at Akwida in 1682, but their enterprise does not seem to have been prosecuted with much vigour, and was finally abandoned in 1720, their possessions falling into the hands of the Dutch. The Danes, however, after first selling the fort at Christiansborg to the Portuguese, and re-buying it three years later, rapidly improved their position, building forts at several stations to the East of Accra, as far as Ada and Keta, and exercising a kind of Protectorate over Akwapim, and the Volta River district.

The third English Company was not successful. The Dutch traders spared no efforts to get rid of their rivals, and in consequence of their aggression, an expedition was sent by Charles II. in 1664 under the command of Captain Holmes, which recaptured Cape Coast, taken the previous year by the Dutch, and all the other Dutch forts, with the exception of Elmina and possibly Axim. In the following year, however, the Dutch Commander de Ruyter recaptured all the lost Dutch forts, with the exception of Cape Coast; and the treaty of Breda, 1667, left affairs in the Gold Coast in this condition. The fourth English Company was incorporated in the year 1672 under the name of the "Royal African Company of England." Under its influence English interests steadily advanced, and forts were established at Dixcove, Sekondi, Komenda, Anomabu, Tantamkweri, Winneba, Accra. The abolition of the exclusive privileges which the Royal African Company enjoyed, led to its, decline and eventual dissolution in 1752. By the Acts of Parliament 23 George II., c. 31, and 25 George II., c. 40, a fifth trading Corporation called the "African Company of Merchants" was formed, the membership of which was open to all British traders on payment of a fee of 40 -, compensation being paid for its charter and property to the Royal African Company. An annual subsidy was granted by Parliament to the newly-formed Company, until 1821, when by the Act 1 & 2 George IV., c. 28, the Company was dissolved and its possessions vested in the Crown, and placed under the Government of the West African Settlement, the seat of government being at Sierra Leone.

In 1824, the Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir Charles Macarthy, on visiting Cape Coast Castle, found the neighbouring country of the Fantis in possession of the Ashantis. He formed the resolution of inciting the Fantis against their oppressors, and led an army of them,

with a few disciplined soldiers, against the Ashantis at Insamankow where, on the 24th January, 1824, he was killed, and his force totally routed. The war which ensued was ended by the victory of the English at Dodowa, near Accra, in 1826. Peace was formally concluded by a tripartite Treaty in 1831, between the English, the Fantis, and the Ashantis.

In the meantime, Her Majesty's Government had inclined to the policy of retiring from the coast altogether, and after the peace they actually transferred the government of the forts to the local and London merchants interested, who secured as their Governor, Mr. George Maclean, a man of marked energy and capacity. This gentleman, with a force of no more than 100 men at command, and with a Government subsidy of only £4,400. a year, contrived to extend and maintain the influence of his Government over the whole tract of country now known as the Gold Coast. In 1843, it having been suspected that the Merchant Government connived at the slave trade, the forts were resumed by the Crown, and a Lieutenant-Governor was appointed. Mr. Maclean was continued in the direction of native affairs, under the title of Judicial Assessor to the Native Chiefs, which post he held until his death in 1847.

Hitherto the forts of the various nations were intermixed with each other, and there was no defined limit as to where the influence of one or the other began or ended. The imposition of Customs duties was rendered difficult, if not impossible, by the existence of the free ports of a rival nation within a stone's throw, as it were, of the duty ports. On the 24th of January, 1850, by Letters Patent, the Settlements on the Gold Coast ceased to be dependencies of Sierra Leone, and in the same year, by the purchase of the forts and protectorate of the Danes, the Coast line from Christiansborg to Keta and the districts of Shai, Eastern and Western Krobo, Akwapim, Akwamu, and Krepi, were acquired by England. By a Commission dated the 19th February, 1866, the Gold Coast Settlements were reunited to the Colony of Sierra Leone under one Governor-in-Chief. In 1867, a convention was made with the Dutch by which the portion of the Coast lying to the west of the Sweet River, which flows into the sea between Cape Coast and Elmina, was allotted to Holland, England taking all the territory to the east of the river, and a customs union between the two nations was established. The Dutch, however, found many difficulties in the way of their occupation of the forts and possessions received from the English in exchange for those of their own lying to the East of the boundary line. The native tribes refused to recognise their authority, and the prospect before them was that of a long series of petty wars with no reasonable hope of profit to be gained in the future. The result was the convention made between England and Holland in 1871, by which the Dutch transferred all their forts and possessions on the Coast to the English and Great Britain obtained at last the sole sovereignty and control of the territory from Half-Asinie to Aflao. The forts were transferred on the 6th of April, 1872. The present extent and limits of the colony are defined in the Order in Council of 1906.

At the conclusion of peace in 1874, measures were taken for placing the government of the Gold Coast upon a footing of efficiency and security.

A new charter was issued, dated the 24th of July, 1874, separating the settlements of the Gold Coast and Lagos from the government of the West African Settlements, and erecting them into one colony under the style of the Gold Coast Colony, under a Governor-in-Chief, with an Administrator at Lagos. There was one Executive Council and one nominated Legislative Council for the two settlements and one Supreme Court. The charter of 1874 was superseded by Letters Patent dated the 23rd of January, 1883, and 13th January, 1886, respectively. By the latter instrument Lagos was separated from the Gold Coast and formed into a distinct colony. Provision was made for an Executive and Legislative Council, the members of both being nominated by the Crown. Four unofficial members were appointed to the Legislative Council.

By Royal Instructions dated 20th September, 1916, under Letters Patent of the same date, all previous Instructions were revoked and the Executive and Legislative Councils were re-constituted. The Executive Council was constituted by the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, and the Secretary for Native Affairs with the Governor as President. The Legislative Council was constituted by the members of the Executive Council and, in addition, the Comptroller of Customs, the Director of Public Works, the General Manager of Railways, and the Commissioners of the Eastern, Central and Western Provinces, as ex-officio members, and such unofficial members as might be appointed by the Crown. By an Order in Council dated 8th April, 1925, Letters Patent and Royal Instructions dated 23rd May, 1925, the Legislative Council was reconstituted. It is now composed of the Governor, fifteen Official Members and fourteen Unofficial Members. The newly-constituted Legislative Council for the first time contains an elective element; provision having been made for the election of six Head Chiefs as Provincial Members of the Council, three Municipal Members to represent the towns of Accra, Cape Coast, and Sekondi, respectively, a Mercantile Member, and a Mining Member. In the case, however, of the Municipal Members and of the Mining Member the elective procedure is temporarily in abeyance.

The currency in use consists of British Bank and Treasury notes and coin, all of which are legal tender as well as West African Currency Notes (value £1 and 10/-) and Coin (value 2/-, 1/-, 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d., 1/10d,). The English system of weights and measures is followed.

CHAPTER 1.—GENERAL.

1. The Gold Coast* continues to enjoy an era of prosperity, and this prosperity was marked during the year 1926–1927 by a considerable increase in both Imports and Exports. The total value of external trade in the year under review was £22,390,676 compared with £20,672,842 in 1925–26. The value of exports exceeded that of imports by £1,818,924, while the total revenue of £4,365,321, the highest on record in the history of the Colony, exceeded recurrent and extraordinary expenditure by £815,879.

2. This satisfactory result is mainly attributable to the exports of Cocoa, the staple product of the country, the value of which amounted in 1926–27 to £9,181,235 compared with £8,222,263 in 1925–26. The Government is taking steps with a view to developing the export trade of the Colony in other directions.

3. The chief political event of importance in the Gold Coast during the year under review was the coming into operation of the new constitution of the Legislative Council, conferred upon the Gold Coast Colony by the Order of the King in Council dated the 8th April, 1925. On the 15th April, 1926, the necessary Electoral Regulations under the Royal Order-in-Council were made, laying down the procedure for the election of Provincial, Municipal, Mercantile and Mining Members. On the same date two other Orders were made, declaring respectively the recognised Chambers of Commerce for the election of the Mercantile Member and the recognised Head Chiefs for the establishment of the three Provincial Councils.

4. The European Mercantile Member was duly elected. The Chamber of Mines did not avail itself of its right to elect, but preferred that the Mining Member should be nominated. All three Municipal Members had to be nominated, owing to the condition attached to the grant of the franchise to the towns of Accra, Sekondi and Cape Coast, *viz.* that the Members for those towns shall be nominated until the municipalities are placed under the Municipal Corporations Ordinance.

5. The three Provincial Councils first met on the 17th of May, 1926, for the purpose of the election of Provincial Members. In the Western Province eight, out of a total of twenty, Head Chiefs met at Tarkwa but did not elect a representative to the Legislative Council. In the Central Province eleven Head Chiefs, out of the twenty-two whose Divisions were at the time qualified to send representatives to the Provincial Council, met at Dunkwa and elected the two Members for the Legislative Council to which this Province is entitled. In the Eastern Province out of twelve Divisions qualified for representation on the Provincial Council there was only one abstention, and the Council elected the three Members to which it is entitled.

*Gold Coast includes the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories

Five out of the six Provincial Members having thus been elected, the Acting Governor nominated one Head Chief tocomplete the number.

7. The first meeting of the newly-constituted Council which consists of fifteen Official and fourteen Unofficial Members of whom nine are Africans and five Europeans, took place on the 30th August, 1926; and was presided over by the Acting Governor, Sir James Crawford Maxwell, K.B.E., C.M.G.

8. A measure of great importance to the people of the Colony and Ashanti, which has for its object the conservation of the forest of the Colony and Ashanti, and the constitution of Forest Reserves without interfering with the ownership of land within a Forest Reserve, was passed towards the close of the year.

9. On the 19th July, 1926 the Gold Coast Commercial Intelligence Bureau was opened in London under the directorship of Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Levey, D.S.O., O.B.E., at Abbey House, 8 Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.

The main object of the Gold Coast Commercial Intelligence Bureau is to provide a centre in London at which enquirers can be given reliable and up-to-date information on all subjects—commercial, agricultural, mining, etc.—connected with the development of the country; at which the official publications of the Government—ordinances, gazettes, maps, departmental reports, etc.—can be consulted and purchased; and where selected specimens of the products of the Colony can be inspected.

The Bureau is able to advise manufacturers what prospects there are of the classes of goods they manufacture obtaining a sale in the Colony, and both manufacturers and merchants what means they should adopt to place goods.

The Bureau has full information respecting the railways of the Colony (including railway rates), roads, motor transport, harbours, posts and telegraphs, labour available, and rates of pay, etc.

Inquirers can also be given general information as to the procedure to be followed in obtaining land for either commercial or agricultural purposes.

Newly appointed officials can obtain information as to kit, passages, procedure on arrival in the Colony, and any general information required.

10. The Honourable W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, accompanied by the Honourable C. A. U. Rhys, M.P., and Mr. J. E. W. Flood and Mr. A. Bevir of the Colonial Office, arrived at Accra from Nigeria on the 20th March, 1926. The first ten days were devoted to conferences in Accra with officials and non-official deputations, and during this period Mr. Ormsby-Gore paid a visit to British Togoland.

Between the 27th March and the 5th April Mr. Flood visited the Northern Territories, making a complete circuit from Kumasi via Yeji, Tamale, Navoro, Lorha, Wa, Kintampo, and Sunyani, and back to Kumasi, where he rejoined Mr. Ormsby-Gore. The latter with the remainder of the party motored on the 1st April from Accra via Aburi, Mampong, Koforidua and Kibi to Bosuso where they entrained for Kumasi. From the 3rd to the 6th of April Mr. Ormsby-Gore visited various places in Ashanti, and on the 7th and 8th journeyed by train to Sekondi, visiting the gold mines at Obuasi and Aboso and the manganese mines at Nsuta *en route*. On the 9th he visited Takoradi Harbour Works and the Seysie palm oil plantation, while on the 10th Mr. Rhys, Mr. Flood, and Mr Bevir visited Cape Coast On the 11th of April the whole party embarked at Sekondi for Sierra Leone. A report of the Under Secretary of State's visit to West Africa, which was presented to Parliament in September, 1926, has been published.

11. An outstanding political event, so far as the Colony proper was concerned, was the introduction into the Legislative Council of the Native Administration Bill, which was read a first time on 3rd March, 1927.

The Bill is intended to consolidate the law at present existing with regard to Native Administration and Jurisdiction, and repeals the following Ordinances : The Chiefs Ordinance, Chapter 80 of the Laws of the Colony ; The Stool Property Detention Ordinance, Chapter 81 ; The Native Jurisdiction Ordinance, Chapter 82 ; The Native Prisons Ordinance, Chapter 84 ; The Native Jurisdiction Amendment Ordinance, No. 10 of 1924 and the Provincial Councils (Further Provisions) Ordinance, No. 15 of 1927-

An important provision in the Bill, the introducer and seconder of which were Paramount Chiefs, is that by which the Provincial Councils created by " The Gold Coast Colony (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1925," are given jurisdiction to decide disputes of a constitutional nature between two or more Paramount Chiefs, or two or more Divisional Chiefs of the different States in the Province.

Provincial Councils also have power to decide disputes relating to the ownership, possession or occupation of lands or to jurisdiction, arising between two or more Paramount Chiefs or between two or more Divisional Chiefs of different States in the Province. In the case of disputes relating to land an appeal will lie to the Full Court of the Supreme Court of the Colony, providing that notice of such appeal is given within six months of the delivery of the judgment.

Where Paramount or Divisional Chiefs of States belonging to different Provinces are in dispute the matter is to be decided by the Provincial Councils of each Province sitting jointly.

The Bill also gives the Governor power to refer any question, matter or dispute to a Provincial Council for hearing and determination.

Provincial Councils as constituted under "The Gold Coast Colony (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1925," were in being in the Eastern and Central Provinces at the close of the year but none had yet been formed in the Western Province.

One of the main duties of the Provincial Councils will be to act in an advisory capacity to the Government in matters of Native Custom and Customary Law.

The Native Administration Bill was received with some opposition mainly from the educated classes residing in the coast towns, whose fear appeared to be that too much power was being placed in the hands of the Chiefs. It is hoped however that this opposition will die down, as the people realize the very genuine step forward on the road towards self-Government which its introduction marks.

12. In Ashanti the outstanding event was the installation as Kumasihene or Head Chief of Kumasi of Prempeh, the ex-King of Ashanti, who after 30 years of exile in the Seychelles was permitted to return to Ashanti as a private person in 1925. This installation involved the abolition of the Kumasi Council of Chiefs which for over 20 years had faithfully and well advised the Government on matters appertaining generally to the welfare of Ashanti.

13. In the Northern Territories, there occurred no political feature of outstanding importance, but the Chiefs and people continued loyally to co-operate with the Government and it is but just to add, that fewer serious disputes either between Chiefs themselves or Chiefs and their people occur in that Territory than in other parts of the Gold Coast.

14. A visit of far-reaching importance was made to the Gold Coast by Professor Diedrich Westermann. Hitherto the various vernacular languages have been reduced to writing by the efforts of various unconnected missionary bodies. Each has used its own system of orthography, and published its own text books, from which its own pupils have been taught, with the result that Africans of different tribes who can converse fluently with each other are often quite unable to communicate in writing except through the medium of English. Professor Westermann, on account of his acknowledged pre-eminence as a scholar of Gold Coast languages, was invited by Government to undertake the production of a script which would be common to all the languages and dialects without unduly differing from the scripts already in use. This difficult task, in which the local Missions united in giving enthusiastic support, has, it is believed, been successfully accomplished, such opposition as existed having generously yielded to the demands of the public interest.

15. The Government of the Gold Coast was administered by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Brigadier-General Sir Frederick Gordon Guggisberg, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., from the 1st of April to the 10th of April, 1926, and during his absence on leave, by Sir James Crawford Maxwell, K.B.E., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, from the 11th of April, to the 27th of September, 1926. On the 28th of September, 1926, the Governor resumed the administration of the Government until the end of the financial year.

16. The following Honours were conferred by His Majesty the King:—

Edgar Wrigley Cozens-Hardy, Esquire, General Manager Government Railways, to be a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

Henry James Hobbs, Esquire, Provincial Commissioner, to be a Companion of the Imperial Service Order.

John Dewar McKay, Esquire, an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council, to be an Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

The Rev. Arthur Wilkie, Secretary, Scottish Mission, to be a Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

Albert Ernest Kitson, Esquire, C.M.G., C.B.E., Director, Geological Surveys, to be a Knight Bachelor.

17. The total European official establishment of the Colony and its Dependencies during the financial year was 1,046.

CHAPTER II.—FINANCE.

Note.—The financial year is from 1st April to 31st March.

1. The revenue and expenditure for the past five years are as follows :—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1922–23	3,357,196	2,934,994
1923–24	3,742,834	4,105,938 (*a*)
1924–25	3,971,187	4,632,633 (*b*)
1925–26	5,871,556 (*c*)	4,255,126
1926–27	4,365,321	4,328,159

(*a*) Includes Special Expenditure out of Surplus Balance of £257,179 and advances to Loan Works from the same source of £950,814 ;

(*b*) Includes Special Expenditure out of Surplus Balance of £466,722 and advances to Loans from the same source of £804,300 ;

(*c*) Includes £1,755,114 refunded from Loan Funds.

2. The excess of assets over liabilities shown in the Balance Sheet on 1st April, 1926, was £2,493,668. The excess of assets over liabilities on 31st March, 1927, was £2,026,634, thus showing a decrease of £467,034. The sum of £600,932 is standing to the credit of the Reserve Fund, and £504,195 was transferred to the credit of the Supplementary Reserve Fund during the year.

3. On the 31st March, 1927 the amount of the Public Debt was £11,791,000.

4. The Sinking Fund for the amortization of the funded portion of the Public Debt was increased during the year by £173,035, made up of £134,335 from general revenue and £38,700 from interest on investments. The amount standing to the credit of the fund on the 31st March, 1927 was £929,976.

5. Excluding the investments on account of the Sinking Fund, the investments held by Government on the 31st March, 1927, in respect of Surplus Funds and Special Funds, amounted to £1,195,751, and a sum of £2,761,000 was on deposit or lent at interest by the Crown Agents.

6. £5,000, an amount which is sufficient to cover the depreciation of old investments (at pre-war rates of interest) on account of the Savings Bank, stands to the credit of the Investments Depreciation Account.

CHAPTER III.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

1. The Gold Coast maintained its position as the premier cocoa growing country in the world, producing about one-half of the world's supply of cocoa. The primary duty of the Agricultural Department is to foster and protect this product. An Ordinance has been passed to facilitate this object.

2. No cocoa is grown in the Northern Territories which are climatically unsuited to this crop.

Kola Nuts.

3. There is a reduction in the export of this crop which may be accounted for by an increase in the amount going inland owing to improved transport facilities. There is no indication that the crop was below average.

Copra.

4. There was an increase of 189 tons over last year in the export of copra. Almost the whole of the export was from Keta and whilst there is an awakening of interest in the cultivation of coconuts in the Colony, it takes several years for palms to come into bearing and in addition there is a considerable local demand for nuts to be met. The manufacture of copra for export is as yet almost non-existent except in the extreme east of the coastal belt.

Rubber.

5. Exports of rubber amounted to 1,418,250 lbs. in 1926 compared with 1,097,832 lbs. in the previous year, an increase of 320,418 lbs with an increased value of £19,527.

Cotton.

6. 20,203 lbs. of cotton lint were exported against 4,416 lbs. in 1925 an increase in quantity of 15,787 lbs and £382 in value.

Food Crops.

7. In general, food crops were plentiful and in some areas above the average.

Sisal.

8. The output of the factory was 456 tons of fibre as against 176 tons in the previous year.

9. Statistics of export of agricultural produce are given in paragraph 14 of Chapter IV, Trade and Economics.

Veterinary.

10. The veterinary activities of Government are carried on entirely in the Northern Territories where a Veterinary Department is established with a staff of a Principal Veterinary Officer, five European and five African Veterinary Officers and a European Inspector of Livestock.

11. There is a Veterinary School at Tamale where young Africans may qualify as graduates in four years. Graduates are employed by Government.

12. The functions of the Veterinary Department are:—

(*a*) To guard the indigenous stock and imported livestock caravans from contagious and infectious disease;

(*b*) To suppress any such outbreaks when they occur;

(*c*) To instruct the stock owners in practical Zootechny;

(*d*) To improve the indigenous breeds of livestock;

(*e*) Treatment of sick domestic animals;

(*f*) Research work in connection with animal diseases and feeding of livestock;

(*g*) Breeding experiments;

(*h*) To collect the Import Tax on livestock.

13. The cattle trade is mainly in the hands of Africans, but a number of French and Syrians also participate. The cattle come from French country to the North of the Gold Coast and are brought down on the hoof along well-defined caravan routes and sold at distributing centres in the North for breeding and in the South for slaughter.

14. An import tax of 5s. per horse, 4s. per head of cattle and 6d. per sheep or goat was introduced from the 1st of April, 1926.

15. There are five Quarantine Stations on the frontier for imported livestock. The period of quarantine for cattle is nine days and for other stock one day.

16. The Veterinary Department is attempting to improve the native stock by the importation of pure-bred stock from England. They are crossed at a Government stock farm at Tamale and the half-bred progeny is issued to Chiefs and other stock owners. Most successful results have been obtained from cattle, pigs and poultry.

17. A Live-stock Show was held at Navrongo, but owing to the prevalence of cattle plague, all classes for cattle had to be closed.

18. Outbreaks of cattle plague have occurred throughout the year. 1,981 head of cattle died and 837 recovered and were branded as immune. Nearly 5,000 cattle were inoculated by the Serum Alone Method. The Sero-vaccine Method was also used.

19. Pleuro-Pneumonia, Anthrax, Foot-and-Mouth Diseases and Trypanosomiasis occurred, but not in serious proportions.

Forestry.

20. Although mahogany stands sixth in value of the exports of the Gold Coast the activities of Government in the matter of Forestry are directed mainly towards the conservation of the forest areas with a view to preserving the humidity of the soil for the production of cocoa. With this object Government is establishing Forest Reserves, and during the year a special Forestry Ordinance was passed into law.

21. Some progress has been made during the year, not so much in the actual constitution of Forest Reserves under Chiefs' bye-laws, but in the preliminary demarcation of proposed reserves, several of which are waiting for the final survey.

22. The situation is as follows :—

Government aims at reserving an area of 6,000 square miles. 307 square miles have already been reserved, and 744 square miles in addition have been surveyed or demarcated but are not yet reserved. An additional 238 square miles have been selected and are ready for demarcation.

CHAPTER IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

THE TRADE FIGURES IN THIS CHAPTER ARE IN RESPECT OF THE CALENDAR YEAR 1926.

Customs Revenue.

1. The gross revenue receipts for the year amounted to £2,244,629 being £287,182 less than the gross receipts for 1925.

2. The decrease in gross revenue receipts was mainly due to the reduction of all ad-valorem rates of duty to 10 per cent on 22nd of February, 1926. Receipts from ad-valorem duties fell from £633,290 in 1925 to £332,140 in 1926.

3. Specific duties provided 71.01 per cent of the net receipts. The proceeds under this head amounted to £1,587,918 or £13,078 less than the receipts from the same source in 1925.

4. The duties on wines, spirits and malt liquors for the year under review totalled £1,027,155 and represents 45.93 per cent of the net receipts.

Imports.

5. The value of all imports for the year amounted to £10,285,876 being an increase of £503,257 compared with the 1925 value of imported articles and over £2,600,000 in excess of the value of imports in 1921.

6. The value of imports subject to ad-valorem duty was £319,112 less than the value of similar imports in 1925. The articles responsible for the decrease were cotton goods, haberdashery and millinery, and iron and steel manufactures—principally structural steel and iron work and enamelled ware. The coal strike in England delayed the execution of indents for new cotton goods, and it is probable that certain of the larger firms in the Colony carried fairly large stocks of cottons at the commencement of the year. The only articles that showed substantial increases over 1925 were manufactures of silk and artificial silk.

7. The value of the 1926 imports of goods subject to specific duty, other than spirituous liquors, was £30,899 in excess of such imports for the previous trade period. The item that chiefly contributed to the increase was motor spirit, the demand for which was stimulated by additions to the mileage of motorable roads.

8. The value of imports of spirituous liquors was greater by £3,874 than in 1925, due to the growing regard for quality on the part of consumers whose standard of living is steadily rising. The most noteworthy article contributing to the increase is under the heading Beer and Ale, Stout and Porter, the quantity imported during the year being nearly double the quantity imported in 1925. Lager Beer in particular is rapidly increasing in popularity, and

largely at the expense of the established position which geneva has held as the favourite beverage. The reduction in the import duty on beer to one shilling per gallon made it possible for good lager beer to be retailed at a shilling per bottle. At this price there is a ready demand, but sales decline if more than a shilling is charged.

9. Appreciable decreases occurred in the importation of gin and canned fish. There are indications that geneva is gradually coming to be regarded as 'a poor man's drink,' and one of the first manifestations of comparative affluence is the substitution of beer or wine as a beverage. The decrease in canned fish and meats is offset partly by the fresh supplies obtained from cold storage and partly by increased importations of dried and salted fish.

10. The imports of commercial free goods were greater by £941,547 than in the previous year, but this increase must very largely be attributed to the increased importation of specie to meet the higher level of prices ruling for cocoa during the marketing of the main crop.

11. Other imports exempt from duty which showed an increase in value were, in order of importance, tyres for vehicles, coal, coke and patent fuel, motor cars and lorries, electrical and telegraphic apparatus and bags and sacks. The constant addition to the mileage of motorable roads in the Gold Coast has naturally been accompanied by increased importations of motor vehicles and tyres. The development of Takoradi Harbour and the Railways called for additional imports of coal. Extensions of the telegraphic and telephonic services were the main cause of the increase under the head of electrical and telegraphic apparatus, and the increase in bags and sacks was due to the heavy requirements for the main cocoa season. The principal decreases in the articles exempt from duty were railway rolling stock, corrugated iron sheets, ships and boats (not mechanically propelled) and agricultural implements.

Exports.

12. The total value of the exports for the year ended 31st December, 1926, amounted to £12,104,800, being £1,214,577 or 10.03 per cent in value greater than the exports for 1925.

13. The value of the exports of domestic produce and manufactures, excluding bullion, was in excess of that for the previous year by £1,212,897 or 11.02 per cent which the value of cocoa was the principal factor.

14. The following table shows the principal articles of domestic produce which showed increases or decreases compared with the exports of similar produce in 1925 :—

Article.		Quantity.		Value.		Increase or Decrease.	
		1925.	1926.	1925.	1926.	Quantity.	Value.
				£	£		£
Cocoa..	Tons.	218,151	230,840	8,222,263	9,181,235	+12, 89	+958,972
Diamonds	Carats.	77,313	299,835	98,760	362,833	+222,522	+264,073
Rubber	lbs.	1,097,832	1,418,250	33,946	53,473	+320,418	+19,527
Fibre (Sisal hemp) ..	Tons.	17	456	6,995	18,193	+280	+11,198
Palm Kernels ..	Tons.	6,569	7,659	115,257	125,556	+1,090	+10,299
Raw Gold	ozs.	218,122	2[illegible]9,999	840,525	850,042	+1,877	+9,517
Palm Oil	Tons.	1,423	1,752	43,624	52,283	+329	+8,659
Manganese Ore	Tons.	338,657	344,933	680,944	684,852	+6,276	+3,908
Copra..	Tons.	1,324	1,513	30,704	33,482	+189	+2,778
Kola Nuts	lbs.	13,656,162	12,474,028	282,773	259,479	—1,182,134	—23,294
Mahogany	Cub. ft.	2,016,755	1,880,456	256,634	213,928	—136,299	—42,706
Ivory	lbs.	3,891	4,495	1,189	1,236	+604	+47
Cotton Lint	lbs.	4,416	20,203	185	567	+15,787	+382

15. The exports of raw cocoa, including 4,918 tons exported by land and inland navigation, amounted to 230,840 tons and represented a value of £9,181,235. This is the greatest tonnage of cocoa that has yet left the Gold Coast in a calendar year. Compared with 1925 the increases in quantity and value were respectively 12,689 tons and £958,972.

16. The price of cocoa evinced an upward tendency in October, 1926, and at the close of the year the London spot price for fine fermented Accra cocoa had reached £70 per ton. This remarkable rise in price ensured a more thorough reaping of the farms, even of those not favourably situated for mechanical transport; but the extent of the increase in tonnage exported also indicates that new areas have come into bearing. The extension of telegraph and telephone lines has had a direct effect on the price received by the farmer for his cocoa. These means of rapid communication, together with the keen competition between local buyers now ensure to the farmer a return based on the latest market prices in Europe and the United States of America.

17. The countries to which exports of cocoa were consigned in 1926 were as follows :—

Country of Destination	Quantity. Tons.	Value. £
United States of America	65,202	2,583,881
Germany	51,920	2,059,483
United Kingdom	46,699	1,914,541
Holland	38,715	1,577,486
France	14,955	594,065
Other Countries	13,349	451,779
Total	**230,840**	**9,181,235**

18. The rapid development of the diamond industry is especially noteworthy, the output of the mines being nearly quadrupled during the year. The increase of 320,418 lbs. in the quantity of rubber exported is clear indication of the interest being taken in the cultivation of the product.

19. The relatively small increase of 6,276 tons in the exports of manganese ore was not unexpected in view of the serious congestion at the port of Sekondi where the ore is shipped. To those acquainted with the conditions prevailing at that port it is a matter for surprise that 344,933 tons could have been put on board during the year. There can be little doubt that when the port of Takoradi is open there will be a marked expansion in the shipment of this

ore. The Government Sisal Plantation near Accra made good progress during the year, exporting 456 tons of sisal hemp valued at £18,193. The introduction of improved machinery has enabled the plantation to market fibre of first grade quality.

20. Among the minor exports palm kernels, palm oil, copra and cotton all showed an improvement. The fact that these products received greater attention during a year in which a record tonnage of cocoa was exported is distinctly encouraging in view of the frequent warnings against the danger of placing too much reliance upon the country's chief agricultural product.

21. For the second year in succession there was a decrease in shipments of kola, maritime exports falling from 13,656,162 lbs. in 1925 to 12,474,028 lbs. in 1926. It is probable that unfavourable weather was the main cause of this decrease but increased exports overland to Nigeria *via* the Northern Territories may also have contributed to it. Nearly all the kola shipped from Gold Coast ports is consigned to Nigeria, where it is meeting with increasing competition from kola exported by Sierra Leone.

22. Exports of mahogany were less by 136,299 cubic feet than in 1925. Prices on the whole were not so attractive as in the previous year, and there was a shorter flood season in which to float logs down the rivers to the sea. Raw gold exports totalled 219,999 ozs. valued at £850,042, an increase of 1,877 ozs. in weight and £9,517 in value.

Direction of Trade.

23. The import trade with all parts of the Empire represented 67 per cent of the total import trade and is less by 0.75 per cent than similar trade for the year 1925. The share of the import trade appropriated by the United Kingdom was 55.85 per cent, being 9.43 per cent less than in the former year ; a decrease for which the industrial disputes in Britain were in a great measure responsible. Imports from British West Africa rose to 9.31 per cent, an increase of 7.5 per cent on similar imports in the previous year. The articles contributing to this increase were farina, coal, lumber, native cotton goods and common soap. The United States of America, France and Germany all slightly increased their percentages of import trade with the Colony. Holland's share of the import trade, after increasing to 8.48 per cent in 1925, fell to 7.08 per cent in 1926, mainly owing to reduced importations of cotton goods, rice and gin. German imports largely consisted of gunpowder, beer, cutlery, matchets, sewing machines, enamelware, musical instruments and perfumery. The principal imports from France were aerated and mineral waters, perfumed spirits and wine. From the United States of America the chief imports were motor vehicles including spare parts and accessories, motor spirit, flour, kerosene, tobacco unmanufactured, pickled beef and pork and sugar (refined.)

24. Of the domestic exports the bulk of the cocoa crop was taken by the United States of America, Germany, the United Kingdom and Holland (see paragraph 17). The United Kingdom received all exports of gold bullion and diamonds. Most of the mahogany was shipped to the United States and practically all maritime exports of kola nuts were consigned to Nigeria. The manganese ore was chiefly shipped to Norway, the United States of America, Canada and the United Kingdom.

25. The bulk of the import trade is in the hands of Europeans, but Syrians and Indians and also natives of the Gold Coast participate. Imported goods reach the provinces through branch stores of which all the prominent firms have a large number up-country; while the population of outlying districts is supplied with the more easily portable articles by petty traders who buy from the importing firms and retail in the local native markets.

Mines.

Gold.

26. The Gold Mining Industry appears to have reached its lowest ebb. Little improvement can be looked for next year but in the succeeding years a great and steady improvement may be expected with justification.

Taquah and Abosso Consolidated.

27. The Company which is working Abosso Mine, Adjah Bippo Mine and owns, and will probably work, Cinnamon Bippo Mine (three miles on the same continuous line of Banket deposit) is now in process of reconstruction and is preparing to install a complete new plant.

Abbontiakoon Mines Limited

This mine, on the same line of Banket Reef as the Taquah and Abosso Consolidated, has lately been carefully examined and should the Company proceed to reconstruct, as is reasonably possible, the mine may be expected to do its share in increasing the bullion output.

Prestea Block A.

The property now owned by the Gold Coast Explorers is being reconditioned and may be expected to be in full production by the middle of 1928.

Ashanti Goldfields Corporation.

The property at Obuasi in Ashanti produced more gold during the year than all the other gold mines of the Gold Coast added together.

The production of gold from alluvial workings in the Gold Coast is very small and from dredging nil.

28. The mines producing on the Banket Deposit are, Taquah, Abbontiakoon, Abosso and Adjah Bippo. The introduction of wet hammer machine drills into these mines is assisting to diminish the disabilities due to the shortage of underground labour, but by no means entirely solves the problem. The following mines are working on Quartz Reefs in the Colony-Prestea Block A, and Akoko Simpa Reefs has been abandoned for the present.

In Ashanti two mines are working on Quartz Reefs, the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation Mine at Obuasi and Lyndhurst Deep Levels Limited at Konongo.

Ashanti Goldfields have now reached level 22 where they have a fine body of ore carrying good values. This mine is easily first as a gold producer and dividend payer.

Lyndhurst Deep Levels ceased crushing during the latter half of the year and is exploring the lower levels of the mine, which have not developed as well as the upper levels.

Manganese.

29. Ore exported reached its highest figure this year—all from the African Manganese Company at Insuta.

Diamonds.

30. The export of Diamonds for 1926 was more than treble that of 1925. Two companies, the African Selection Trust and the West African Diamond Syndicate are the main producers, both working in the Birim Valley—the only locality in which, up to the present, Diamonds have been found in any quantity. The diamonds are very small—about 26 to the carat—but find a ready market.

Labour.

31. The total number of Natives engaged in the Mineral Industry was 10,734 of whom 6,665 were employed on the surface and 4,069 underground. 269 Europeans were employed, 200 on the surface and 69 underground. No Natives were indentured from other Colonies and all labour was locally engaged.

CHAPTER V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping and Harbours.

1. There was an increase in the number and tonnage of shipping which entered and cleared during 1926 as compared with the former year. 867 vessels representing an aggregate registered tonnage of 2,407,509 tons entered the ports of the Colony during the year, and 865 vessels of a total registered tonnage of 2,406,927 tons cleared for overseas in the same trade period. In 1925 the vessels entered inwards totalled 760 vessels representing a registered tonnage of 2,090,805 tons and 757 vessels cleared outwards during the same period with a total registered tonnage of 2, 090,345

2. The following table gives the nationality of shipping which entered the ports of the Gold Coast :—

	Steam and Motor Vessels.		Sailing Vessels.	
	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.
British	464	1,346,612	—	—
French	103	299,326	—	—
American ..	40	136,859	1	1,107
Dutch	96	252,042	—	—
Norwegian ..	26	83,676	—	—
German	111	220,444	—	—
Italian	20	60,213	—	—
Swedish	2	2,367	—	—
Danish	4	4,863	—	—
Total	866	2,406,402	1	1,107

N.B. The above figures are in respect of the Calendar year 1926.

Takoradi Harbour.

3. Good progress was made with the works during the year 1926–27. At 31st March, 1927, 7,134 lineal feet of the Main Breakwater, or 94 per cent of its length, was completed and 843,131 cubic yards of granite deposited, or 83 per cent of the estimated total volume.

4. Of the Lee Breakwater 3,861 lineal feet or 81 per cent of the total length was completed and 252,865 cubic yards of granite or 58 per cent of the estimated total volume deposited.

5. The West and North Lighter Wharves and the Timber Wharf are practically complete and a commencement has been made with the Main Wharf.

6. The Moorings and bow ends for ocean-going vessels have been completed with chains and buoys in position.

7. Practically the whole of the Reclamation Area west and north of the lighter wharves has been formed and a commencement has been made with laying out the permanent railway track in that area. The Railway Passenger Station is complete except for the concourse and platform roofs, the Goods Shed is practically complete and the Lighter Transit and Want of Entry Shed is complete except for the concrete floor and the internal partitions.

8. The junction of the Harbour Branch Line with the Gold Coast Railways Main Line has been made and 6 miles of permanent track and 16,000 cubic yards of ballast laid during the year. The Locomotive Shed and 70′ diameter Turntable are complete.

9. A Powder Magazine and Guard Room have been built.

10. On 8th November, 1926, the first ship entered the harbour, the "Agnete Naerst", with a cargo of coal for the Contractors. Since that date vessels have frequently discharged materials, coal, cement, &c., for the contractors at Takoradi; in addition H. M. S. "Delphinium" and the American motor yacht "Utowana" have dropped anchor in the harbour.

11. A revised estimate of the total cost of Takoradi amounts approximately to three and a half million pounds.

Railways.

12. The total mileage open for traffic at the close of the financial year 1926-27 was 475.

13. The main line runs in a northerly direction from the port of Sekondi to Kumasi in Ashanti, thence to Accra in a south-easterly direction, a total distance of 362 miles.

14. The Branch Lines (3′6″ gauge) operated from the Sekondi-Juaso Section are the Inchaban Branch which runs in an easterly direction taking off the main line at 4¼ miles from Sekondi, and having a length of 4 miles; the Tarkwa-Prestea Branch which runs in a north-westerly direction taking off the main line at Tarkwa, 39 miles from Sekondi, and having a length of 18 miles; and the newly constructed Central Province Railway which runs in a north-easterly direction from Huni Valley, 53 miles from Sekondi, to Kade, a distance of 99 miles. The line from Huni Valley to Oda, 81 miles, was taken over by the Open Lines during the year.

15. The only Branch operated from the Accra-Juaso Section is the Weshiang Branch (2′ 6″ gauge) which runs from Accra in a westerly direction to Weshiang, a distance of 10 miles.

Finance.

16. The total Capital Expenditure on the 31st March, 1927, stood at £8,297,938.

17. The gross revenue amounted to £1,156,453, an increase of £54, 152 as compared with the gross revenue for the year, 1925-26.

18. The working expenditure including a contribution of £100, 523 to the Renewal Fund in 1926-27 and £97,950 in 1925-26, was £572,882, an increase of £4,870 on the 1925-26 working.

19. The net receipts were £583,571, an increase of £49,282 over 1925-26.

The general financial result is as follows :—

Loan Charges.	
(*a*) Interest	£373,917
(*b*) Sinking Fund ..	77,003
(*c*) Expenses of Managing Loan	804
	451,724
Pensions	13,645
Total ..	465,369
Net Receipts	583,571
Surplus ..	118,202

Traffic.

20. The number of passengers conveyed during the year was 1,419,237, a decrease of 31,088 from the year 1925-26. In addition 501,002 workmen were conveyed between Accra and Achimota being an increase of 174,534 over the year 1925-26.

21. The total tonnage of goods traffic exclusive of live stock carried for the year 1926-27 was 805,227, an increase of 8,339 over 1925-26.

The principal increases were :—

Commodity	Tons carried.	Increase over 1925-26.
Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel ..	18,542	3,983
Firewood	107,430	3,695
Manganese	394,079	21,552
Salt	4,556	727

The principal decreases were :—

Commodity	Tons carried.	Decrease.
Cocoa	149,189	1,092
Imported Rice	2,076	1,063
Mining Materials	1,876	1,939
Sand and Minerals	15,072	7,689
Native Produce	12,035	1,040
Logs (exported)	9,538	2,190

Central Province Railway.

22. The Central Province Railway from Huni Valley to Foso was opened for Passenger and Goods traffic on 12th April, 1926, and from Foso to Oda on 4th October, 1926. The total number of passengers booked was 66,465 the receipts being £92,924. The tonnage of goods carried was 4,906 tons, the receipts being £6,129.

Deviations.

23. Deviations of the Sekondi-Kumasi line between Obuasi and Kumasi were completed on the 15th November, 1926, and were taken over by Open Lines on that date.

Northern Territories Railway Survey.

24. The survey of the eastern-route of the Northern Territories Railway was continued and Navrongo, the proposed terminus, was reached in June. The projected location gives the mileage between Kumasi and Navrongo as 350 miles.

25. Work was then commenced on the alternative or Western route from Kumasi via Sunyani, Bole and Wa to Navrongo, and good progress was made up to the end of the year.

Roads and Motor Transport.

26. The road system of the Gold Coast is constructed entirely with a view to its use by motor cars and lorries fitted with pneumatic tires. Solid tires are prohibited by law. The mileage of motor roads is 4,690, of which about one-third may be classified as good, and the remainder as fair. The principal stretches of the more important main roads are completed by a process known as "tarmetting," *i.e.*, about 4 inches of metal bound with sand and gravel and tar-sprayed. The improvement of the surface owing to this method of construction is most marked and must result in reduced running costs, while in the towns the adoption of this form of construction greatly reduces the dust nuisance. All roads can be and are used continually by cars of the lightest makes, as well as heavy vehicles.

27. With the exception of five places, where regular pontoon ferries are established, the roads are adequately bridged, and the necessity for driving through a drift is exceptional.

28. 832 cars and 3,455 lorries were licensed during the year, an average of nearly one motor vehicle to each mile of road.

29. The increase in native-owned motor vehicles continues to be remarkable. It is possible to arrange transport of any kind of goods for long or short distances by these vehicles on all the roads of the Colony and Ashanti and the Kumasi-Tamale road. The traffic in passengers is large.

30. 560 motor drivers' certificates of competency were granted during the year.

31. An excellent service of motor omnibuses is working in Accra, under the Accra Town Council.

Posts and Telegraphs.

32. There were 198 Post Offices in the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories open at the end of the financial year, of these 137 were Postal Agencies.

33. There were 112 Telegraph Offices open at the end of the year.

34. The number of cablegrams dealt with in conjunction with the Eastern Telegraph Company was more than the previous year, being 22,418 as compared with 20,285 in 1925–26.

35. The amount of traffic dealt with at the Accra Radio Station also showed an increase.

36. For experimental receiving stations, eleven licences were issued to amateurs during the year, which brings the number of such licences now issued to twenty-four.

37. The number of Exchange Line connections increased from 578 to 628.

38. A feature of the development of this kind of communication is the extended use of the telephone, especially the trunk telephone. The illiterate native in outlying centres may be unwilling to entrust the conduct of his correspondence to an intermediary, but is quite ready to discuss cocoa prices and do business over the long-distance telephone. The telegraph continues to be largely used.

CHAPTER VI.

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The Law of the Colony is the Common law, the doctrines of equity, and the statutes of general application in force in England, on the 24th July, 1874, modified by a large number of Local Ordinances passed since that date. The Criminal Law was codified in 1892, and the civil and criminal procedure are regulated by the Supreme Court and Criminal Procedure Ordinances both passed in 1876.

2. Justice is administered by the Supreme Court, which is presided over by the Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges. Divisional Courts of the Supreme Court are held in different parts of the colony. There are also some twenty-five inferior Courts with limited criminal and civil jurisdiction, four of which are presided over by Police Magistrates and the remainder by District Commissioners. The Supreme Court has an original civil and criminal jurisdiction, and also decides appeals from the inferior courts. The Chief Justice, and the Judge in their respective provinces have also powers of revision of the decisions of the Magistrates and Commissioners in criminal cases. Appeals from Divisional Courts are heard by a full court.

3. Native customary law is administered in all the Courts, in so far as it is not incompatible with any Statute or Ordinance, and not repugnant to natural justice.

4. As between natives, recognised Native Tribunals have a limited criminal and a civil jurisdiction.

5. There is an appeal from the Native Tribunals to the District Commissioner's Court, but where the title to land is in dispute, the District Commissioner's Court is for the purposes of such appeal formed by the Provincial Commissioner.

Police.

6. The Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti are policed by the Gold Coast Police Force. This is divided into three branches :—

General Police
Escort ,,
Marine ,,

The General Police are literate and are mostly recruited from the Colony. Their duties include all police duties, but some are specially detailed for Station Office work, keeping of criminal and other records, taking finger-prints, issuing licences, and numerous other duties that cannot be carried out by illiterates.

The Escort Police are illiterate and are mainly natives of the Northern Territories. Among their number are many old soldiers of the Gold Coast Regiment and they are generally of a more military type than the educated class. They are available for all duties not requiring reading and writing and are specially useful on escort duties, guards, patrols and the like. In the event of any unusual disturbance Escort Police are employed to cope with it.

The Marine Police are employed at the ports and harbours and do their work either on land or water as occasion may require.

7. There is a Police Band which gave 240 performances during the year.

8. The Gold Coast Police Force dealt with 17,000 cases during the year.

9. The Northern Territories is policed by the Northern Territories Constabulary, a semi-military force including Mounted Infantry. The rank and file of the force are recruited locally.

A commencement has been made with the training of selected men in civil police duties such as the regulation of motor traffic, etc.

Prisons.

10. There are three convict and 15 local prisons. The convict prisons are Ussher Fort at Accra, Central Prison at Sekondi and the Kumasi Prison. At Sekondi the following trades are firmly established :—Carpentry, cabinet making, furniture making, boot and shoe-making, tailoring and mat-making. At Accra the trades mentioned above are also followed with the addition of rope and string making. At Kumasi, convict labour is employed in farming and building new prison buildings.

11. The Mark System is applied to convicts sentenced to two years or over.

CHAPTER VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The most important public works in progress during the year were the construction of the Prince of Wales' School and College at Achimota and the lay-out of a model town on the site which is to be served by the port and harbour of Takoradi.

2. The buildings of Achimota had been given out to contractors who eventually found it necessary to abandon the contract. The work was then taken over by the Public Works Department, since when progress has been very rapid. The whole work is for due completion in 1928.

3. The lay-out of Takoradi Township provides for European and African Residential Areas, a business area, a reserved site for petroleum storage, a general recreation ground and park, cricket ground and golf course, and a general area for an African Township. Progress with the construction of roads and planting of shade-trees was made during the year, but the erection of buildings, for which private parties will be mainly responsible, had not been commenced.

CHAPTER VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The climate, though hot and damp, is cooler than that of most tropical countries situated in similar latitudes. It is not in itself unhealthy; but the prevalence of mosquito-borne diseases demands the taking of all possible precautions. The exact death-rate among the non-official European population is difficult to ascertain, but general statistics for Europeans are given below. No data are at hand for estimating the death-rate among the natives. Infant mortality is great. The rainfall varies with the physical configuration of the country, and is very heavy in Axim and the mining districts of Tarkwa, Upper Wasaw and Lower Wasaw, etc. The rainy season is irregular and not clearly defined, but it may perhaps be said that the "first rains" begin in March and end in July; the "latter rains" are spread over the months of September and October. The rainy season is marked by a considerable fall in temperature, which is found to be refreshing to many Europeans, but proves trying to some. The Harmattan season begins in December and ends in February. It is characterised by a cool wind which is dry and bracing.

2. The majority of deaths during the year were attributed to diseases of the respiratory and digestive systems.

3. An analysis of the death and invaliding statistics of the European population is appended:—

1926–27.	Number of Residents.	Deaths.	Invali-dings.	Death rate per 1,000	Invaliding rate per 1,000.
Officials ..	1,046	3	49	2.87	46.84
Merchants..	1,861	13	49	6.98	26.33
Miners ..	440	5	15	11.36	34.09
Missionaries	134	5	1	37.31	7.46
Totals ..	3,481	26	114	7.46	32.74

4. The death-rate of 7.46 per thousand amongst the general European population shews a slight increase on the previous year—7.08 per thousand. The invaliding rate shews a considerable decrease—32.74 per thousand as compared with 40.27 per thousand in 1925–1926.

5. Treatment was given in 6,442 cases of malaria, 840 cases of dysentery, 788 cases of pneumonia, 698 cases of tuberculosis, 172 cases of smallpox, 220 cases of influenza, and 67 cases of sleeping sickness. There were no cases of plague.

6. A Research Specialist from the Rockefeller Institute, New York, resided in the Gold Coast during the year for the purpose of undertaking research into the causes of Yellow Fever.

7. The steps taken to prevent Yellow Fever and other mosquito-borne diseases resulted in the inspection during the year of 620,351 houses and 17,574 prosecutions under the Destruction of Mosquitoes Ordinance and for other sanitary offences.

CHAPTER IX.—EDUCATION.

1. A new development in education in the Gold Coast took place during the year in the opening of the Prince of Wales' School and College at Achimota. A special note on this subject is given below.

2. Apart from Achimota, Education in the Gold Coast is mainly in the hands of the Education Department and several Missions, the chief of which are, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion, the English Church, the Roman Catholic, the Presbyterian, the Ewe and the Wesleyan Missions.

3. There are 17 Government Primary Schools having an enrolment of 3,704 boys and 921 girls, with a total average attendance of 4,219. Five of these schools are in the Western Province, three in the Central Province, five in the Eastern Province and four in Ashanti.

4. These schools are entirely supported and equipped from Government funds, and the total staff of teachers is 200, nearly all of whom hold local teachers' certificates. The staff at these schools is African with a few exceptions. The Headmistress of the Government Girls' School, Accra, is a European.

5. The Mission Schools are of two kinds, viz :—Assisted and Non-assisted. The former schools have qualified under the Education Ordinance and Rules for Government assistance and annually receive grants-in-aid for general efficiency.

Under the New Education Ordinance No. 21 of 1925 passed on the 30th December, 1925, the grant-in-aid to schools is based on general efficiency and the salaries paid to teachers. Teachers in Assisted and Non-assisted Schools will require to be registered.

6. The number of Assisted Schools in the Colony and Ashanti is 221. The Non-assisted Schools are usually small schools which have not, as yet, qualified for Government inspection, though there are, in addition, a few large schools which have not yet been placed on the "Assisted List". The number of Non-assisted Schools is 593.

7. The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Mission has two schools in the Central Province, four in the Trans-Volta District and one in Ashanti. The Presbyterian Mission has eleven schools in the Central Province, sixty-three in the Eastern Province, six in the Trans-Volta District and sixteen in Ashanti. The schools of the Ewe Mission are all situated in the Trans-Volta District. The English Church Mission has three schools in the Western Province, a secondary school at Cape Coast in the Central Province, one school in the Eastern Province and two schools in Ashanti. Seven Roman

Catholic Mission Schools are situated in the Western Province, ten in the Central Province, seven in the Trans-Volta District and five in Ashanti. The Wesleyan Mission has eight schools in the Western Province, eighteen primary schools and one secondary school in the Central Province, sixteen in the Eastern Province and five in Ashanti.

8. There is one undenominational school on the Assisted List; this is situated in Accra.

9. A Mohammedan School administered by the Ahmadiya sect, has been opened at Saltpond, Central Province, and is now on the Assisted List.

10. In all these primary schools, as well as in the Government primary schools hand work is taught. In the schools in the interior it usually takes the form of Agricultural work, gardens being attached to most of the schools.

11. Instruction is given in woodwork in the Government Schools at Accra, Cape Coast, Kumasi and Essiama; Metalwork is taught at Essiama; book-binding, printing, carpentry, weaving netting, and basket-making are taught in some of the Mission Schools.

12. In the Assisted Schools there are 27,836 children on the roll, of whom 5,858 are girls. The average attendance at these schools is 25,113.

13. The total enrolment and average attendance in the Government and Assisted Schools is 32,461 and 29,332 respectively. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 32,827 and 29,573. Accra, the Presbyterian Mission Seminary at Akropong and Wesley College, Kumasi. The Government Training College, Accra, was opened in August, 1909. Students for this college are received from Government and Assisted Schools.

Secondary Schools.

14. The English Church Mission Grammar School and Richmond College (Wesleyan Mission) are the only Secondary Schools on the Assisted List.

Training Colleges for Teachers.

15. There are at present three centres at which students are trained to be teachers, viz: the Government Training College at Accra, which is now under the direction of Achimota College, the Presbyterian Mission Seminary at Akropong and Wesley College, Kumasi. The Government Training College, Accra, was opened in August, 1909. Students for this college are received from Government and Assisted Schools.

16. At the Government Training College at the end of December, 1926, there were 113 students in residence. At the Presbyterian Mission Seminary, Akropong, there were 157 students in residence and the staff consisted of three Europeans and seven African Assistants. At Wesley College, Kumasi, there were 84 students in residence whilst the staff consisted of four Europeans and four Africans.

17. A four years' course of study has been recently introduced in all Training Colleges.

18. Each year more certificated teachers are drafted from the various Training Institutions into the Government and Assisted Schools and more efficient teaching is the result.

19. All Training Colleges are subject to Government inspection.

Technical and Trade Education.

20. An important educational establishment in the Colony is the Government Technical School at Accra. This school was opened in 1909 and from year to year improvements and gradual extensions have taken place. The demand for admission to this school, the only one of its kind in the Colony, is very great and only a very small percentage of the applicants can be admitted. As soon as the Training College is merged into Prince of Wales's College at Achimota, part of the present college will be taken over by the Technical School. This will allow for a considerable number of additional pupils, as there will be extra workshop and dormitory accommodation. The present staff of this school consists of a Principal, four European Masters, one of whom is Housemaster, and five African Teachers. Two of the masters and three teachers are engaged in the woodwork department and the other masters and teachers in the metalwork department.

21. Technical education of a less advanced character is also provided at schools known as Junior Trade Schools, of which there are two in the Colony, *viz.*, Kibi, Eastern Province, and Assuantsi, Central Province, and one in Ashanti at Mampong. At present there are 261 pupils in residence at these three schools ; 98 are being trained in woodwork, 58 in masonry, 50 in agriculture and 55 in metalwork. Each school is in charge of a European Headmaster who is assisted by literary, woodwork, masonry and agricultural Instructors. These schools are organized entirely on Boy Scout lines. One object of these schools is to provide a preliminary training for boys who desire to become skilled artisans ; but the main aim is the training and development of character and responsibility in the individual.

22. In addition to the above, technical instruction of a specialised nature may be obtained by apprentices to various Government Departments, *e.g.* Railway (Mechanical), Post Office (Telegraphy), Medical (Dispensing and Nursing), Agriculture, Forestry, Survey, Public Works Department (Electrical).

Games.

23. The formation of School Football Leagues in different parts of the country has increased the popularity of Association Football. Hockey is played regularly at the Government Training College, the Government Girls' Schools at Accra and Cape Coast and at the Wesleyan Girls' High School, Accra.

24. Girls attending the larger schools are becoming more interested in games than they were even a few years ago, and are beginning to realize that school is not merely a place for "book learning."

25. In the Northern Territories educational matters were entrusted, from 1st April, 1926 to a Superintendent of Education assisted by a staff of European and African teachers. This policy was decided on primarily on account of the distance separating Tamale in the Northern Territories from the Headquarters of the Education Department in Accra, and the consequent difficulty of supervision.

26. There are five Government Primary Schools in existence and one Junior Trade School while the White Fathers Mission has a School at Navrongo and another school in course of erection at Bolgatanga.

27. The average number of male scholars attending these schools during 1926 was 339.41 while an average of 17 2 girls attended the three schools in which provision is made for female education.

28. The Trade School, formerly at Yendi, was transferred to Tamale where more facilities exist for this class of school, which is organised on Boy Scout lines.

29. Tuition, books etc., in all these schools are free but where scholars reside at the school a small charge is made for board.

Prince of Wales' School and College, Achimota.

30. The formal opening of the Prince of Wales' College and School, Achimota, by the Governor, Brigadier-General Sir F. Gordon Guggisberg, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E., took place on the afternoon of Friday, January 28th, 1927, in the Great Hall, Achimota in the presence of a great concourse of several thousands of people. After a short service conducted by the Chaplain, addresses were delivered by the Governor, the Honourable Nana Ofori Atta, Omanhene of Akim Abuakwa; the Honourable Mr. Casely Hayford; the Acting Director of Education; and the Principal of Achimota.

31. It is designed at Achimota to provide a continuous course of primary and secondary education, with special attention to training in character, lasting over a period of about 14 years, for 750 pupils at an annual cost to the parent ranging from £20 for the youngest children to £75 for the eldest.

32. The buildings complete at the end of the year consisted of two dormitory blocks, one class-room block, dining hall, kitchens, offices and fifteen Staff bungalows.

33. Until January 1927 the School consisted of six children. In that month 59 new admissions were made out of 250 applications, 23 of them were girls. The average age was six years and three months. Classes were conducted in three languages, Twi, Fanti and Ga; spoken English was taught in all the classes. The intelligence of the children proved very satisfactory and their health good. They made striking progress in games and other kinds of corporate activity. There were eight older girls under training for Kindergarten teaching and general child welfare.

34. Good progress was made on the farm which has been started at the College, in poultry and stock raising, in agricultural experiments and in the development of an ornamental garden.

35. As well as the complete education, from first to last, which will be provided at Achimota, the scheme includes the training of teachers. The Training College for Teachers at Accra, formerly administered by the Education Department, was taken over by the staff of Achimota, the number of students being about 100. In connexion with this institution, practical community service, holiday walking parties, week-end camps, and inter-collegiate athletics may be mentioned as some of the activities undertaken.

36. The Gold Coast Teachers' Association was formed in connection with Achimota. Fifty-one local associations and seven-hundred and forty-one teacher members were affiliated.

37. A library for teachers was opened at Achimota and at the end of the year its membership was 169.

38. Refresher courses for teachers are part of the educational scheme of Achimota and several were held during the year; at the largest, forty-three teachers attended the Training College for a course of one month's duration.

CHAPTER X.—LAND AND SURVEYS.

LAND.

1. The cardinal principle adopted by Government in framing its land policy is that all land in the Colony belongs, or did originally belong, to the native, and that all land has an owner. That it is not easy to translate this theory into practice is evidenced by the number of law suits relating to the boundaries of land that annually come before the Courts for decision.

2. A more detailed account of the Native system of land tenure and the divisions recognised by Native Customary Law will be found on pages 275 to 279 of the "Gold Coast Handbook."

3. Government has power under the existing law, when land is required for public purposes, compulsorily to acquire it, upon payment of compensation.

4. When land is required by individuals or companies for mining, agricultural or arboricultural purposes, it is necessary in certain cases to proceed under the Concessions Ordinance, which empowers the Court to impose such conditions upon the tenants as may seem desirable and just in the interests of the Native Land Owners.

5. When land is required merely for building and such purposes it is usual to acquire in accordance with English Conveyancing Practice. The cost of land is heavy but varies a great deal according to locality.

6. A Registry of Deeds is attached to the Supreme Court but the duties of this office are being taken over by a special Lands Branch of the Survey Department and while no change in the present system of registration is contemplated, it is hoped by the completion of Key Maps to facilitate transactions in regard to land.

SURVEYS.

7. The Survey Department is divided into three main branches:—

(*a*) Headquarters and Printing.

(*b*) Cadastral Branch.

(*c*) Topographical Branch.

8. The Printing Branch undertakes the printing of maps and including diagrams, etc., required for various Departmental plans Publications. It has also undertaken the printing of Cadastral Plans and Topographical Maps for the Sierra Leone Survey.

9. The Cadastral Branch is concerned with the production of Town Surveys, large-scale plans and plans required for acquisition or other purposes for the Lands Department. It consists of a Headquarters, Drawing and Computing offices and five Provincial Sections—one for each Province and Ashanti and one for work in the Accra District. In addition, there are special Temporary Parties for the survey of the boundaries of Forest Reserves and the survey of a Rigid Framework for the Colony.

10. Town Survey sheets on the 1/1250 scale are available for most of the larger towns including Accra, Kumasi and Sekondi. The surveys of 14 Forest Reserves had been completed by the end of March, 1927, and the primary framework in the Southern part of the Colony is well advanced.

11. The Topographical Branch is concerned with the Topographical Survey of the Colony, the work being published on the 1/25,000 and 1/62,500 scales. By the end of March, 20 sheets had been published on the former scale and 82 on the latter. The total area surveyed to date is about 55,600 square miles including 10,000 square miles surveyed in the Northern Territories before the war.

12. During the year under review the Printing Department has carried out a large amount of work for other Departments and, in addition, it produced 15 Field Sheets on the 1/62,500 scale and 4 Standard Sheets on the 1–125,000 scale as well as a new edition of the Wall Map. The Cadastral Branch completed the Town Surveys of Dunkwa and Nsawam and also carried out a large number of minor surveys.

13. In the Topographical Branch part of the personnel had to be diverted for the demarcation of the frontier between the Gold Coast and the Ivory Coast. Good progress was made on this and in addition the Prampram, Akuse, Ada and Joje sheets were completed and considerable progress made on the survey of the Kintampo, Banda, Navrongo and Tumu Sheets.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

14. During the year under review the staff of the Geological Survey were engaged chiefly in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast in connection with the proposed extension of the Railway.

15. The field work of this period resulted in the discovery of the following rocks and minerals :—

Manganese.

16. Three deposits of Manganese Ore were found but none of them are of economic importance owing to the low percentage of manganese contained.

Gold.

17. Prospects of coarse gold were found at Zanleregu, to the east of Zuaragu, on an andesite area, similar to that near Tishi in the Bawku District, and are considered to be worthy of further attention.

Platinum.

18. This metal was found in small quantities in dykes of hornblendite at Mamkwadi near Winneba and in smaller quantity in a rock on the Central Province Railway, both places being in the Colony.

Barite.

19. Barytes (Barium Sulphate) A large deposit of barite (Barium Sulphate) was found in the bank and bed of the White Volta River about three miles above Daboya, which may prove, at a later date, to be of economic value.

Limestone.

20. Patches of fair to good limestone were observed at several places along the Black Volta River and in the country North-West of Kintampo.

21. The operations of the Geological Survey during the year were mostly over country covered with rocks of the Voltaian System, in which metalliferous minerals have hitherto proved to be rare. This accounts for the comparatively poor results of such minerals obtained during this period.

Bulk Tests of Bauxite.

22. The bulk tests of thirty tons of Bauxite from Mount Ejuanema and Sefwi, were completed by the British Aluminium Company and proved the massive bauxite to be highly satisfactory. A representative of the Company visited the Colony during the year for the purpose of examining the deposits.

CHAPTER XI.—LABOUR.

1. All over the Gold Coast may be found in large numbers illiterate labourers who have been attracted from the French territory to the north by the prospect of good work and wages. These, with the natives of the Northern Territories who have been led to travel southward by the same inducements, form the bulk of the unskilled labour supply. As workers they are reliable and strong, and fairly adaptable without being conspicuous for intelligence; they are chosen for preference by European employers on most works involving manual labour. Wages average at 1s. 6d. per day for men, and 1s. for women and boys.

2. The work on the farms and native buildings is done mainly by the owners and their families. Immigrant labourers are also employed however, especially in gathering cocoa.

3. The demand for skilled labour is met by artisans trained by the various Government or Mission educational institutions and as apprentices in the Government Departments. Carpenters, blacksmiths, masons and other artisans are not difficult to obtain. A trained workman may earn from 3s. 6d. to 5s. a day, or more, according to his knowledge and experience.

CHAPTER XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Legislation.

(This paragraph deals with the calendar year, 1926).

Gold Coast Colony.

1. During the year 1926 thirty-one Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council; of which the following are those of more general interest :—

2. No. 2 of 1926.—The Carriage of Goods by Sea Ordinance, 1926. This Ordinance contains similar provisions to those of the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, 1924, of the Imperial Parliament; and it imports into the law of the Colony the revised Brussels Rules with respect to Bills of Lading, subject to certain minor modifications appropriate to the circumstances of the Gold Coast Colony.

3. No. 4. of 1926.—The Criminal Procedure Amendment Ordinance, 1926, re-settles the main provisions relating to search warrants; the new provisions being somewhat wider than those previously in force.

4. No. 11 of 1926 and No. 29 of 1926.—The Diamond Mining Industry Protection Ordinance 1926 (as amended by the Diamond Mining Industry Protection Amendment Ordinance, 1926), together with the regulations made under them, is designed to provide statutory safeguards against illicit dealings in diamonds.

5. The provisions are however only such as have been deemed appropriate to local conditions, and are not characterised by the same stringency as marks the corresponding legislation of some other countries, where the local conditions are different.

6. The Ordinance provides for the licensing of dealers to purchase diamonds and to export diamonds for sale; and holders of diamond mining concessions are required to take out such a licence. A person finding diamonds on his own land can only dispose of the same under licence from the District Commissioner; and the Ordinance also contains strict provisions with respect to the keeping of prescribed registers.

7. Under section 9, the Governor has power to declare areas of land to be Diamond Areas, divided into an Area of Exploitation and an Area of Restriction; and regulations can be made regulating the movements of persons and the conveyance of articles within such areas.

8. It is hoped that the provisions of these Ordinances will effectively safeguard the interests of this industry, without bearing with undue hardness on the native inhabitants.

9. No. 13 of 1926.—The Registration of United Kingdom Designs Ordinance, 1926, provides for the registration in the Colony of industrial designs registered in the United Kingdom.

10. No. 24 of 1926.—The Criminal Code Amendment Ordinance, 1926, strengthens the law in dealing with the traffic in obscene publications, etc., and was passed in pursuance of the 1923 Geneva " Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications " ; to which Convention the Colony is adhering.

11. No. 26 of 1926.—The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1926, is a comprehensive enactment designed to carry out the requirements of the 1925 Geneva Drugs Convention, to which the Colony is adhering.

Ashanti.

12. During the year 1926 seven Ordinances were enacted with respect to Ashanti, certain of which were enacted for the purpose of applying to Ashanti certain Ordinances of the Gold Coast Colony

13. The only Ordinance seeming to require special mention is No. 3 of 1926, the Ashanti Concessions Amendment Ordinance, 1926, which enables the Conservator of Forests in some degree to control the exercise by concession-holders of their rights with respect to timber and trees on concession areas.

Northern Territories of the Gold Coast.

14. During the year 1926 seven Ordinances were enacted with respect to the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast ; but none of these are such as to require special mention.

The British Sphere of Togoland.

15. During the year 1926 two Ordinances were enacted with respect to the British Sphere of Togoland.

16. No. 2 of 1926.—The German Patents and Trade Marks Ordinance, 1926,—was enacted to give effect to certain provisions of Article 311 of the Treaty of Versailles ; and it allows proprietors of German patents and German trade marks which were in force in the British Sphere immediately prior to the 10th January, 1920, to apply, within one year from the commencement of the Ordinance, for the registration of the same. On such registration being effected, the validity of the patent or trade mark is preserved for so long as it remains in force in Germany ; but, in the case of a trade mark only so long as it remains in force in Germany without renewal.

Banking.

17. The usual Government accounts at various branches of the Bank of British West Africa and Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) were maintained during the year.

18. The Bank of British West Africa, which commenced business in Accra, on the 1st January, 1897, has since opened branches at Axim, Sekondi, Tarkwa, Kumasi, Cape Coast, Saltpond, Winneba Bekwai, Koforidua, Nsawam, and Dunkwa and agencies at Obuasi, Prestea and Half-Assini.

19. The Colonial Bank now Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), established in Accra on the 24th February, 1917, has now branches at Sekondi, Winneba, Kumasi, Koforidua, and Nsawam.

20. A Government Savings Bank conducted by the Treasury was established in 1888. The business was transferred to the Post Office in 1905, and is rapidly increasing. The amount standing to the credit of depositors on 31st December, 1926, was £66,920, an increase of £7,236, over last year.

21. Penny Banks in connection with the Post Office have also been established in the Principal Government Schools.

Imperial Institute.

22. The Institute continued to undertake investigations on behalf of the Gold Coast during the year, which included the systematic examination of Gold Coast Timbers referred to in the report for 1925–26.

23. A new site has been chosen for the Gold Coast Court comprising one well-lit bay of the North Gallery. The new exhibits received from Wembley, have been arranged in the Court, two large wall cases having been purchased to accommodate these additional exhibits.

24. A collection of specimens of economic minerals consisting chiefly of bauxite and manganese have been received from the Director of the Gold Coast Geological Survey and placed on exhibition in the Court.

25. The large models of Achimota College and Takoradi Harbour have also been installed. The Court is, however, lacking in dioramas and other methods of pictorial representation which make the modernised courts attractive to non-technical visitors. A scheme has been prepared for improving it and bringing it into line with more up-to-date Courts.

26. Their Majesties the King and Queen paid a visit to the Court on December 15th, 1926.

27. Increased use is being made of the Exhibition Galleries by schools for teaching Empire geography and development. Lecture demonstrations are given daily to school teachers and school children in the galleries.

28. Surplus exhibits, chiefly ethnological specimens, have been presented to provincial museums, and specimens of Gold Coast products have been distributed to schools.

29. Pamphlets relating to the Gold Coast are distributed to enquirers at the Central Stand where picture postcards of Gold Coast views are also obtainable.

General.

30. It is confidently expected that the next Census will reveal substantial increases in the population the tendency of immigration from the north being unchecked, and no tendency towards emigration being as yet evinced. The European population certainly increases, and the provision of suitable living quarters for employees is the cause of large capital expenditure on the part of all employers. The trade and activities of the Colony continue to develop rapidly, and the institution of a Commercial Intelligence Bureau in London, whose functions are enumerated in Chapter I paragraph 9 above enables persons interested in Gold Coast affairs to obtain more detailed information that is contained within the limited compass of this Report.

APPENDIX A.

List of certain Publications, prices thereof and where they may be obtained.

Publication.	Price.	From whom obtainable.
Address by the Governor on Estimates.	5/-	Colonial Secretary's Office, Accra, Gold Coast Commercial Intelligence Bureau, London.
Departmental Annual Reports (bound)	15/-	Colonial Secretary's Office, Accra, Crown Agents, London.
Blue Book.	15/-	Colonial Secretary's Office, Accra, Gold Coast Commercial Intelligence Bureau, London.
Civil Service List.	1/6d.	Colonial Secretary's Office, Accra.
Legislative Council Debates bound.	10/6d.	Colonial Secretary's Office, Accra.
Gazettes	1d. per leaf.	Colonial Secretary's Office, Accra, Crown Agents, London.
Gazettes–Annual Subscription.	£2	Colonial Secretary's Office, Accra, Crown Agents, London.
Gold Coast Handbook.	7/6	Colonial Secretary's Office, Accra, Crown Agents, London.
Gold Coast Review	2/-	Colonial Secretary's Office, Accra, Commissioner of Western Province, Sekondi. Commissioner of Central Province, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Commercial Intelligence Bureau, London.
Customs Import and Export Lists.	2/-	Colonial Secretary's Office, Accra.
Customs Tariff and Customs House Guide.	3/-	H.M. Customs, Accra.

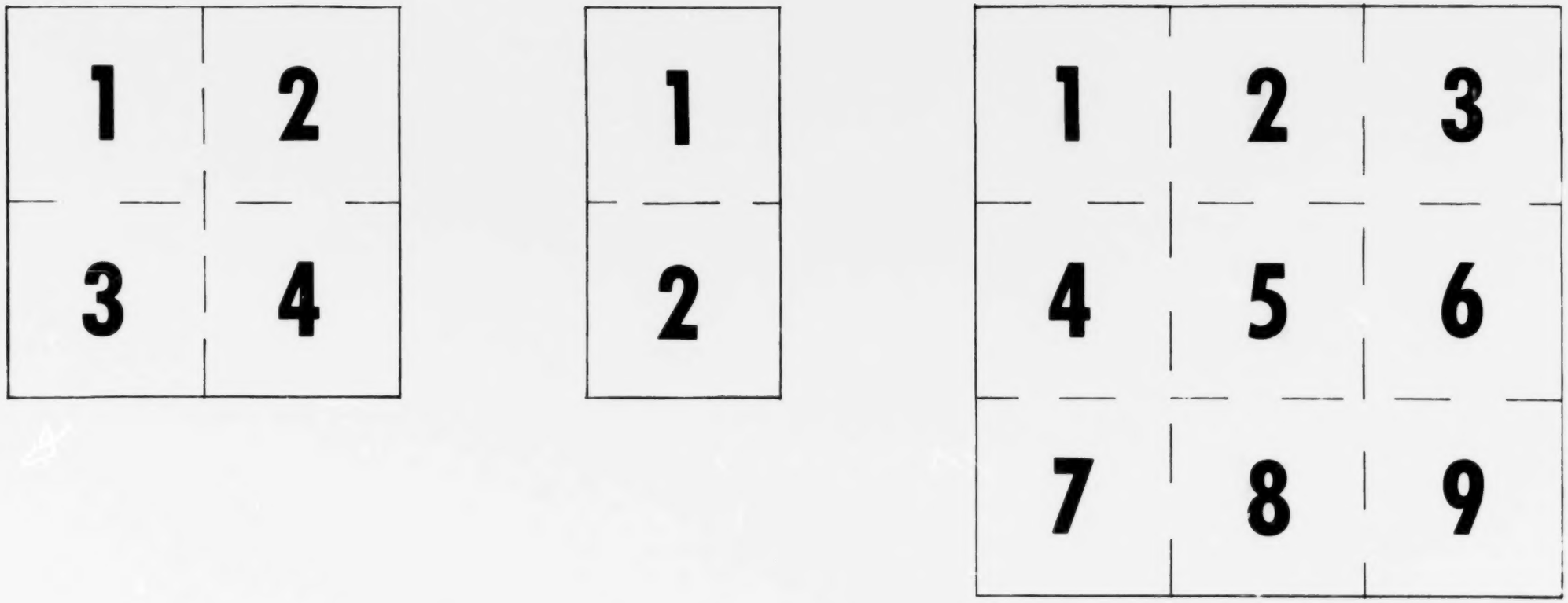
APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

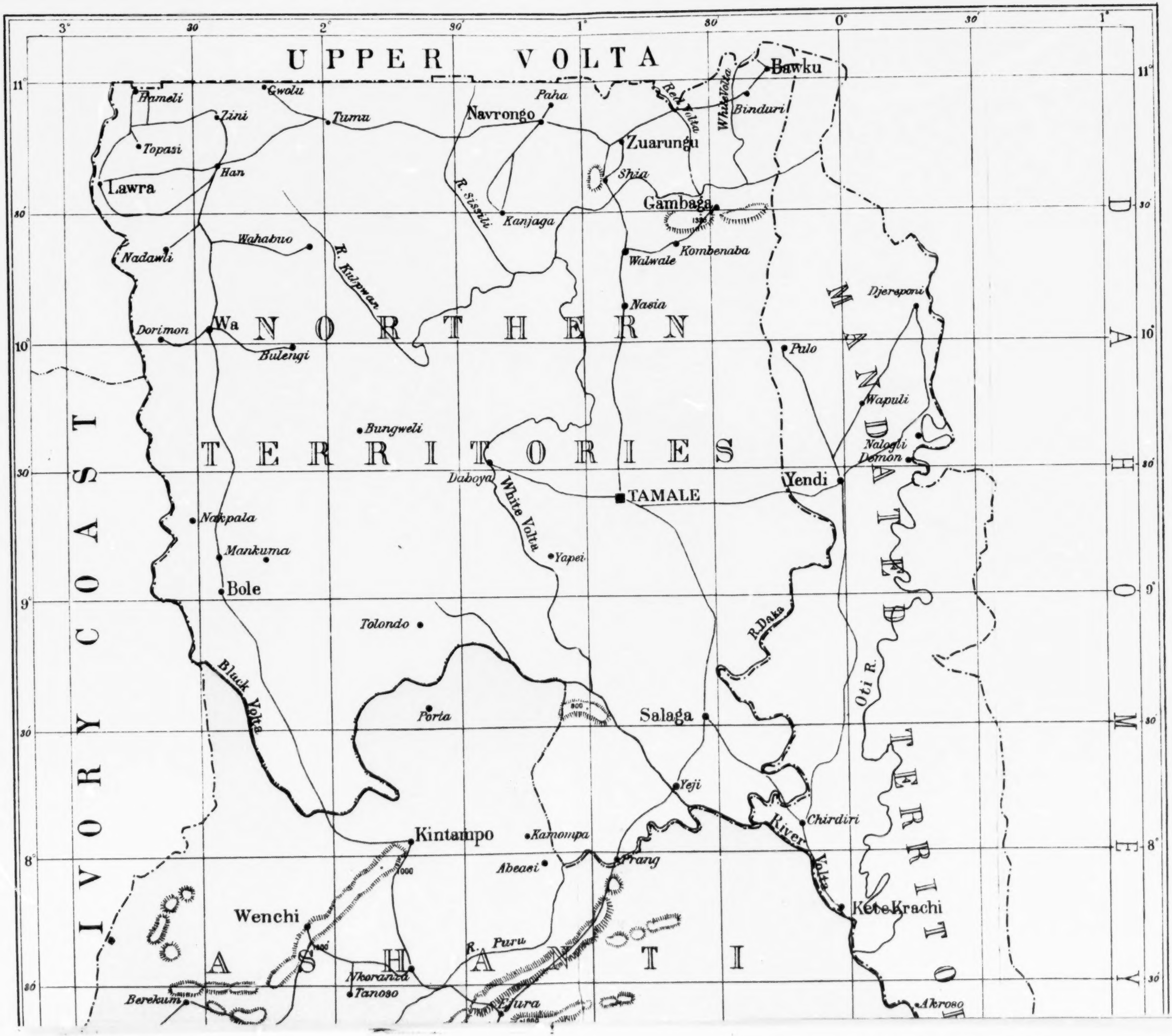
Publication.	Price.	From whom obtainable.
Geological Survey Bulletin No. 1.—Outline of the Mineral and Water-Power Resources of the Gold Coast, British West Africa, with Hints on Prospecting.	1/-	Colonial Secretary's Office, Accra.
Road Guide.	2/-	Colonial Secretary's Office, Accra.
The Gold Coast: Some Consideration of its Structure, People and Natural History.	1/-	Colonial Secretary's Office, Accra.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOLD COAST MAPS

Maps.	Price.	From whom obtainable.
		In Great Britain.
Wall Map of Colony, 2nd Edition, 1927.—Size 66 x 88 inches. Scale 1-69 inches to 10 miles. Mounted on cloth and rollers.	£1 10s. 0d.	W. & A. K. Johnston, Ltd., Easter Road, Edinburgh.
General Map of Colony and dependencies.—Size 31 x 21 inches. Scale 1-1,000,000.	Folded 8/- Flat 4/-	Edward Stanford, Ltd., 12–14, Long Acre, London, W.C.2.
Standard Map.—Scale 1-125,000, or nearly two miles to the inch.	Folded 4/- Flat 2/-	Sifton Praed & Co., Ltd., 67, St. James Street, London, W.C.1.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.




UPPER VOLTA
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ASHANTI
NAVRONGO DISTRICT
TAMALE
Bawku
Binduri
Zuarungu
Navrongo
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Gwolu
Tumu
Zini
Hameli
Topazi
Lawra
Han
Nadawli
Wahabuo
R. Kulpwan
R. Sissili
Kanjaga
Shia
Gambaga
Kombenaba
Walwale
Nasia
Djersponi
Dorimon
Wa
Bulengi
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Wapuli
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Chirdiri
Kintampo
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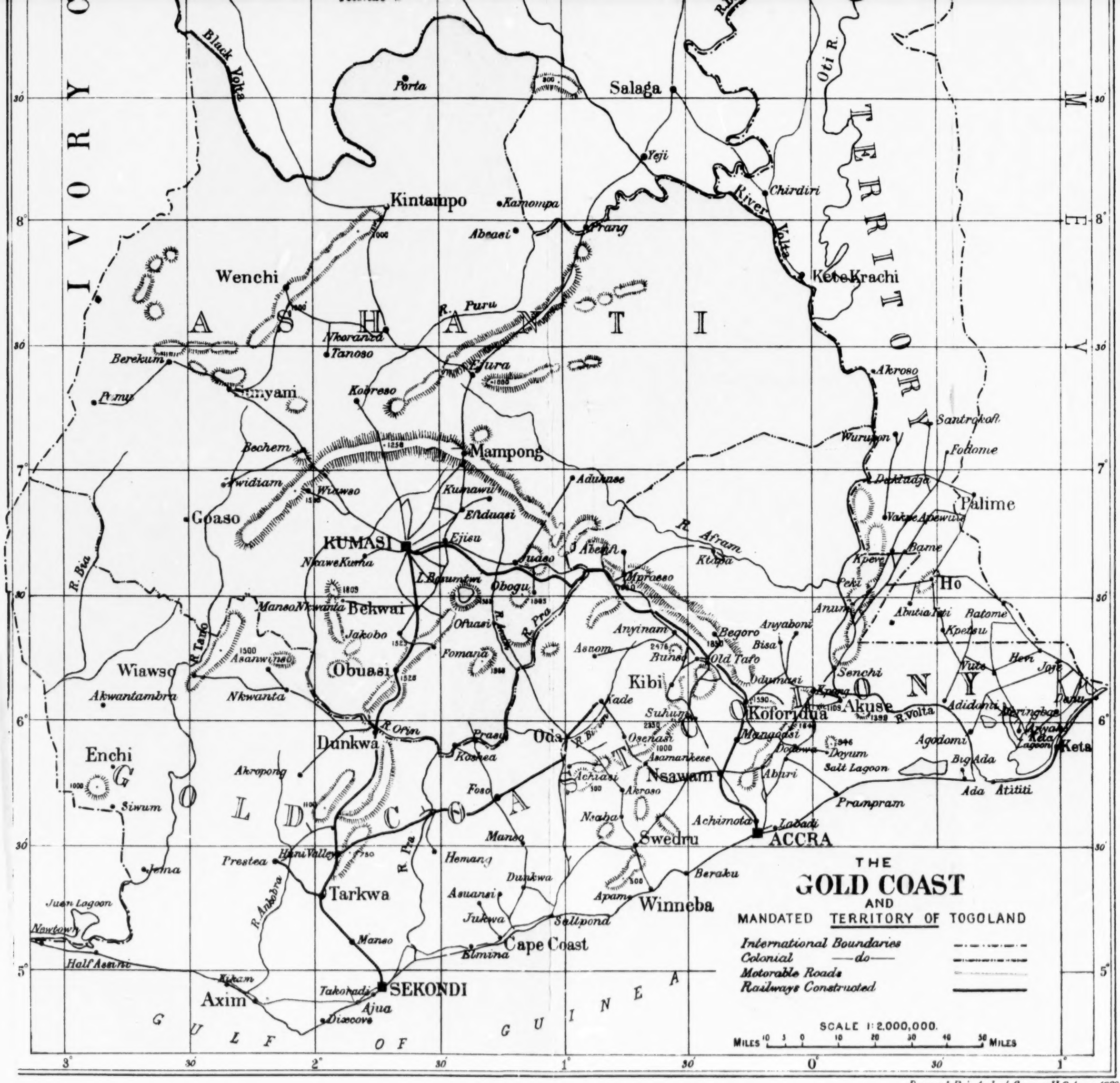
Nkoranza
Tanoso
Berekum
Jura
Akroso


THE
GOLD COAST
AND
MANDATED TERRITORY OF TOGOLAND
International Boundaries
Colonial —do—
Motorable Roads
Railways Constructed
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Bechem
Fwidiam
Wurawo
Goaso
Kumawu
Adukrese
Ejisu
Obogu
Bekwai
Jakobo
Ofuasi
Fomena
Obuasi
Wiawso
Asanwinso
Nkwanta
Akwantambra
Dunkwa
Oda
Koshea
Enchi
Akropong
Siwum
Jema
Juan Lagoon
Newtown
Half Assini
Axim
Tarkwa
Prestea
Hani Valley
Manso
Hemang
Dunkwa
Asuansi
Jukwa
Elmina
Cape Coast
Saltpond
Winneba
Swedru
Nsawam
Achiasi
Akroso
Nsaba
Achimota
Labadi
Apam
Beraku
Pramram
Salt Lagoon
Dayum
Abiri
Mangoasi
Koforidua
Akuse
Begoro
Bisa
Anyaboni
Anyinam
Old Tafo
Kibi
Senchi
Akroso
Wurupong
Santrokofi
Foldome
Dekladza
Palime
Vakpe Apewura
Kpeve
Bame
Ho
Batome
Kpetsu
Hevi
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Adidome
Agodomi
Big Ada
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Atititi
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Danu
Meringbe
Aflao
Black Volta
Oti R.
River Volta
R. Afram
R. Pra
R. Bia
R. Tano
R. Ankobra
R. Orin
R. Prasu
R. Bonsa
R. Volta
Lake Bosumtwi
Nkawe Kuma
Manso Nkwanta
Asamankese
Suhum
Kade
Odumasi
Kpong
Tafo
Bunso
Asuom
Mpraeso
Abetifi
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Adidome
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Big Ada
Ada
Atititi
Keta
Kete lagoon
Danu
Meringbe
Aflao

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOLD COAST MAPS.—*contd.*

Maps.	Price.	From whom obtainable.
		In Great Britain.
Town Plans.—Accra scale 1–1,250.	2/-	Philip, Son & Nephew, 20, Church Street, Liverpool.
do. Scale 1-350, in two sheets.	2/- each Folded 8/-	J. E. Cornish, Ltd., 16, St. Ann's Square, Manchester.
		The Gold Coast.
do. Kumasi, scale 1-6,250, in two sheets.	2/- each Folded 8/-	Surveyor-General, Cantonments, Accra.
do. Scale 1-1,250.	2/- per copy.	African & Eastern Trade Corporation, Ltd., Accra and branches.
Topographical Map.—Scale 1-62,500, or nearly one inch to one mile.	Folded 4/- Flat 2/-	Wesleyan Methodist Book Depot, Cape Coast, Kumasi and Sekondi.
Road Map.—1-500,000. Shows all motor routes with official numbers of sections.	Folded 8/- Flat 4/-	do.

N.B.—The address of the Colonial Secretary's Office is P.O. Box No. 140, Accra, Gold Coast.

The address of the Gold Coast Commercial Intelligence Bureau is Abbey House, 8 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1418

GOLD COAST

REPORT FOR 1927-28.

(For Reports for 1925-26 and 1926-27, see Nos. 1333 and 1386, respectively (Price 2s. 6d. each).)

PRINTED IN THE GOLD COAST COLONY.

LONDON:
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58-1418

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Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926 to May, 1927. Cmd. 2898. 3*d*. (3½*d*.).

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Empire Marketing Board. May, 1927 to May, 1928. (E.M.B. 9.) 1*s*. 0*d*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

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The Imperial Economic Committee has issued a series of publications on the problems connected with the marketing and preparing for market of foodstuffs produced within the British Empire. The following six volumes are now ready. General Questions, 9*d*. (10*d*.); Meat, 9*d*. (10*d*.); Fruit, 4*s*. 6*d*. (4*s*. 10*d*.); Dairy Produce, 1*s*. (1*s*. 3*d*.); Fish, 6*d*. (8*d*.); Poultry, Eggs, Honey, 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

The Eighth Report of the Committee, "The Functions and Work of the Imperial Economic Committee," 6*d*. (7*d*.). The relationship between the Committee and the Empire Marketing Board is explained in this Report.

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GOLD COAST.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT.

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Appendix "B."

MAPS OF THE GOLD COAST.

PREFATORY NOTE.

THE GOLD COAST COLONY with Ashanti, the Northern Territories and the British mandated territory of Togoland is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between 3° 7′ W. long. and 1° 14′ E. long., and is bounded on the west by the French colony of the Ivory Coast, on the east by the French mandated territory of Togoland, on the north by the French Soudan and on the south by the sea.

The area of the Colony is 23,490 square miles, of Ashanti, 24,560, of the Northern Territories, 30,600 and of the British mandated territory of Togoland, 13,040.

The Colony is inhabited by a large number of native tribes, whose customs and forms of government are of a more or less similar character. Each tribe has its own head chief and every town or village of the tribe a chief or headman.

The head chiefs and chiefs form the council of the tribe, and assist in dealing with matters affecting its general welfare. The succession to the chiefs' stools is for the most part hereditary by the female side, the heir to the stool being the son of the occupant's eldest sister, or, failing male offspring by his sisters, his brothers according to seniority and back from them to the male offspring of his aunts on the father's side.

The principal sea coast tribes are the following:—Apollonia, Ahanta, Shama, Komenda, Elmina, Cape Coast, Fanti, Winneba, Assin Gomoa, Ga, Adangme, Awuna, Agbosome and Aflao.

In the interior of the Colony the principal tribes are:—Aowin, upper and lower Wasaw, Sefwi, upper and lower Denkera, Tufel, Assen, Esikuma, Adjumako, Akim Abuakwa and Akim Kotoku, Akwapim, Eastern and Western Krobo, Akwamu, Krepi, Shai and Ningo.

A number of different languages and dialects are spoken, the principal being Twi, Fanti, Awuna and Ga; but the use of English is widespread.

For the purposes of administration the Colony is divided into three Provinces, each presided over by a Provincial Commissioner. These Provinces are further divided into districts presided over by District Commissioners. Most of these officers perform judicial duties as magistrates in addition to being in administrative charge of their districts. The districts are as follows:—

1. Western Province :—Districts—Axim, Ankobra, Tarkwa, Sekondi-Dixcove, Sefwi and Aowin.
2. Central Province :—Districts—Cape Coast, Saltpond, Winneba and Western Akim.
3. Eastern Province :—Districts—Accra, New Juaben, Akwapim, Volta River, Keta-Ada, Birim, (Akim-Abuakwa), Birim, (Kwahu) and Ho (Togoland).

It is said that as early as the reign of Edward I. (1272-1307) English navigators made voyages to the Gold Coast, and that a hundred years later French adventurers reached the coast, who, about 1364, built several lodges or forts, one being at Elmina, parts of which are supposed to have been subsequently incorporated in the present castle there. No definite evidence, however, exists to support these claims, although it is quite possible they are both correct ; indeed, the natives until quite recently used to point out a hill near Takoradi as the site of a French fort built there many years ago. For our earliest knowledge of the Gold Coast we are indebted to the Portuguese navigators of the later years of the 14th and first part of the 15th centuries. They had been slowly extending their voyages down the West Coast of Africa, and it is recorded that in 1471 Juan de Santerem and Pedro d' Escobar traded for gold in the neighbourhood of Elmina and Chama. They made the first European settlement eleven years later, when an expedition under Diego d'Azumbuja built and garrisoned the fort San Jorge da Mina (Elmina), the materials for which he brought with him from Portugal. Several other settlements were founded, and the country was claimed for the King of Portugal by virtue of a Papal Bull granted in 1430, which gave to Portugal all the islands already discovered and all future discoveries in Guinea. This Bull was confirmed a few years after the foundation of Elmina by Pope Sextus IV. The Portuguese remained in undisputed possession for over fifty years until British merchant adventurers commenced trading on the coast, the earliest voyages of which records remain being those of Thomas Windham and Antoni Anes Pinteado, in 1553, John Lok, in 1554, and William Towrson, in 1555, 1556 and 1558. The British made no settlements at this time and their trade soon lapsed altogether until the early years of 17th century. The Dutch, however, who made their first appearance on the coast in 1595, rapidly became serious rivals of the Portuguese and practically terminated the latter's occupation by capturing Elmina in 1637, and Fort St. Anthony at Axim in 1642. After the activities of the Elizabethan sailors and merchant companies had come to an end, the English connexion with the

Gold Coast was by the efforts of a series of merchant companies, the first of which, called the "Company of Adventurers of London trading into Africa" was founded in 1618, but did not enjoy a successful career. Another company was formed in 1631, which established the first British fort on the coast at Kormantin, and lodges at several other places. This company was engaged in the slave trade, as were also the other European nations. Its charter was renewed in 1651, but in 1661 a new company was incorporated as the "Company of Royal Adventurers of England trading to Africa." Settlements were formed at Anomabu, Accra, and at Cabo Corso (Cape Coast), at which place the castle was built about this time by the English, although the Portuguese probably had a lodge there earlier. Three other European nations succeeded in acquiring territories on the Gold Coast, viz.:—The Swedes, the Brandenburghers, and the Danes. The first-mentioned built the fort of Christiansborg, near Accra about 1645, but were driven out by the Danes in 1657, and retired from the Coast. The Brandenburghers established "Fort Great Fredericksburg" at Prince's River in 1682, and "Fort Dorothea" at Akwida in 1682, but their enterprise does not seem to have been prosecuted with much vigour, and was finally abandoned in 1720, their possessions falling into the hands of the Dutch. The Danes, however, after first selling the fort at Christiansborg to the Portuguese, and re-buying it three years later, rapidly improved their position, building forts at several stations to the East of Accra, as far as Ada and Keta, and exercising a kind of Protectorate over Akwapim, and the Volta River district.

The third English Company was not successful. The Dutch traders spared no efforts to get rid of their rivals, and in consequence of their aggression an expedition was sent by Charles II. in 1664 under the command of Captain Holmes, which recaptured Cape Coast, taken the previous year by the Dutch, and all the other Dutch forts, with the exception of Elmina and possibly Axim. In the following year, however, the Dutch Commander de Ruyter recaptured all the lost Dutch forts, with the exception of Cape Coast; and the Treaty of Breda, 1667 left affairs in the Gold Coast in this condition. The fourth English Company was incorporated in the year 1672 under the name of the "Royal African Company of England." Under its influence English interests steadily advanced and forts were established at Dixcove, Sekondi, Komenda, Anomabu Tantamkweri, Winneba and Accra The abolition of the exclusive privileges which the Royal African Company enjoyed led to its decline and eventual dissolution in 1752. By the Acts of Parliament

23 George II., c. 31, and 25 George II., c. 40, a fifth trading Corporation called the "African Company of Merchants" was formed, the membership of which was open to all British traders on payment of a fee of 40s., compensation being paid for its charter and property to the Royal African Company. An annual subsidy was granted by Parliament to the newly-formed Company until 1821, when by the Act 1 and 2 George IV., c. 28, the Company was dissolved and its possessions vested in the Crown, and placed under the Government of the West African Settlements, the seat of government being at Sierra Leone.

In 1824 the Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir Charles Macarthy on visiting Cape Coast Castle found the neighbouring country of the Fantis in possession of the Ashantis. He formed the resolution of inciting the Fantis against their oppressors and led an army of them with a few disciplined soldiers against the Ashantis at Insamankow where, on the 24th January, 1824, he was killed, and his force totally routed. The war which ensued was ended by the victory of the English at Dodowa, near Accra, in 1826. Peace was formally concluded by a tripartite Treaty in 1831, between the English, the Fantis, and the Ashantis.

In the meantime, Her Majesty's Government had inclined to the policy of retiring from the Coast altogether, and after the peace they actually transferred the government of the forts to the local and London merchants interested, who secured as their Governor, Mr. George Maclean, a man of marked energy and capacity. This gentleman, with a force of no more than 100 men at his command, and with a Government subsidy of only £4,400. a year, contrived to extend and maintain the influence of his Government over the whole tract of country now known as the Gold Coast. In 1843, it having been suspected that the Merchant Government connived at the slave trade, the control of the forts was resumed by the Crown, and a Lieutenant-Governor was appointed. Mr. Maclean was continued in the direction of native affairs under the title of Judicial Assessor to the Native Chiefs, which post he held until his death in 1847.

Hitherto the forts of the various nations were intermixed with each other, and there was no defined limit as to where the influence of one or the other began or ended. The imposition of Customs duties was rendered difficult, if not impossible, by the existence of the free ports of a rival nation within a stone's throw, as it were, of the duty ports. On the 24th of January, 1850, by Letters Patent, the Settlements on the Gold Coast ceased to be dependencies of Sierra Leone, and in the same year, by the purchase

of the forts and protectorate of the Danes, the coast line from Christiansborg to Keta and the districts of Shai, Eastern and Western Krobo, Akwapim, Akwamu and Krepi were acquired by England. By a Commission dated the 10th February, 1866, the Gold Coast Settlements were reunited to the Colony of Sierra Leone under one Governor-in-Chief. In 1867, a convention was made with the Dutch by which the portion of the Coast lying to the west of the Sweet River, which flows into the sea between Cape Coast and Elmina, was allotted to Holland, England taking all the territory to the east of the river, and a customs union between the two nations was established. The Dutch, however, found many difficulties in the way of their occupation of the forts and possessions received from the English in exchange for those of their own lying to the East of the boundary line. The native tribes refused to recognise their authority, and the prospect before them was that of a long series of petty wars with no reasonable hope of profit to be gained in the future. The result was the convention made between England and Holland in 1871, by which the Dutch transferred all their forts and possessions on the Coast to the English and Great Britain obtained at last the sole sovereignty and control of the territory from Half-Asini to Aflao. The forts were transferred on the 6th of April, 1872. The present extent and limits of the colony are defined in the Order in Council of 1906.

At the conclusion of peace in 1874, measures were taken to place the government of the Gold Coast upon a footing of efficiency and security.

A new charter was issued, dated the 24th of July, 1874, separating the settlements of the Gold Coast and Lagos from the government of the West African Settlements, and erecting them into one colony under the style of the Gold Coast Colony under a Governor-in-Chief with an Administrator at Lagos. There was one Executive Council and one nominated Legislative Council for the two settlements and one Supreme Court. The charter of 1874 was superseded by Letters Patent dated the 23rd of January, 1883, and the 13th January, 1886 respectively. By the latter instrument Lagos was separated from the Gold Coast and formed into a distinct colony. Provision was made for an Executive and Legislative Council, the members of both being nominated by the Crown. Four unofficial members were appointed to the Legislative Council.

By Royal Instructions dated 20th September, 1916, under Letters Patent of the same date, all previous Instructions were

revoked and the Executive and Legislative Councils were reconstituted. The Executive Council was constituted by the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services and the Secretary for Native Affairs with the Governor as President. The Legislative Council was constituted by the members of the Executive Council and, in addition, the Comptroller of Customs, the Director of Public Works, the General Manager of Railways, and the Commissioners of the Eastern, Central and Western Provinces, as ex-officio members, and such unofficial members as might be appointed by the Crown. By an Order in Council dated 8th April, 1925, Letters Patent and Royal Instructions dated 23rd May, 1925, the Legislative Council was reconstituted. It is now composed of the Governor, fifteen Official Members and fourteen Unofficial Members. The newly-constituted Legislative Council for the first time contains an elective element; provision having been made for the election of six Head Chiefs as Provincial Members of the Council, three Municipal Members to represent the towns of Accra, Cape Coast, and Sekondi, respectively, a Mercantile Member and a Mining Member.

The currency in use consists of British Bank and Treasury notes and coin, all of which are legal tender as well as West African Currency Notes (value £1 and 10s.) and Coin (value 2s., 1s., 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d. and 1/10d.). The English system of weights and measures is followed.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL.

1. The remarkable prosperity of the Gold Coast continues and there was an appreciable increase in value in both Imports and Exports, the total value of external trade being £28,120,877 compared with £22,390,676 in 1926. The value of Exports was the highest on record in the history of the Gold Coast,* and it exceeded the value of Imports by £579,793.

2. The staple product of the country is cocoa. The value of this commodity exported in 1927 was £11,727,566, which figure represents no less than 81.72 per cent of the total value of the Exports. Compared with 1926 there was an increase in value of £2,546,331 but a decrease in quantity of 20,930 tons.

3. The political atmosphere in the Colony during this period, particularly as regards the relationship between the educated and the illiterate communities and between some of the Sub-Chiefs on the one hand and some of the Paramount Chiefs on the other, was rather strained. There was considerable opposition to the activities of the Provincial Councils of the Eastern and Central Provinces which were formally inaugurated in May, 1926 under the provisions of "The Gold Coast Colony (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1925." Notwithstanding this opposition, however, these Provincial Councils continued to do valuable work, and the results of their first labours assumed a tangible form in the Native Administration Ordinance which was passed by the Legislative Council in April, 1927. In the Western Province the people were much slower to realise the usefulness and the significance of the Provincial Councils, and it was not until April of the current year that a Provincial Council was formed in that Province.

4. The Native Administration Ordinance was devised to arrest the decay which in a progressive country like the Gold Coast is sure to manifest itself in Native customs and institutions. Its introduction afforded an opportunity to those persons who were unfavourably disposed to certain Paramount Chiefs to engineer an agitation in their Divisions, and for some time many of the Paramount Chiefs found themselves in difficulties. At the end of the year, however, the situation was much improved. The Provincial Councils give the Paramount Chiefs and their Councillors an opportunity to unite for the purpose of preserving natural institutions and customs; to consult together on subjects affecting the common welfare of their people; and to examine and advise Government on any proposed legislation. From the first the Provincial Council of the Eastern Province has been the strongest and the most generally supported. That of the Central Province has now fully recovered from the attacks which at one time seriously interfered with its proper working.

* Gold Coast includes the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

5. In Ashanti an Ordinance was enacted by the Governor in July, 1927, providing for the establishment, constitution and management of Stool Treasuries. Under this Ordinance the Governor is empowered to make regulations for the setting up by Head Chiefs of Stool Treasuries, and it is proposed to make a start in certain divisions, selected by the Chief Commissioner, which show a disposition to adopt a system of sound finance. The reconstitution of the Kumasi Division under Prempeh, the ex-King of Ashanti, who after thirty years of exile in the Seychelles was permitted to return to Ashanti as a private person in 1925, has proved in every way satisfactory.

6. In the Northern Territories no political events of outstanding importance occurred during the year.

7. The Government of the Gold Coast was administered by Brigadier-General Sir Frederick Gordon Guggisberg, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., from the 1st of April to the 23rd of April, 1927, when he sailed for England on the expiration of the term of his appointment. After his departure Sir James Crawford Maxwell, K.B.E., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, administered the Government until the 5th of June, 1927, when he left the Colony to assume duty as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Northern Rhodesia. Mr. John Maxwell, C.M.G., Chief Commissioner of Ashanti, administered the Government from the 6th of June, to the 18th of July, 1927. The Governor, Sir Alexander Ransford Slater, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., arrived in the Colony on the 19th of July, 1927, and administered the Government from that date until the end of the Financial Year.

CHAPTER II.—FINANCE.

Note.—The financial year is from the 1st April to the 31st March.

The following table gives the Revenue and Expenditure for the past five years:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1923–24	3,742,834 ..	4,105,938
1924–25	3,971,187 ..	4,632,633
1925–26	5,871,556 (a) ..	4,255,126
1926–27	4,365,321 ..	4,328,159
1927–28	4,121,523 (b) ..	3,618,831 (b)

(a) Inclusive of a reimbursement of £1,755,114 from Loan Funds in respect of the amounts advanced in 1923–24 and 1924–25 and charged as Expenditure in the accounts of those years.

(b) The figures of revenue and expenditure for 1923–24, 1924–25, 1925–26 and 1926–27 include gross totals of railway revenue and expenditure. Owing to the separation of railway accounts from the general accounts of the Colony, the figures for 1927–28 include the net railway profit on the working of that year only. Had the revenue and expenditure for 1927–28 been calculated on the same basis as in former years, which included gross railway figures, the revenue would have amounted to £5,217,639 and the expenditure to £4,714,947.

2. The year's working may be summarised as follows:—

Excess of Assets over Liabilities on 1st April, 1927 ..		£2,026,634
Revenue	£4,121,523	
Expenditure	3,618,831	502,692
Excess of Assets over Liabilities on 31st March, 1928		£2,529,326
Transferred to Reserve		241,457
Excess of Assets over Liabilities on 31st March, 1928		£2,287,869

3. Of the total revenue in 1927–28 the sum of £3,181,481 was derived from Customs Duties, £224,114 from other indirect taxation and £582,331 from non-taxation revenue.

4. In addition to the above balance of assets amounting to £2,287,869, the Reserve Fund and the Supplementary Reserve Fund aggregate £1,387,272, of which amount £1,245,652 has been transferred from surplus Revenue, the balance representing accrued interest. There is a further amount of £334,497 standing to the credit of the Railway Renewals Fund, which is in effect another Reserve Fund, although earmarked for a special purpose.

The gross reserves of the Colony are, therefore :—

Excess of Assets appearing in the Balance Sheet	£2,287,869
Reserve Funds	1,387,272
Railway Renewals Fund	334,497
	£4,009,638

5. On 31st March, 1927, the amount of the Public Debt was £11,791,000, and the amount of the Sinking Funds for its amortisation was £1,112,466.

6. Expenditure on Loan Works to 31st March, 1928, was as follows :—

Amount realised from the loans making up the Public Debt ..	£11,181,224	
Amount voted from Revenue ..	840,653	
Amount advanced from Revenue (recoverable from next Loan)	177,806	
		£12,199,683
Expended on Railways	£7,958,886	
Harbours	3,770,426	
Waterworks ..	470,371	
		£12,199,683

CHAPTER III.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

Cacao.

Although there was a decrease in export of 20,930 tons compared with the previous year, which was the highest annual export on record, the Gold Coast easily maintained its position as the premier cocoa growing country in the world, producing about one-half of the world's supply. Prices were satisfactory throughout the year.

The percentage of the total quantity exported, as contributed by each Province, is given below, the percentage in the previous year being given for comparison.

	1927–28.	1926–27.
Eastern Province of the Colony ..	35.9	47.23
Central Province of the Colony ..	16.9	16.96
Ashanti and Western Province of the Colony	47.2	35.81

Steps to improve the quality of local cocoa are under consideration.

Kola Nuts.

2. The crop was about normal, but there was a decrease in maritime export of 986,716 lbs. This decrease is ascribed to exports overland through the Northern Territories, of which no record is kept.

Oil Palm Products.

3. The improvement in this industry has not been maintained, exports having fallen by 1,776 tons compared with 1926. Although merchants are willing to buy at a fair price, the quantity of oil offering is small, greater attention being paid to products which are easily prepared for market. Increasing quantities of palm oil are reported to be used for domestic purposes in the place of the cheaper kinds of lard substitutes.

Copra.

4. There is a well-established coconut industry in the Keta District. There was, however, a slight falling off in the export of copra.

Rubber.

5. Owing to the low prices prevalent throughout the world, the export of this commodity fell from 1,418,250 lbs. in 1926 to 711,288 lbs in 1927.

Cotton.

6. The planting of cotton is still in the experimental stage. The yield was slightly higher than that of the previous year.

Food Crops.

7. In general food crops were plentiful and up to average.

Sisal.

8. The output of the Government factory near Accra was 135 tons of fibre in 93 running days as against 459 tons in 274 running days during the previous year. Unfavourable weather conditions accounted for this large decrease.

Veterinary.

9. Tamale in the Northern Territories is the headquarters of the Department, and all the work of the Department is carried out in that Protectorate. The establishment consists of a Principal Veterinary Officer, four Veterinary Officers, one Inspector of Livestock and five African Veterinary Assistants. In addition to this staff, 41 non-commissioned Officers and Constables seconded from the Northern Territories Constabulary carry out Cattle patrol duties.

10. There is a Veterinary School at Tamale for the instruction of Africans who, after a course of four years, may qualify as African Veterinary Assistants and be employed by Government.

11. The following are the functions of the Department :

(a) To guard the indigenous stock and imported live stock caravans from contagious and infectious disease.
(b) To suppress any outbreaks of disease when they occur.
(c) To instruct the stockowners in practical Zootechny.
(d) To improve the indigenous breeds of live stock.
(e) Treatment of sick domestic animals.
(f) Research work in connection with animal diseases and feeding of live stock.
(g) Breeding experiments.
(h) To collect the import tax on live stock.

12. The cattle trade is mostly in the hands of Gold Coast Africans, but a few French subjects and Syrians also take part in it. During the past year owing to cattle plague in French Territory there was a slight decrease in trade done.

13. The number of stock passing through the quarantine stations was :—

42,167	Cattle	.. ..	Tax	4s.	per head.
50,887	Sheep	.. ..	,,	6d.	,, ,,
10,561	Goats	.. ..	,,	6d.	,, ,,
639	Horses	.. ..	,,	5s.	,, ,,

and the revenue collected at these stations was £10,129 7s. 0d.

14. There has been a great increase in the supply of locally bred cattle. All the stock has to pass through one of the five quarantine stations for inspection. These stations are on the main caravan routes from French Territory. Cattle are quarantined for nine days and other stock for 24 hours.

15. Serious epidemics of cattle plague occurred. 6,678 head of cattle died and 1,226 recovered and were branded as immune. 7,333 cattle were inoculated by the Serum-alone method and 996 by the Sero-vaccine method. The question of inoculating all young cattle with a view to making them immune from plague is receiving attention. There was also a slight epidemic of trypanosomiasis in one of the Government stock farms which was promptly arrested.

16. The experiment of issuing half and quarter bred English bulls to the Chiefs has resulted in the improvement of their cattle, and the importation of pure bred stock from the United Kingdom continues.

Forestry.

17. Forest policy in the Gold Coast is directed primarily to the preservation of a sufficient area of forest covered land so distributed as to ensure the maintenance of the humid forest type of climate which is an essential factor in the growth of cocoa, kola and other crops on which the prosperity of the Colony largely depends.

18. For this reason and because the natural forests of the country are in native ownership the Forest Department is not directly concerned with exploitation of the forests which is carried on entirely by private enterprise.

19. The mahogany export trade during the year has been normal and undisturbed by serious fluctuations in prices on the Liverpool market. These conditions have made evident the difference in value between good and inferior quality logs. The former are always saleable at reasonably remunerative prices while the latter are not. The following table gives the quantity and value of mahogany exported during the past five years :—

	Cubic feet.	Value.
		£
1923	1,714,340	171,015
1924	2,128,404	296,835
1925	1,772,683	222,258
1926	1,591,703	174,076
1927	1,239,721	120,348

The following quotation from the Timber Trade Journal of January 7th, 1928, will be found of interest in connection with the above figures :—

"The demand for the better class of logs is still very "strong, and wood showing character is eagerly competed "for at every sale, whereas the poorer grade logs are difficult "to sell, even at low prices. Fortunately, shippers are "becoming more particular as to the class of logs they are "now shipping from West African ports, and there is a smaller

"percentage of low-grade wood being sent forward now than "was the case a couple of years ago. This is making "conditions more favourable regarding prices, and gives "buyers a truer insight into the real value of mahogany; "whereas previously there was a totally wrong impression "as to the trend of market prices, because large quantities "of inferior grade logs were shipped here, which nobody "would buy, eventually being disposed of at ruinous prices "to the shipper."

20. Complete and reliable figures are not available to show the quantities of native timbers used within the country, but there are clear indications that a wider use is being made of these. This is a satisfactory tendency since every plank of native timber used represents money kept at home instead of being spent abroad on the purchase of foreign timber. From a wider point of view it effects an economy in consumption of the diminishing world stock of soft woods.

21. Forest Reserves aggregating 393 square miles were constituted by Chiefs during the year bringing the total area of Forest Reserves to 700 square miles, while a further 646 square miles have been demarcated and await constitution.

CHAPTER IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

(THE TRADE FIGURES IN THIS CHAPTER ARE IN RESPECT OF THE CALENDAR YEAR 1927.)

Customs Revenue.

1. The gross receipts for the year, £3,070,954, are the highest on record and are £826,325 in excess of the gross revenue receipts for 1926.

2. Although the quantity of cocoa exported during the calendar year 1927 was 20,930 tons less than in 1926, the value was greater by £2,546,331. The increased purchasing power of the people accounts in a great measure for the considerable increases under every sub-head of the customs revenue.

3. There was an increase of £97,879 in revenue derived from goods subject to *ad valorem* duty, and an increase of £746,540 in revenue from goods which pay *specific* duties.

4. There was an increase of £595,306 in the revenue collected from importation of wines, spirits and malts. The total revenue collected on account of these was £1,622,461, which represented 53 per cent of the total net revenue receipts.

Imports.

5. The value of all imports for the year amounted to £13,770,542, being an increase of £3,484,666 on the previous year, but less by £1,381,603 than the value of the imports during the boom year of 1920.

6. The chief contributors to the increase of £1,562,008 in the value of articles subject to the *ad valorem* rate of duty were cotton piece goods, artificial silk goods, silk goods, iron and steel goods, apparel, cotton goods, perfumery, medicines and drugs and woollen goods.

7. The value of the 1927 imports of articles subject to specific duty, other than wines, spirits and malt liquors, was £560,857 in excess of the value of such imports for 1926. The chief increases were in meats—canned and bottled, fish—canned or preserved, cigarettes, cement, motor spirit, sugar and soap—common. The increase in meats—canned and bottled and fish of all kinds can be ascribed to the fact that, when he has the money, the labourer employed on the cocoa farms, at Takoradi Harbour, at the gold and diamond mines and on other development works in the Colony, prefers "European" food. The importation of motor spirit was not affected by the import duty being raised from 3d. to 6d. a gallon as from the 12th September, 1927, and the increased importation testifies to the great development in motor transport as a result of the constant addition to the mileage of motorable roads in the Gold Coast.

8. The value of the imports of spirituous liquors was greater by £335,895, the principal contributors to the increase being gin, malt liquors, wine (still,) and whisky.

9. The value of the imports of commercial free articles was greater by £995,644. Increases appeared under motor cars and lorries, corrugated iron sheets, coin, beef and pork (pickled and salted), and spare parts for motor vehicles. Of the total importation of 2,914 motor lorries and cars the United States of America supplied 2,261, while the United Kingdom supplied only 290. The United Kingdom supplied 212 motor-cycles out of 223, and 4,863 bicycles out of 5,331 imported.

Exports.

10. The total value of the exports for the year ended 31st December, 1927, was £14,350,335, being £2,245,555 or 18.55 per cent greater in value than the exports for 1926. This total value is the highest on record. The following table gives particulars of the quantities, values and destinations of the principal articles exported in 1926 and 1927.

Articles.	Quantities.		Values.		Principal countries to which exported.
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	
			£	£	
Cocoa (raw) .. tons.	230,840	209,910	9,181,235	11,727,566	U.S. America, United Kingdom, Germany and Holland.
Diamonds carats.	299,835	460,959	362,833	512,159	United Kingdom.
Fibre (sisal hemp) tons.	456	280	18,195	9,794	United Kingdom.
Gold (raw) .. ozs.	219,999	189,571	850,042	727,182	United Kingdom.
Rubber .. .. lbs.	1,418,250	711,288	53,473	30,738	United Kingdom and Germany.
Manganese ore .. tons.	344,933	369,205	684,852	682,962	Norway, France, U.S. America, Canada, United Kingdom and Belgium.
Copra .. .. tons.	1,513	1,454	33,482	30,674	Germany.
Kola Nuts .. lbs.	12,474,028	11,487,312	259,479	191,380	Nigeria.
Palm Kernels .. tons.	7,659	6,545	125,556	107,079	United Kingdom and Germany.
Palm Oil .. tons.	1,752	1,090	52,283	30,227	United Kingdom U.S. America and Germany.
Mahogany cub. ft.	1,880,456	1,239,721	213,928	120,348	U.S. America and United Kingdom.

11. The value of the exports of domestic products and manufactures, excluding bullion, was in excess of that for the previous year by £2,459,618 or 22.36 per cent, but the value of gold produced during 1927 was less than the 1926 output by £122,860.

12. The value (£11,727,566) of the cocoa exported represented 81.72 per cent of the total value of the exports in 1927. The statement hereunder shows the destination of the cocoa exported.

	Quantity Tons.	Value £
United States of America	60,529	3,284,495
United Kingdom	48,288	2,847,234
Germany	44,040	2,440,655
Holland	38,953	2,227,821
France	7,287	408,785
Other countries	10,813	518,576
	209,910	11,727,566

13. The import trade with all parts of the Empire represented 63.56 per cent of the total import trade and is less by 3.44 per cent than similar trade for the year 1926. The share of the import trade appropriated by the United Kingdom was 57.9 per cent, being 2.05 per cent more than in the former year. Imports from British West Africa fell from 9.31 per cent to 3.3 per cent, a decrease of 6.01 per cent on similar imports in the previous year. The United States of America, France and Germany again increased their share of the import trade with the Colony. Holland's share of the import trade again shows a decrease. In 1926 it was 7.08 per cent and in 1927 it was 6.48.

Trade Channels.

14. The channels by which British manufactured goods reach the African consumer are :—

(a) Direct from manufacturer to consumer, chiefly by parcel post.

(b) From manufacturer through indent houses in Great Britain to the consumer by freight and parcel post.

(c) From manufacturer through parent houses in Great Britain of trading firms having branches in West Africa, thence through the branches to the consumer. This is the channel of the largest trade and represents the bulk of steamer freights to the coast.

15. The method of sale adopted is by means of small stores, owned by the various firms, in the towns and villages. The firms have larger stores in the bigger centres and these and the smaller ones are usually in charge of African storekeepers under the supervision of Europeans. In addition there are various stores owned by Africans themselves, who buy their goods from the larger importers, or in some cases import direct. There are great opportunities of direct trade with the African trader, but due enquiries should be made as to his financial standing. Goods are often consigned through the banking houses.

16. Africans also import large quantities of goods for their own personal use through the medium of the parcel post. These

goods are usually ordered from catalogue descriptions and payment is made with order or the goods consigned through one of the banking houses. There are opportunities for developing this trade, but it is necessary that goods should be of the type and quality stated. Advertisements in the local papers will produce quantities of applications for catalogues.

MINES.

Gold.

ABBONTIAKOON MINES, LIMITED.

17. This mine had to close down in December, 1927 owing to the breaking of a crank shaft with resultant loss to the mining community in the Tarkwa District.

TAQUAH AND ABOSSO MINES, LIMITED.

18. This Company was registered in 1927 as a reconstruction of Taquah and Abosso, Limited, and is working three mines on the banket reef namely Tarquah, Abosso and Adjah Bippo.

New machinery is in course of erection.

ARISTON GOLD MINES, LIMITED AT PRESTEA.

19. Production has not yet commenced but a thorough reconditioning underground is being carried out.

AKOKO MINE.

20. The Akoko Gold Mines, Limited went into liquidation and a new company "New Akoko, Limited" took over the assets and resumed work but closed down in July.

BIBIANI MINE.

21. Bibiani 1927, Limited, acquired from the New Bibiani, Limited, the Bibiani mine and timber concessions and is expected to have a good future now that the motor road from Dunkwa has reached the property.

ASHANTI GOLDFIELDS CORPORATION, LIMITED.

22. This Company is still the premier gold producing property of the Gold Coast, the value of the Gold produced being £436,385.

Manganese.

23. The African Manganese Company working the deposit at Nsuta is the only exporter, the value of the 369,205 tons exported being £682,962.

Diamonds.

24. The African Selection Trust and the West African Diamond Syndicate are still the main producers. 460,959 carats valued at £512,159 were exported during the year.

Labour.

25. No labour was indentured from other Colonies. All those employed at the Mines were engaged locally. The health of mine labourers was good throughout the year.

26. There was again a falling off in the export of raw gold which was counterbalanced by a large increase in the quantity of diamonds exported. The manganese ore industry maintained its importance.

CHAPTER V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping and Harbours.

1. There was a satisfactory increase in the number and tonnage of shipping which entered and cleared during 1927 as compared with 1926. 900 vessels, representing an aggregate net registered tonnage of 2,458,570, entered the ports of the Colony during the year, and 891 vessels of a total net registered tonnage of 2,437,830 cleared for overseas in the same trade period. In 1926 the vessels entered inwards totalled 867, representing a net registered tonnage of 2,407,509, and 865 vessels cleared outwards with a total net registered tonnage of 2,406,927.

2. The following statement shows the nationality of shipping which entered the ports of the Gold Coast during the year 1927 :—

Nationality.	Steam and motor vessels.		Sailing Vessels.	
	Nos.	Net registered tonnage	Nos.	Net registered tonnage
British	492	1,421,905	—	—
German	107	214,964	—	—
French	99	298,658	—	—
Dutch	97	238,357	—	—
American	42	138,855	1	1,107
Norwegian ..	31	89,589	—	—
Italian	17	36,161	—	—
Danish	12	14,151	—	—
Spanish	2	4,823	—	—
Total ..	899	2,457,463	1	1,107

Note.—The above figures are in respect of the calendar year 1927.

Takoradi Harbour.

3. Rapid progress was made with the works during the year with the result that the ceremonial opening of the harbour took place on the 3rd of April, 1928.

4. The two breakwaters were substantially completed by the end of September and the wharf by the end of February.

5. Approximately 8 miles of railway track were laid, principally in sidings and in the Harbour area, and 2 miles of tarmacadam road, 20 feet wide, have been constructed.

6. Six new 2-ton electric portal cranes have been installed on the Main Wharf, and three 3-ton electric portal cranes and two 4-ton steam gantry cranes have been transferred from Sekondi Harbour and erected on the Lighter and Timber Wharves.

7. In addition to the 3 sets of steamer moorings laid down during the previous financial year, 20 sets of moorings for tugs and lighters have been fixed in the harbour. One of the two harbour tugs, the "Sir Gordon," arrived at Takoradi in January, 1928, the second, the "Sir Ransford," arrived just after the end of the year under review on 20th April, 1928.

8. Navigation lights and a fog bell have been erected at the extreme ends of the breakwaters, and a lighted whistle buoy has been fixed approximately 2 miles south east of the end of the main breakwater, to serve as a turning-in point for vessels making the harbour during foggy weather.

Railways.

9. The Central Province Railway was completed and taken over by open lines during the year, and the total mileage open for railway traffic in the Gold Coast is now 493.

10. The main line runs in a northerly direction from the port of Sekondi to Kumasi in Ashanti, thence to Accra in a south-easterly direction, a total distance of 362 miles.

11. The branch lines (3′ 6″ gauge) operated from the Sekondi-Juaso Section are (i) the Inchaban branch which runs in an easterly direction taking off the main line at 4¼ miles from Sekondi, and having a length of 4 miles; (ii) the Tarkwa—Prestea branch which runs in a north-westerly direction taking off the main line at Tarkwa, 39 miles from Sekondi, and having a length of 18 miles; and (iii) the Central Province branch which runs in a north easterly direction from Huni Valley, 53 miles from Sekondi, to Kade, a distance of 99 miles.

12. The only branch operated from the Accra Section is the Weshiang branch (2′ 6″ gauge) which runs from Accra in a westerly direction to Weshiang, a distance of 10 miles.

Finance.

13. The total capital expenditure on the 31st March, 1928, was £8,432,831.

14. The gross revenue amounted to £1,229,713, an increase of £73,260 as compared with the gross revenue for the year 1926–27.

15. The gross expenditure was £1,096,116. This amount includes a contribution of £95,866 to the Renewals Fund; a sum of £7,995 in respect of additional services rendered by other Departments, and a sum of £3,588 in respect of preliminary expenses in connexion with Takoradi Harbour.

16. The transactions of the year resulted in a net profit on account of the railway of £133,597 which was paid to the credit of the general revenue of the Colony.

Traffic.

17. The number of passengers conveyed during the year was 1,728,493, an increase of 275,578 over the previous year.

18. Two additional passenger trains were started between Kumasi and Obuasi on July 25th, 1927, and satisfactory results were obtained.

19. A Sentinel Cammell rail coach was put into service between Nsawam and Accra on March 19th, 1928. It is being well patronised, and it is hoped that the use of this type of coach will be further extended.

20. Kensere Station was opened on July 25th, 1927 and booked 9,482 passengers.

21. The total tonnage of goods traffic (exclusive of live stock) carried during the year 1927–28 was 750,153 a decrease of 55,074 tons compared with the 1926–27 figures.

The principal decreases were :—

Commodity.	Tons carried.	Decrease.
Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel ..	11,073	7,469
Cocoa	131,517	17,672
Manganese	337,526	56,553

The principal increases were :—

Commodity.	Tons carried.	Increase.
Firewood	116,419	8,989
Building materials	20,667	7,503
Imported food staples	15,445	2,736
Machinery	1,117	517
Mining materials	3,021	1,145
Timber	11,583	2,045

Central Province Branch.

22. The remaining portion of this branch from Oda to Kade, 18 miles, was opened on December 12th, 1927. The total number of passengers booked from Wenchi and Kade stations to the end of the year was 2,557 and 6,620 respectively. An improved Time Table came into force on March 19th, 1928, giving connections to and from all stations on this branch to the main line stations between Sekondi and Kumasi and to the Prestea Branch.

Locomotives and Rolling Stock.

23. Twelve locomotives received heavy repairs and 25 locomotives second class repairs. 475 Vehicles received general overhaul. 342,160 super. ft. of timber were cut in the Sawmill.

Working Costs.

24. The working figures of the Locomotive Branch for the year 1927–28 compared with 1926-27 are as follows :—

	1927–28.	1926–27.
Locomotive cost per engine mile ..	33.19d.	31.62d.
Running cost per engine hour ..	13s. 9d.	13s. 4d.
Running Cost per Engine Mile ..	21.97d.	21.42d.
Engine Miles per Engine Hour ..	7.47d.	7.47d.
Engine Miles per Enginemen's Hour	6.02d.	5.78d.
Carriage and Wagon Cost per 100 Vehicle Miles	122.89d.	127.82d.

New Electric Power Scheme.

25. In order to cope with the ever increasing demand for electric light and power in Sekondi and to fulfil the requirements of Takoradi Harbour and Township the construction of a larger power station at Sekondi with a sub-station at Takoradi Harbour was commenced in April, 1927. The work is being carried out departmentally and was about two-thirds completed at the end of the year. It is estimated that the whole scheme will cost £140,500.

Railway Surveys.

26. The preliminary survey of the Northern Territories western route was completed at the end of June, 1927, the distance surveyed being 155 miles. The projected location together with final reports and the estimated cost of construction for both the eastern and western routes were prepared, and full particulars are now available.

27. A preliminary survey was begun on December 20th, 1927, at three points, Tarkwa, Prestea, and Sefwi Bekwai. At the end of March 115 miles had been surveyed, 65 of which have been adopted. The chief reason for this survey is to determine whether it is possible to provide transport facilities for the exploitation of the extensive bauxite deposits near Sefwi Bekwai at a cost which would be economically acceptable both to Government and to any company which undertook the development of the deposits. Such a railway would, moreover, open up the at present scantily developed Western Province of the Colony.

Roads and Motor Transport.

28. The road system of the Gold Coast is constructed entirely with a view to its use by motor cars and lorries fitted with pneumatic tyres. Solid tyres are prohibited by law. The mileage of motor roads is 5,343 of which about one-third may be classified as good, and the remainder as fair. The principal stretches of the more important main roads are completed by a process known as "tarmetting," i.e., about four inches of metal bound with sand and gravel and tar-sprayed. The improvement of the surface owing to this method of construction is most marked and must result in reduced running costs, while in the towns the adoption of this form of construction greatly reduces the dust nuisance. All roads can be and are used continually by cars of the lightest makes as well as heavy vehicles.

29. With the exception of six places, where regular pontoon ferries are established, the roads are adequately bridged, and the necessity for driving through a drift is exceptional.

30. 1,100 cars and 4,250 lorries were licensed during the year, an average of one motor vehicle to each mile of road.

31. The increase in native-owned motor vehicles continues to be remarkable. It is possible to arrange transport for any kind of goods for long or short distances by these vehicles on all the roads of the Colony and Ashanti and on the Kumasi-Tamale road. The traffic in passengers is large.

32. 1,637 motor drivers' certificates of competency were granted during the year.

33. An excellent service of motor omnibuses is working in Accra under the Accra Town Council.

Posts and Telegraphs.

34. The number of Post Offices in the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories open at the end of the year was 214. Of these 151 were Postal Agencies. There were 120 Telegraph Offices open at the end of the year.

35. The number of cablegrams dealt with in conjunction with the Eastern Telegraph Company was 27,147 as compared with 22,418 in 1926-27.

36. A new Wireless Station is under construction at Takoradi and it will be equipped for communication with other West African Colonies and to link up with the nearest stations of the main Empire Service.

The new Station will be equipped for broadcasting.

37. The extensive telephone trunk line construction programme is nearing completion and practically every town of importance and a number of the larger villages are connected with the telephone system. The number of telephone Stations is now 54.

38. All the old telegraph lines in the Colony have been rebuilt and an extensive and reliable service is now in operation.

39. Owing to the extension of motorable roads the abolition of mail service by head loads is now practically complete and mails are distributed to all principal towns and villages by motor transport.

CHAPTER VI.

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The Law of the Colony is the Common Law, the doctrines of equity, and the statutes of general application in force in England on the 24th July, 1874, modified by a large number of local Ordinances passed since that date. The Criminal Law was codified in 1892, and the civil and criminal procedure are regulated by the Supreme Court and Criminal Procedure Ordinances both passed in 1876.

2. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is limited to the Colony. In Ashanti and the Northern Territories there is a Circuit Judge, who presides over the sittings of the Courts of the Chief Commissioners, with practically the same jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases as the Judges in the Colony.

3. The Full Court, which is the Court of Appeal, must consist of not less than two Judges.

4. The Supreme Court consists of Divisional Courts at Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi. At Accra there are two Divisional Courts, the Chief Justice presiding over one and a Puisne Judge over the other. Criminal Assizes are held at the above mentioned towns quarterly.

5. The Gold Coast (Privy Council Appeals) Order-in-Council lays down the procedure and rules to be observed in appeals from the Full Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

6. Police Magistrates and District Commissioners are ex officio Commissioners of the Supreme Court, the former with powers, in criminal cases, of imposing a sentence of imprisonment for one year or a fine of £100, and with jurisdiction in civil cases where the amount in dispute does not exceed £100. The latter's powers in criminal cases are limited to a sentence of six months imprisonment or a fine of £50 and in civil cases to cases where the amount does not exceed £50. Certain District Commissioners' Courts have, however, increased jurisdiction in civil cases up to £100.

7. Appeals from the decisions of the Police Magistrates and Commissioners lie to the Divisional Court. All cases tried by the lower Courts are revised by the Judge of the appropriate Province who has power to reverse any of their judgments.

8. The Chief Law Officer and head of the local Bar is the Attorney-General who is assisted by a Solicitor-General and three Crown Counsel. The Chief Justice has power to admit as Barristers and Solicitors of the Supreme Court any admitted Barrister or Advocate of Great Britain or Ireland and any person who may have been admitted as a Solicitor or Writer to the Signet in any of the Courts at London, Dublin or Edinburgh or as law

agents in Scotland. Every Barrister so admitted is entitled to practise as a Solicitor as well as a Barrister. Barristers and Solicitors are not allowed to practise before the Courts in Ashanti or the Northern Territories.

9. During the period under review 54 cases were disposed of by the Full Court and 506 civil actions were brought in the Divisional Courts. More than half of the actions were for debt and the total shows a considerable increase on that of previous years.

10. In the Superior Courts there were 103 convictions in criminal cases which is slightly below the average of the last three years. In the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction there were 16,769 convictions, an increase of over 4,500 on the previous year. This may be attributed largely to the increased number of prosecutions under the Public Health and Motor Traffic Ordinances.

11. Several volumes of Law Reports have been printed and copies are obtainable from the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Police.

12. The Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, and the British mandated sphere of Togoland are policed by the Gold Coast Police with headquarters at Accra.

13. The Northern Territories of the Gold Coast has a separate force in the Northern Territories Constabulary.

14. The Gold Coast Police is divided into three branches, viz. :—

Escort Police; General Police; Marine Police.

15. The Escort Police are mostly natives of the Northern Territories and many of them have served with the Gold Coast Regiment. They are chiefly employed on guards, escorts and patrols and are particularly useful when dealing with any unusual disturbance.

16. Thirty per cent. of the whole force are literate and they are chiefly employed in dealing with the keeping of criminal records, issuing various licences and all other police duties which cannot be carried out by illiterates.

17. The Marine Police are employed at the various ports and are required to carry out their work either on land or water.

18. The Criminal Investigation Department is now well established and over 16,000 criminal finger prints have been filed since 1923. During the past year 855 accused have been identified by this method as having been previously convicted.

19. There has been no specially marked increase in crime, but more minor offences in contravention of the Motor Traffic Laws have been brought before the courts owing to Police activity.

20. The Police Department keeps a register of Domestic Servants. This registration is now compulsory in the Colony and Ashanti.

21. The Department also keeps a Register of all Europeans and Asiatics entering and leaving the Colony, and full particulars of all aliens and of their movements are recorded.

Prisons.

22. The Prisons of the Gold Coast are emerging gradually from a system of negative prevention to a system of training and reformation. Some years ago it was considered sufficient to catch the law breaker and, by keeping him secure under lock and key, to prevent his preying upon the community for a definite period. The object aimed at during recent years is to provide such training during imprisonment as will give the criminal both the means and the incentive to lead the life of a decent law abiding citizen on release.

23. The prisons are divided into two classes (a) the central or convict prisons and (b) the local or small outstation prisons.

24. The convict prisons are supervised by experienced European Officers and are equipped with workshops and staffed by trained instructors. To these prisons are sent all persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding six months. The following trades are taught :—tailoring, masonry, carpentry shoe-making, furniture-making, cloth and mat weaving, string and rope making.

25. The local Prisons are supervised by the Political Officer of the District in which they are situated and are used for the detention of persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment up to six months. The prisoners in the local prisons are employed on conservancy work.

26. The daily average population of the prisons for 1927–28 was 1,701. The health was good.

CHAPTER VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The most important public works in progress during the year were the construction of the Prince of Wales' School and College at Achimota which is well ahead of schedule time and should be completed by November, 1928. The lay-out of Takoradi Township has proceeded apace. Amongst other items 30 European bungalows, 94 quarters for African Officials, 325 quarters for artisans and the first of the two cocoa sheds and the bonded warehouse have been completed, and work on the Port, Medical, Police and Immigration Offices, the Public Works Department Yard, Police Barracks and Post and Telegraphs Yard is well in hand.

2. Forty-five bungalows for Officials have been built in other stations during the year.

3. New Police Barracks at Mampong (Akwapim), Kibi, Twifu, Oda and Bekwai were erected and those at Koforidua considerably extended.

4. An Infant Welfare Clinic is in course of construction at Kumasi.

5. Plans for new Law Courts to be erected at Accra have been prepared and have been approved.

6. The pipe borne water supplies at Accra, Winneba and Sekondi have been satisfactorily maintained and extensions to the systems have been carried out.

7. The construction of the Cape Coast waterworks is well in hand and should be completed and in operation during the next financial year.

8. Investigations are being carried out in connection with a Water Supply for Kumasi.

9. There are electric light and power supply plants now in the following towns, Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Koforidua and also at Aburi.

10. £102,775 was spent on road construction, and the cost of maintaining roads was £70 per mile as against £63 in 1926-7

11. The cost of buildings erected during the year was £594,017 The figure for the previous year was £384,878.

CHAPTER VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The climate, though hot and damp, is cooler than that of most tropical countries situated in the same latitude. It is not in itself unhealthy; but an evil reputation has been earned for it in the past by the prevalence of mosquito borne diseases, against which all possible precautions have constantly to be taken.

2. The Gold Coast is peculiarly free from many of the discomforts associated with tropical countries. Hot nights and intense heat by day are the exception rather than the rule, while insects are comparatively unobtrusive.

3. The efforts of the Medical and Sanitary authorities in promoting the treatment of disease and the knowledge of general hygiene, continue to exercise a beneficial effect on the general health

4. The rainfall varies with the configuration of the country and is highest in the mining Districts of Tarkwa, Upper and Lower Wasaw, etc., and also at Axim. The first rains, or rainy season proper, begin in March and end in July; the later rains are spread over the months of September and October. The rainy season is marked by a considerable fall in temperature, which is found to be refreshing to many Europeans, but proves trying to some. The Harmattan season begins in December and ends in February.

5. Registration of births and deaths is carried out only in twenty-six towns and generally speaking it is admittedly incomplete and inaccurate. At the census of 1921 the total population of the Gold Coast was approximately 2,112,000. No general death rate, birth rate, or infant mortality rate can be worked out, nor can an accurate estimation be made of the more important causes of death, its age incidence or its distribution.

6. From the areas where registration is carried out 5,574 births and 4,884 deaths were reported for the calendar year 1927. The number of deaths under one year old was 679. The population of these registration areas is approximately 245,000.

7. The most common causes of death amongst adults as far as can be ascertained are due to diseases of the respiratory system, e.g., pneumonia, bronchitis and phthisis. Amongst infants the commonest causes in descending order of frequency are marasmus (including inanition), premature birth, diarrhoea (including enteritis, gastro-enteritis, etc.), convulsions, bronchitis (including broncho-pneumonia) and malaria.

8. The most important means to combat these diseases are the improvement of the housing conditions, provision of good water supplies, surface drainage, latrines, anti-mosquito work and disposal of refuse.

9. There are four Infant Welfare Clinics (including one to which a hospital is attached) in which attempts are made to cope to some extent with the infant mortality. The attendances at the

clinics during 1927 were as follows:—

Accra	11,021
Christiansborg	5,521
Sekondi	15,964
Kumasi	9,769
	42,275

10. The general sanitation of the larger towns may be regarded as fairly satisfactory. 426,647 houses were inspected during eleven months with an average larval index of 1.14 per hundred. There were 3,791 prosecutions under the Destruction of Mosquitos Ordinance and 12,908 for insanitary conditions during the same time. The measures detailed in paragraph 8 are being carried out in all the large towns and as far as possible in the surrounding villages. Town planning is actively being carried on.

11. The most serious outbreak of disease was one of yellow fever which was characterised by the wide area over which cases were discovered. This disease was reported from Elmina to Accra along the coast line, up to Obuasi on the Sekondi-Kumasi railway, up to Nsawam on the Accra-Kumasi railway, in Akuse, Late and Sra and in Kpeve, Ho and as far north as Kpando, which last three towns are in the Mandated Area of Togoland. The following table gives the number of cases and deaths:—

	African.	European.	Syrian.
Cases	60	14	3
Deaths	19	10	3

12. There have been a few sporadic cases of small-pox, chiefly in the Northern Territories. Vaccination is carried out at various centres. All the deck passengers landing at the large ports are examined and vaccinated if necessary. 221,373 vaccinations were carried out.

13. A small epidemic of cerebro-spinal fever occurred in a bush village in the Obuasi district of the Eastern Province of Ashanti. Fortunately it was stamped out before the infection was conveyed to the larger centres.

14. In Suhum, an important village near Accra on a main road, thirty-two cases of Relapsing Fever with one death were reported. One non-fatal case was reported from Keta early in the year.

CHAPTER IX.—EDUCATION.

1. Education in the Gold Coast is voluntary and is mainly in the hands of Government and various missionary bodies of which the most important are the Presbyterian Church, the Ewe Presbyterian Church, the Wesleyan Mission, the Roman Catholic Mission, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Mission and the English Church Mission. There are several undenominational schools and one assisted Mohammedan school.

2. Schools are officially recognised as of two kinds, assisted and non-assisted. An assisted school is one which has attained a certain standard of efficiency and receives a Government grant, while a non-assisted school receives no grant, generally because of the low standard of the work and the unsuitability of the buildings and equipment for scholastic purposes. Grants are awarded for general efficiency. They are calculated as a percentage of the expenditure on the salaries paid to teachers.

3. It was felt that Government ought to exercise a closer supervision over the non-assisted schools, so that the standard of work done might be raised and the buildings and equipment improved. Accordingly, the Education Ordinance No. 21 of 1925 was passed. By its provisions the Education Department can exercise some control over the staffing of these schools. Section 5 says "No person shall teach in any Government, assisted or non-assisted school unless he is registered on the Register of Teachers or on the Provisional List as may be prescribed." On the Register of Teachers are the names of those who have some definite qualification. The Provisional List is an emergency measure to prevent the wholesale closing of schools through the scarcity of trained or efficient teachers. On the Provisional List are placed for a limited period the names of those teachers whose qualifications are not good enough to entitle them to registration, but who were engaged in teaching before a certain date. If such a teacher proves himself capable, his name will be transferred to the Register. Gradually these teachers on the Provisional List will be replaced by teachers in the Register, and in the course of a few years the Provisional List should automatically disappear. By the application of the Ordinance a number of non-assisted schools have closed down through lack of staff. These are no loss to the Colony as the standard of work was so low that they did not deserve to be classed as schools.

4. In the Colony and Ashanti there are 17 Government Primary Schools having an enrolment of 3,193 boys and 1,040 girls with a total average attendance of 4,237. Five of these schools are in the Western Province, three in the Central Province, five in the Eastern Province and four in Ashanti. These schools are entirely supported and equipped from Government funds, and the total staff of teachers is 180, nearly all of whom hold

teachers' certificates. The staff of these schools is African except at two of the Girls Schools where a European mistress is in permanent charge.

5. The number of Mission assisted schools in the Colony and Ashanti is 235. The number of known non-assisted schools is 417.

6. The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Mission has two assisted Schools in the Central Province, four in the Trans-Volta district and one in Ashanti. The Presbyterian Church has eleven assisted schools in the Central Province, 67 in the Eastern Province five in the Trans-Volta district and 17 in Ashanti. The schools of the Ewe Presbyterian Church are all situated in the Trans-Volta district. The English Church Mission has three assisted schools in the Western Province, a boys' secondary school at Cape Coast in the Central Province, one school in the Eastern Province and two schools in Ashanti. Seven Roman Catholic Mission Schools (assisted) are situated in the Western Province, ten in the Central Province, eleven in the Trans-Volta district and four in Ashanti. The Wesleyan Mission has nine assisted schools in the Western Province, 18 primary and one secondary in the Central Province, 17 in the Eastern Province and five in Ashanti.

7. There is one undenominational school in Accra on the assisted list, and one Mohammedan school at Saltpond.

8. In the primary schools, in addition to the three R's, special attention is given to the teaching of hygiene, nature study and some form of handwork. The form which the handwork takes depends on the locality. In Government schools woodwork is often taught, while in rural schools attention is paid to mat-weaving, basket-making, brush-making, netting, etc. In girls' schools increasing attention is being paid to domestic science and child welfare. In the past parents showed a great reluctance to having their girls educated, but this antipathy is dying out. There is an increasing demand for education for girls, and several new schools are being built, and plans are being made for the erection of others. At present there are eleven schools in the Colony which are devoted solely to girls. In addition girls attend the ordinary primary schools and take practically the same course as the boys.

9. There are only two secondary schools in the Colony, viz., Mfantsipim of the Wesleyan Mission and St. Nicholas Grammar School of the English Church Mission. Both of these schools are in Cape Coast They are always full and cannot accept all the applicants for admission. They are partly boarding schools and partly day schools. The curriculum is based on the requirements of the Cambridge School Certificate.

10. There is an increasing demand for technical education and this is entirely in the hands of the Government. The Accra Technical School provides a three years' course (practical and theoretical) in engineering and carpentry. This is the only school of its kind in the Colony and the demand for admission is so great that only a small percentage of the applicants can be admitted.

Plans are being made for extension so that more pupils may be admitted and the scope of the work increased.

11. To give a more elementary form of technical education four Junior Trade Schools have been built, one at Kibi in the Eastern Province, one at Assuantsi in the Central Province, one at Mampong in Ashanti and one at Tamale in the Northern Territories. At present there are 222 pupils in residence at these schools, of whom 71 are being trained in woodwork, 50 in masonry, 48 in agriculture and 53 in metalwork. These trades are taught along with the pupils' primary education, the time devoted to literary subjects being one-third of that spent in practical work. Specially promising pupils are given the opportunity of completing their technical training at the Accra Technical School. The object of these schools is to provide a preliminary training for boys who desire to become skilled artisans, but the main aim is the training and development of character and a sense of responsibility in the individual.

12. There are three training colleges for teachers in the Colony, viz.: The Government Training College at Achimota, the Presbyterian Church Training College at Akropong and Wesley College at Kumasi. The Government College trains teachers for its own schools and for any Mission or undenominational body, while the Presbyterian Church Training College and Wesley College train teachers for their own Missions only. At the three training colleges there are 446 students in residence. Students are admitted on completion of their primary school education and undergo four years of training. Education is free and each student is under bond to teach for at least five years in a Government or assisted school. All training colleges are subject to Government inspection.

13. A beginning was made last year with evening classes which may be described as successful. Africans are slowly beginning to realise that their education is not complete when they leave school, and that if they are to be successful in their careers further training is necessary. Literary and technical classes were arranged and a fair number attended. Arrangements are being made to extend the scope of these classes. Employers give their staff every facility to attend. Games, especially Association Football, continue to increase in popularity. Hockey is played regularly at some of the schools. Cricket is not so popular, possibly because of the expense of keeping up equipment, but it is encouraged in all Government Schools. Kibi Junior Trade School has begun to play Rugby football with considerable enthusiasm and success.

14. Girls attending the larger schools are becoming keener on games than they were a few years ago, and are beginning to realise that school is not merely a place for "book learning."

Prince of Wales' School and College, Achimota.

15. This Institution is desgined to provide a continuous course of primary and secondary education, special attention being paid to training in character. Accommodation will eventually be available for 750 pupils.

16. Good progress is being made with the School buildings. The Class-Room blocks, the Science and Engineering blocks and four of the Dormitory blocks are now completed.

17. A great deal of progress has been made in laying out the grounds and the playing fields attached to the Institution. The College farm, which was started with a view to raising poultry and stock and for agricultural experiments generally, is being rapidly developed.

18. During the year 1927–28 there were 120 children (boys and girls) in the Kindergarten and Lower Primary classes. These classes are being taught in their own vernaculars and they are also learning conversational English. It is hoped to open the Secondary School in January, 1929. A large number of applications for admission have already been received.

19. In January, 1928, the Accra Training College for Teachers was removed to Achimota. There are 134 students in residence.

20. The Library has grown considerably, and is being increasingly taken advantage of by teachers throughout the country.

21. The College sustained a great loss in the death of Dr. Aggrey, Assistant Vice Principal in America, on July 27th, 1927.

CHAPTER X.—LAND AND SURVEYS.

LAND.

The cardinal principle adopted by Government in framing its land policy is that all land in the Colony belongs, or did originally belong to the native, and that all land has an owner. That it is not easy to translate this theory into practice is evidenced by the number of law suits relating to the boundaries of land that annually come before the Courts for decision.

2. A more detailed account of the native system of land tenure and the divisions recognised by Native Customary Law will be found on pages 275 to 279 of the "Gold Coast Handbook."

3. Government has power under the existing law, when land is required for public purposes, compulsorily to acquire it upon payment of compensation.

4. When land is required by individuals or companies for mining, agricultural or arboricultural purposes, it is necessary in certain cases to proceed under the Concessions Ordinance, which empowers the Court to impose such conditions upon the tenants as may seem desirable and just in the interests of the native land owners.

5. When land is required merely for building and such purposes it is usual to acquire in accordance with English conveyancing practice. The cost of land is heavy but varies a great deal according to locality.

6. A special Lands Department is at present in course of formation and will take over the duties hitherto performed by the Lands Branch of the Survey Department. This Department, which will be responsible for the conduct of land matters in the Colony in so far as they affect Government, will eventually have branch offices at Takoradi and Kumasi.

7. A Registry of Deeds is attached to the Supreme Court, but the duties of this office will be taken over in due course by the Lands Department. The revision of the present system of registration, with a view to promoting security of title to land is under consideration, and it is hoped by the completion of Key Maps to facilitate transactions in regard to land.

SURVEYS.

8. The Survey Department is divided into four main branches :—

(a) Headquarters and Printing.
(b) Cadastral Branch.
(c) Topographical Branch.
(d) Survey School.

9. The Printing Branch undertakes the printing of maps, including diagrams, etc., required for various departmental reports

and publications. It has also undertaken the printing of cadastral plans and topographical maps for the Sierra Leone Survey.

10. The Cadastral Branch is concerned with the production of town surveys, large-scale plans and plans required for acquisition or other purposes by the Lands Department. It consists of a Headquarters, Drawing and Computing offices and five Provincial Sections—one for each Province and Ashanti and one for work in the Accra District. In addition there are special temporary parties for the survey of the boundaries of forest reserves and the survey of a rigid framework for the Colony.

11. Town survey sheets on the 1/1250 scale are available for most of the larger towns including Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi, Nsawam, Koforidua, Dunkwa, etc., and during the year the field work was completed on the town surveys of Cape Coast and Axim. The surveys of 16 forest reserves were also completed. This makes a total of 30 reserves surveyed up to date. The Special Framework Party also completed in the field 100 miles of primary traverse but the whole of this had not been computed by the end of the year. This party, however, was short-handed for the greater part of the year.

12. The Topographical Branch is concerned with the topographical survey of the Colony, the work being published on the 1/125,000 and 1/62,500 scales. By the end of March, 1928, 22 sheets had been published on the former scale and 90 on the latter. The total area surveyed to date is about 56,850 miles including 10,000 square miles surveyed in the Northern Territories before the war.

13. During the year under review the Printing Department has carried out a large amount of work for other Departments, and in addition it produced eight field sheets on the 1/62,500 scale and two standard sheets on the 1/125,000 scale. It also undertook the publication of an "Atlas" of the Gold Coast, a book containing 24 maps and graphs of various kinds.

14. The greater portion of the personnel of the Topographical Branch was engaged on the two International Boundary Surveys. Good progress was made on these and it is anticipated that the survey of the Western Frontier will be completed about July, 1928, but the Eastern Frontier will not be finished until about June, 1929.

15. The Kintampo, Banda, Navrongo and Tumu sheets, which were in hand last year, were completed, and a revision of the Accra standard sheet was commenced.

16. The Survey School exists for the training of African surveyors for the Survey Department, and it also undertakes the training of a certain number of African Building Inspectors for the Public Works Department. During the year eight pupils completed their course as surveyors and seven building inspectors, while a new class of 24 pupils commenced work in January, 1928. The School, which had previously been housed at Abetifi in buildings

lent by the Scottish Mission, moved in January, 1928, to new and up to date buildings erected for the purpose on the Dodowa Road, Accra.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

17. For the first two months of the year under review the Director and three Geologists were engaged in field work in the Northern Territories in districts through which pass the surveyed alternative routes of the proposed Northern Territories railway.

18. The examination of the deposits of bauxite, discovered in the Yenahin district west of Kumasi, Ashanti, in 1923 was resumed and traverses made through the country between Yenahin and the Tano River.

19. Geological examinations and reports on the locality about the site of the proposed reservoir for the permanent water-supply of Kumasi were made, and also of the Koforidua locality with a view to the discovery of supplementary domestic supplies of water for that town.

20. The general results of the field-work may be briefly summarised under two heads:—I. Economic; II. Scientific.

I.—Economic Results.

BAUXITE.

21. (Aluminium ore). A further examination of the bauxite deposits of the Yenahin district, by the sinking of shafts and general field-work, has proved them to vary in thickness from about 20 feet to 50 feet. A large proportion of the material is of high grade, and the quantity is estimated at upwards of 100 million tons.

A good deal of bauxite was also found on the northern portion of the Atiwa Range near the source of the Pusu Pusu stream. Some of it is of very good quality, but much of it highly ferriferous.

MANGANESE ORE.

22. A deposit of considerable extent, estimated to contain several hundred thousand tons of manganese ore, was discovered in the Yenahin district. It is associated with the deposits of bauxite (aluminium ore). A good deal of this ore is of high grade.

At numerous places in the Northern Territories manganese-bearing phyllites have been located, and deposits of manganese ore found.

DIAMONDS.

23. Good prospects of diamonds were found by panning at various places hitherto untested by the Geological Survey in the basin of the Birim River in the Colony. Some of these are in areas held under mining lease; others are beyond their boundaries.

IRON

24. Near Pudo in the eastern portion of the Tumu District, Northern Territories an area of considerable size strewn with small lumps and coarse gravel of titaniferous haematite was found north from Basisan.

PLATINUM.

25. From a dyke of ultrabasic rock north of Konchoggaw, eastern Tumu, Northern Territories a sample of rock analysed for platinum proved to contain that metal in very small quantities.

BUILDING—STONES AND POTTERY-CLAYS.

26. Many different types of highly serviceable building-stones for general engineering purposes were noted at numerous places in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories Similarly clays of good quality for the commoner types of pottery were found.

WATER-POWER.

27. Observations and measurements of streams were made with regard to their possible value for hydro-electric purposes and irrigation.

II.—Scientific Results.

28. In the Yenahin district manganese ore has been discovered associated with bauxite.

PUBLICATIONS.

29. The publication of the Geological Map of the Gold Coast has been deferred for the incorporation in it of results of surveys in the Northern Territories connected with prospective railway extension.

Bulletin No. 3, " Report on the Gambia Colony " has been published.

Bulletin No. 4, " Report on the Microscopical Features and Chemical Analyses of Certain Representative Igneous Rocks from the Gold Coast " is in the press for publication.

CHAPTER XI.—LABOUR.

All over the Gold Coast may be found in large numbers illiterate labourers who have been attracted from the French territory to the north by the prospect of good work and wages. These, with the natives of the Northern Territories who have been led to travel southward by the same inducements, form the bulk of the unskilled labour supply. As workers they are reliable and strong and fairly adaptable without being conspicuous for intelligence; they are chosen for preference by European employers on most works involving manual labour. Wages average 1s. 6d. per day for men, and 1s. for women and boys.

2. The work on the farms and native buildings is done mainly by the owners and their families. Immigrant labourers are also employed, however, especially in gathering cocoa.

3. The demand for skilled labour is met by artisans trained by the various Government or Mission institutions and as apprentices in the Government Departments. Carpenters, blacksmiths, masons and mechanics are not difficult to obtain. They earn from 3s. 6d. to 5s. a day, or more, according to knowledge and experience.

CHAPTER XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Legislation.

(This section deals with the calendar year, 1927).

Gold Coast Colony.

1. During the year 34 Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council, of which the following are those of more general interest :—

2. No. 8 of 1927, The Criminal Code Amendment Ordinance 1927, prohibits the publication in the press of advertisements relating to fortune telling, palmistry, astrology, and the like, such advertisements being likely to impose on members of the public

3. No. 13 of 1927, The Forests Ordinance, 1927, takes the place of the old Forests Ordinance (Chapter 95). The old law, which related only to unoccupied lands, was never applied. The 1927 Ordinance which repeals Chapter 95 provides for the creation of forest reserves on the following areas :—

(1) Crown Land.
(2) Tribal or Stool land.
(3) Private land at the request of the owner.
(4) Lands on which the destruction of forests is diminishing or is likely to diminish the water supply, or is injuring or is likely to injure the agricultural conditions of neighbouring lands, or is imperilling the continuous supply of forest produce to towns or villages on or contiguous to such lands.

4. No. 15 of 1927, The Provincial Councils (Further Provisions) Ordinance, 1927, implements the provisions of Clause XVI of the Gold Coast Colony (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1925, which provides for the establishment of Provincial Councils of Paramount Chiefs in each Province of the Colony.

5. No. 18 of 1927, The Native Administration Ordinance, 1927, is in a large measure a consolidating Ordinance taking the place of the following Ordinances, viz.:—The Chiefs Ordinance, the Stool Property Detention Ordinance and the Native Jurisdiction Ordinance. At the same time it introduces a number of important changes in the law relating to native administration, viz.

(1) Under the Native Jurisdiction Ordinance the Native Tribunals had jurisdiction over natives who were members of a native community of the Gold Coast, Ashanti or the Northern Territories. Under the new Ordinance their jurisdiction extends, subject to certain exemptions, over persons of African descent who are natives of West Africa, or persons of African descent ordinarily residing within any of the above-mentioned territories.

(2) Recognition is given to the position of the State Councils in the native constitution. Provision is made for

the exercise by these Councils of important functions in connexion with the installation, abdication and deposition of Paramount and Divisional (subordinate) Chiefs. They are also given jurisdiction to deal with certain offences of a political nature.

(3) The Supreme Court ceases to exercise jurisdiction in cases touching political or constitutional disputes between native authorities, or in land cases arising between Paramount or Divisional Chiefs belonging to different States. Jurisdiction in such land cases is transferred to the newly constituted Provincial Councils, which are also empowered to deal with certain disputes of a constitutional nature, as well as with questions, matters or disputes referred to them by the Governor.

(4) The jurisdiction of the Tribunals is increased in many respects, that of the Paramount Chiefs' Tribunals now becoming considerably larger than that of the Divisional Chiefs' Tribunals.

6. Nos. 26 and 27 of 1927, The Gold Coast Defence Force Ordinance, 1927 and the Gold Coast Territorial Force Ordinance, 1927, provide for the establishment of European and African military forces for defence purposes.

7. No. 34 of 1927, The Takoradi Harbour Ordinance, 1927 which, as its name connotes, provides for the management of the new Harbour.

Ashanti.

8. During the year 1927 sixteen Ordinances were enacted with respect to Ashanti.

9. No. 6 of 1927, The Forests Ordinance, 1927, and No. 14 of 1927, The Gold Coast Defence and Territorial Force Ordinance, 1927, apply the corresponding Gold Coast Colony legislation to Ashanti.

10. Of the rest the only Ordinance requiring special notice is No. 10 of 1927, The Stool Treasuries Ordinance, 1927, which provides for the establishment of Stool Treasuries, and enables the Governor to make regulations, and the native authorities by-laws, in relation thereto.

Northern Territories.

11. Of the seven Ordinances passed with respect to the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, the following are of special interest :—

12. No. 1 of 1927, The Land and Native Rights Ordinance. By this Ordinance all lands in the Northern Territories, with certain exceptions, are declared to be public lands, and are placed under the control and made subject to the disposition of the Governor for the common use and benefit of the natives. A title to the occupation and use of land is to be termed a right of occupancy, and it is lawful for the Governor to grant such right

to natives and non-natives on terms for which provision is made in the Ordinance. The Ordinance does not affect mining rights or interests, which remain subject to the Mineral Rights Ordinance, 1904.

13. No. 2 of 1927, The Land Disputes (Executive Settlement) Ordinance, 1927, empowers Commissioners of the Protectorate in their executive capacity to hear and determine disputes between natives relating to land. Disregard or defiance of a decision or settlement made under the Ordinance is to be deemed an offence. But the provisions of the Ordinance do not extend to the settlement of disputes in connexion with the Mineral Rights Ordinance, 1904, or with the Land and Native Rights Ordinance, 1927.

British Sphere of Togoland.

14. During the year 1927 two Ordinances were enacted with respect to the British Sphere of Togoland.

15. No. 1 of 1927, The Land Ordinance, 1927, excludes from operation with respect to the Northern Section of the British Sphere of Togoland the Northern Territories Ordinance entitled The Land and Native Rights Ordinance, 1927, and in effect applies to the former territory the provisions of the Northern Territories Ordinance entitled The Land Disputes (Executive Settlement) Ordinance, 1927.

Banking.

16. The Government banks with the various branches of the Bank of British West Africa and Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas).

17. The Bank of British West Africa, which commenced business in Accra on the 1st January, 1897, has opened branches at Axim, Sekondi, Tarkwa, Kumasi, Cape Coast, Saltpond, Winneba, Bekwai, Koforidua, Nsawam and Dunkwa, and agencies at Obuasi, Prestea and Half Assini.

18. The Colonial Bank, now Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), established in Accra on the 24th February, 1917, has branches at Sekondi, Winneba, Kumasi, Koforidua and Nsawam.

19. A Government Savings Bank conducted by the Treasury was established in 1888. The business was transferred to the Post Office in 1905, and is rapidly increasing. The amount standing to the credit of depositors on 31st December, 1927 was £72,617, an increase of £5,693, over last year.

20. Penny Banks in connection with the Post Office have also been established in the principal Government Schools.

Imperial Institute.

21. Showcases have been installed in the new site for the Court in the North Gallery, and specimens of products illustrating the more important industries have been arranged therein.

22. A series of exhibits illustrating the manufacture of cocoa and chocolate has been presented by Messrs. Cadbury and is on exhibition in the Court.

23. A number of photographs illustrating Cocoa, Sisal, Lumbering, Diamond and Manganese Mining have been enlarged and are shown with their related exhibits in the Court.

24. Samples of Gold Coast rubber were included in the special display of Empire rubber at the Rubber Exhibition which was held at the Imperial Institute in December.

25. Progress has been made with the dioramas which are to be installed in the Court.

26. The Gold Coast Court was visited by Their Majesties the King and Queen on November 16th and by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on January 12th.

27. Lectures on the Gold Coast and Gold Coast products have been given to school parties and others by the Guide Lecturers.

28. Specimens of Gold Coast products have been sent to enquirers and have also been included in the collections for use in school museums.

29. Pamphlets relating to the Gold Coast have been distributed from the Central Stand, where picture postcard views of the Gold Coast are on sale.

30. In July, 1927 a Cinema was installed at the Imperial Institute, funds for the construction and maintenance of which are provided by the Empire Marketing Board.

31. Two hundred and thirty-six showings of West African films have been made since the opening of the Cinema in July until 31st December, 1927 The total attendance in the Cinema during the period mentioned amounted to 135,545 persons, including 1,291 parties of children from colleges and schools in and near London.

APPENDIX A.

LIST OF CERTAIN PUBLICATIONS, PRICES THEREOF AND WHERE THEY MAY BE OBTAINED.

Publication.	Price.	From whom obtainable.
Address by the Governor on Estimates.	1/-	Colonial Secretary's Office, Accra, Gold Coast Commercial Intelligence Bureau, London.
Departmental Annual Reports (bound).	15/-	Colonial Secretary's Office, Accra, Crown Agents, London.
Blue Book.	15/-	Colonial Secretary's Office, Accra, Gold Coast Commercial Intelligence Bureau, London.
Civil Service List.	1/6d.	Colonial Secretary's Office, Accra.
Legislative Council Debates (bound).	10/6d.	Colonial Secretary's Office, Accra.
Gazettes.	1d. per leaf.	Colonial Secretary's Office, Accra, Crown Agents, London.
Gazettes—Annual Subscription.	£2	Colonial Secretary's Office, Accra, Crown Agents, London.
Gold Coast Handbook.	7/6	Colonial Secretary's Office, Accra, Crown Agents, London.
Gold Coast Review.	2/-	Colonial Secretary's Office, Accra, Commissioner of Western Province, Sekondi, Commissioner of Central Province, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Commercial Intelligence Bureau, London.
Customs Import and Export Lists.	2/-	Colonial Secretary's Office, Accra.
Customs Tariff and Customs House Guide.	3/-	H.M. Customs, Accra.

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

Publication.	Price.	From whom obtainable.
Geological Survey Bulletin No. 1—Outline of the Mineral and Water-Power Resources of the Gold Coast, British West Africa, with Hints on Prospecting.	1 /-	Colonial Secretary's Office, Accra.
Road Guide.	2 /-	Colonial Secretary's Office, Accra.
The Gold Coast: Some Consideration of its Structure, People and Natural History.	1 /-	Colonial Secretary's Office, Accra.

APPENDIX B.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOLD COAST MAPS.

Maps.	Price.	From whom obtainable.
		In Great Britain.
Wall Map of Colony, 2nd Edition, 1927.—Size 66 x 88 inches, Scale 1–69 inches to 10 miles. Mounted on cloth and rollers.	£1 10s. 0d.	W. & A. K. Johnston, Ltd., Easter Road, Edinburgh.
General Map of Colony and dependencies—Size 31 x 21 inches. Scale 1/1,000,000.	Folded 8 /- Flat 4 /-	Edward Stanford, Ltd., 12–14, Long Acre, London, W.C.2.
Standard Map.—Scale 1/125,000, or nearly two miles to the inch.	Folded 4 /- Flat 2 /-	Sifton Praed & Co., Ltd., 67, St. James Street, London, W.C.1.

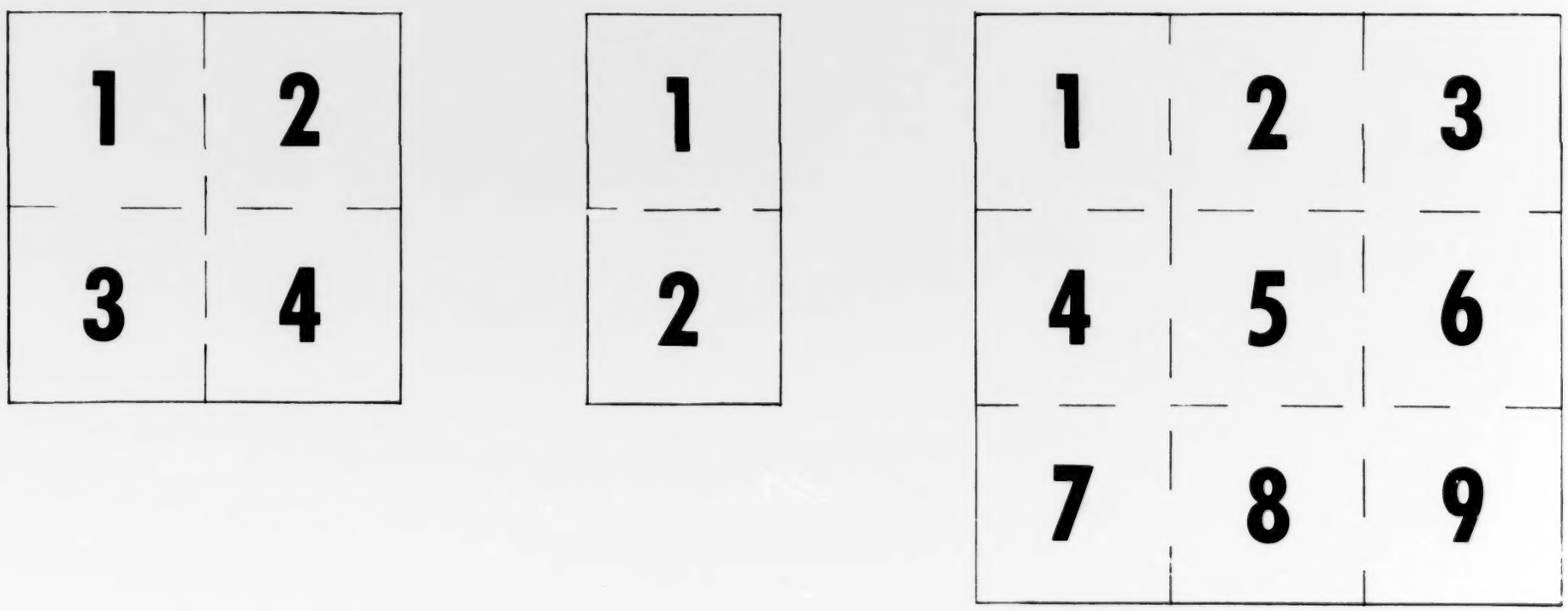
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOLD COAST MAPS.—*contd.*

Maps.	Price.	From whom obtainable.
		In Great Britain.
Town Plans.—Accra, scale 1/1,250.	2/-	Philip, Son & Nephew, 20 Church Street, Liverpool.
do. Scale 1/350, in two sheets.	2/- each Folded 8/-	J. E. Cornish, Ltd., 16, St. Ann's Square, Manchester.
		In the Gold Coast.
do. Kumasi, scale 1/6,250, in two sheets.	2/- each Folded 8/-	Surveyor-General, Cantonments, Accra.
do. Scale 11,250.	2/- per copy.	African & Eastern Trade Corporation, Ltd., Accra and branches.
Topographical Map.—Scale 1/62,500, or nearly one inch to one mile.	Folded 4/- Flat 2/-	Wesleyan Methodist Book Depot, Cape Coast, Kumasi and Sekondi.
Road Map.—1/500,000. Shows all motor routes with official numbers of sections.	Folded 8/- Flat 4/-	do.

N.B.—The address of the Colonial Secretary's Office is P.O. Box No. 140, Accra, Gold Coast.

The address of the Gold Coast Commercial Intelligence Bureau is Abbey House, 8 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.



THE GOLD COAST

IVORY COAST
MEY
ASHANTI
NORTHERN TERRITORIES
GOLD COAST COLONY
GULF OF GUINEA
Black Volta
River Volta
Oti R.
R. Pra
R. Afram
R. Tano
R. Ankobra
R. Bia
R. Birim
R. Volta
Kintampo
Wenchi
Sunyani
Mampong
KUMASI
Goaso
Bekwai
Obuasi
Wiawso
Dunkwa
Enchi
Tarkwa
SEKONDI
Axim
Cape Coast
Winneba
ACCRA
Swedru
Nsawam
Oda
Kibi
Koforidua
Akuse
Keta
Ho
Palime
Salaga
Kete Krachi
Tamale
Wa
Bole
Sikasiko
Menji
Nsawkaw
Jema
Amoma
Drobo
Kumfia
Atebubu
Ntrobusa
Basa
Dafo
Yambosu
Tapa
Akroso
Bogame
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Juaso
Ejisu
Boankra
Ofuasi
Fomena
Jakobo
Mansu Nkwanta
Nkwanta
Akwantambra
Dadiaso
Asafo
Kojina
Debiso
Ajuafo
Asankrangwa
Akropong
Dunkwa
Siwum
Jema
Juen Lagoon
Newtown
Half Assini
Beyin
Atuabo
Kikam
Kokom
Prestea
Ankobra
Henivelle
Aboso
Nsuta
Esuaso
Benso
Manso
Anyu
Takoradi
Ajuu
Dixcove
Shama
Elmina
Komenda
Asuansi
Jukwa
Saltpond
Apam
Beraku
Fete
Winneba
Beiam
Dunkwa
Hemang
Manso
Foso
Koshea
Prasu
Nsaba
Achiasi
Akroso
Kotoku
Amasaman
Achinota
Dome
Labadi
Weija
Tema
Prampram
Kpone
Nugo
Lolonya
Ada
Atibiti
Big Ada
Agodomi
Adidome
Anyako
Lagoon (Keta)
Salt Lagoon
Doyum
Abari
Mangodzi
Pakro
Osenasi
Asamankese
Suhum
Kade
Begoro
Bisa
Anwaboni
Anyinam
Asuom
Bunso
Old Tafo
Udumasi
Senchi
Kpeve
Bame
Batome
Kpetsu
Vute
Hevi
Jofe
Denu
Abontia Tati
Anum
Kete
Kete Krachi
Yeji
Makongo
Kaperleum
Kamompa
Prang
Jimbupe
Chirdiri
Banda
Tschamba
Salaga
Kabako
Porta
Doyonkaule
Masaku
Wangasi-Turu
Bulie
Buipe
Furnbo
Maluwe
Wasipe
Tasilima
Jugbo
Babato
Talisa
Bwe
Bole
Bima
Soso
Abeasi
Kumfia
Drobo
Amoma
Ekrobi
Nkoranza
Tanoso
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Pamu
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Widium
Wiawso
Mim
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Map of The Gold Coast.

PREFATORY NOTE.

THE GOLD COAST COLONY with Ashanti, the Northern Territories and the British mandated territory of Togoland is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between 3° 7′ W. long. and 1° 14′ E. long., and is bounded on the west by the French colony of the Ivory Coast, on the east by the French mandated territory of Togoland, on the north by the French Soudan and on the south by the sea.

The area of the Colony is 23,490 square miles, of Ashanti, 24,560, of the Northern Territories, 30,600 and of the British mandated territory of Togoland, 13,040.

The Colony is inhabited by a large number of native tribes, whose customs and forms of government are of a more or less similar character. Each tribe has its own head chief and every town or village of the tribe a chief or headman.

The head chief and chiefs form the council of the tribe, and assist in dealing with matters affecting its general welfare. The succession to the chiefs' stools is for the most part hereditary by the female side, the heir to the stool being the son of the occupant's eldest sister, or, failing male offspring by his sisters, his brothers according to seniority and back from them to the male offspring of his aunts on the father's side.

The principal sea coast tribes are the following :—Apollonia, Ahanta, Shama, Komenda, Elmina, Cape Coast, Fanti, Winneba, Assin Gomoa, Ga, Adangme, Awuna, Agbosomo and Aflao.

In the interior of the Colony the principal tribes are Aowin, upper and lower Wasaw, Sefwi, upper and lower Denkera, Twifu, Assen, Essikuma, Adjumako, Akim Abuakwa and Akim Kotoku, Kwahu, Akwapim, Eastern and Western Krobo, Akwamu, Krepi, Shai and Ningo.

A number of different languages and dialects are spoken, the principal being Twi, Fanti, Awuna and Ga ; but the use of English is widespread.

For the purposes of administration the Colony is divided into three Provinces, each presided over by a Provincial Commissioner. These Provinces are further divided into districts presided over by District Commissioners. Most of these officers perform judicial duties as magistrates in addition to being in administrative charge of their districts. The districts are as follows :—

1. Western Province :—Districts—Axim, Ankobra, Tarkwa, Sekondi-Dixcove, Sefwi and Aowin.
2. Central Province :—Districts—Cape Coast, Saltpond, Winneba and Western Akim.
3. Eastern Province :—Districts—Accra, New Juaben, Akwapim, Volta River, Keta-Ada, Birim, (Akim Abuakwa), Birim, (Kwahu) and Ho (Togoland).

It is said that as early as the reign of Edward I. (1272-1307) English navigators made voyages to the Gold Coast, and that a hundred years later French adventurers reached the coast, who, about 1364, built several lodges or forts, one being at Elmina, parts of which are supposed to have been subsequently incorporated in the present castle there. No definite evidence, however, exists to support these claims, although it is quite possible they are both correct; indeed, the natives until quite recently used to point out a hill near Takoradi as the site of a French fort built there many years ago. For our earliest knowledge of the Gold Coast we are indebted to the Portuguese navigators of the later years of the 14th and first part of the 15th centuries. They had been slowly extending their voyages down the West Coast of Africa, and it is recorded that in 1471 Juan de Santerem and Pedro d' Escobar traded for gold in the neighbourhood of Elmina and Shama. They made the first European settlement eleven years later, when an expedition under Diego d'Azumbuja built and garrisoned the fort San Jorge da Mina (Elmina), the materials for which he brought with him from Portugal. Several other settlements were founded, and the country was claimed for the King of Portugal by virtue of a Papal Bull granted in 1430, which gave to Portugal all the islands already discovered and all future discoveries in Guinea. This Bull was confirmed a few years after the foundation of Elmina by Pope Sextus IV. The Portuguese remained in undisputed possession for over fifty years until British merchant adventurers commenced trading on the coast, the earliest voyages of which records remain being those of Thomas Windham and Antoni Anes Pinteado, in 1553, John Lok, in 1554, and William Towrson, in 1555, 1556 and 1558. The British made no settlements at this time and their trade soon lapsed altogether until the early years of the 17th century. The Dutch, however, who made their first appearance on the coast in 1595, rapidly became serious rivals of the Portuguese and practically terminated the latter's occupation by capturing Elmina in 1637 and Fort St. Anthony at Axim in 1642. After the activities of the Elizabethan sailors and merchant companies had come to an end, the English connexion with the Gold Coast was by the efforts of a series of merchant companies, the first of which, called the "Company of Adventurers of London trading into Africa" was founded in 1618, but did not enjoy a successful career. Another company was formed in 1631, which established the first British fort on the coast at Kormantin, and lodges at several other places. This company was engaged in the

slave trade, as were also the other European nations. Its charter was renewed in 1651, but in 1661 a new company was incorporated as the "Company of Royal Adventurers of England trading to Africa." Settlements were formed at Anomabu, Accra, and at Cabo Corso (Cape Coast), at which place the castle was built about this time by the English, although the Portuguese probably had a lodge there earlier. Three other European nations succeeded in acquiring territories of the Gold Coast, viz. :—the Swedes, the Brandenburghers, and the Danes. The first-mentioned built the fort of Christiansborg, near Accra, about 1645, but were driven out by the Danes in 1657, and retired from the Coast. The Brandenburghers established "Fort Great Fredericksburg" at Prince's River in 1682, and "Fort Dorothea" at Akwida in 1682, but their enterprise does not seem to have been prosecuted with much vigour and was finally abandoned in 1720, their possessions falling into the hands of the Dutch. The Danes, however, after first selling the fort at Christiansborg to the Portuguese and re-buying it three years later, rapidly improved their position, building forts at several stations to the east of Accra, as far as Ada and Keta, and exercising a kind of Protectorate over Akwapim, and the Volta River district.

The third English Company was not successful. The Dutch traders spared no efforts to get rid of their rivals, and in consequence of their aggression an expedition was sent by Charles II. in 1664 under the command of Captain Holmes, which recaptured Cape Coast, taken the previous year by the Dutch, and all the other Dutch forts, with the exception of Elmina and possibly Axim. In the following year, however, the Dutch Commander de Ruyter recaptured all the lost Dutch forts, with the exception of Cape Coast; and the Treaty of Breda, 1667, left affairs in the Gold Coast in this condition. The fourth English Company was incorporated in the year 1672 under the name of the "Royal African Company of England." Under its influence English interests steadily advanced and forts were established at Dixcove, Sekondi, Komenda, Anomabu Tantamkweri, Winneba and Accra. The abolition of the exclusive privileges which the Royal African Company enjoyed led to its decline and eventual dissolution in 1752. By the Acts of Parliament 23 George II., c. 31, and 25 George II., c. 40, a fifth trading Corporation called the "African Company of Merchants" was formed, the membership of which was open to all British traders on payment of a fee of 40s., compensation being paid for its charter and property to the Royal African Company. An annual subsidy was granted by Parliament to the newly-formed Company until 1821, when by the Act 1 and 2 George IV., c, 28, the Company was dissolved and its possessions vested in the Crown, and placed under the Government of the West African Settlements, the seat of government being at Sierra Leone.

In 1824 the Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir Charles Macarthy, on visiting Cape Coast Castle found the neighbouring country of the

Fantis in possession of the Ashantis. He formed the resolution of inciting the Fantis against their oppressors and led an army of them with a few disciplined soldiers against the Ashantis at Insamankow where, on the 24th January, 1824, he was killed, and his force totally routed. The war which ensued was ended by the victory of the English at Dodowa, near Accra, in 1826. Peace was formally concluded by a tripartite Treaty in 1831, between the English, the Fantis, and the Ashantis.

In the meantime, His Majesty's Government had inclined to the policy of retiring from the Coast altogether, and after the peace they actually transferred the government of the forts to the local and London merchants interested, who secured as their Governor, Mr. George Maclean, a man of marked energy and capacity. This gentleman, with a force of no more than 100 men at his command, and with a Government subsidy of only £4,400 a year, contrived to extend and maintain the influence of his Government over the whole tract of country now known as the Gold Coast. In 1843, it having been suspected that the Merchant Government connived at the slave trade, the control of the forts was resumed by the Crown, and a Lieutenant-Governor was appointed. Mr. Maclean was continued in the direction of native affairs under the title of Judicial Assessor to the Native Chiefs, which post he held until his death in 1847.

Hitherto the forts of the various nations were intermixed with each other, and there was no defined limit as to where the influence of one or the other began or ended. The imposition of Customs duties was rendered difficult, if not impossible, by the existence of the free ports of a rival nation within a stone's throw, as it were, of the duty ports. On the 24th of January, 1850, by Letters Patent, the Settlements on the Gold Coast ceased to be dependencies of Sierra Leone, and in the same year, by the purchase of the forts and protectorate of the Danes, the coast line from Christiansborg to Keta and the districts of Shai, Eastern and Western Krobo, Akwapim, Akwamu and Krepi were acquired by England. By a Commission dated the 19th February, 1866, the Gold Coast Settlements were reunited to the Colony of Sierra Leone under one Governor-in-Chief. In 1867, a convention was made with the Dutch by which the portion of the Coast lying to the west of the Sweet River, which flows into the sea between Cape Coast and Elmina, was allotted to Holland, England taking all the territory to the east of the river, and a customs union between the two nations was established. The Dutch, however, found many difficulties in the way of their occupation of the forts and possessions received from the English in exchange for those of their own lying to the east of the boundary line. The native tribes refused to recognise their authority, and the prospect before them was that of a long series of petty wars with no reasonable hope of profit to be gained in the future. The result was the convention made

between England and Holland in 1871, by which the Dutch transferred all their forts and possessions on the Coast to the English and Great Britain obtained at last the sole sovereignty and control of the territory from Half-Asini to Aflao. The forts were transferred on the 6th of April, 1872. The present extent and limits of the colony are defined by the Order in Council of 1906.

At the conclusion of peace in 1874, measures were taken to place the government of the Gold Coast upon a footing of efficiency and security.

A new charter was issued, dated the 24th of July, 1874, separating the settlements of the Gold Coast and Lagos from the government of the West African Settlements, and erecting them into one colony under the style of the Gold Coast Colony under a Governor-in-Chief with an Administrator at Lagos. There was one Executive Council and one nominated Legislative Council for the two settlements and one Supreme Court. The charter of 1874, was superseded by Letters Patent dated the 23rd of January, 1883, and the 13th January, 1886, respectively. By the latter instrument Lagos was separated from the Gold Coast and formed into a distinct colony. Provision was made for an Executive and Legislative Council, the members of both being nominated by the Crown. Four unofficial members were appointed to the Legislative Council.

By Royal Instructions dated 20th September, 1916, under Letters Patent of the same date, all previous Instructions were revoked and the Executive and Legislative Councils were reconstituted. The Executive Council was constituted by the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services and the Secretary for Native Affairs with the Governor as President. The Legislative Council was constituted by the members of the Executive Council and, in addition, the Comptroller of Customs, the Director of Public Works, the General Manager of Railways, and the Commissioners of the Eastern, Central and Western Provinces, as ex-officio members, and such unofficial members as might be appointed by the Crown. By an Order in Council dated 8th April, 1925, Letters Patent and Royal instructions dated 23rd May, 1925, the Legislative Council was reconstituted. It is now composed of the Governor, fifteen Official Members and fourteen Unofficial Members. The newly-constituted Legislative Council for the first time contains an elective element; provision having been made for the election of six Head Chiefs as Provincial Members of the Council, three Municipal Members to represent the towns of Accra, Cape Coast, and Sekondi, respectively, a Mercantile Member and a Mining Member.

The currency in use consists of British Bank and Treasury notes and coins, all of which are legal tender as well as West African Currency Notes (value £1 and 10s.) and Coin (value 2s., 1s., 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d. and 1/10d.). The English system of weights and measures is followed.

NOTE.

In the following report the figures in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Chapter I, paragraphs 45 to 72 of Chapter IV, and paragraphs 82 and 83 of Chapter V refer to the *Calendar Year*, 1928. All other statistics are in respect of the *Financial Year*, 1st April, 1928, to 31st March, 1929.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL.

1. Although the exceptional prosperity of the Gold Coast during 1927-28 was not reflected to the same extent in 1928-29, the decline is attributable to normal fluctuations of trade and is not so serious as to cause anxiety. The total value of external trade was £26,024,920, which in comparison with the preceding year was less by £2,095,977. Of this decrease imports accounted for £1,570,497 and exports for £525,480. The fall in the price of cacao with the consequent limitation of the purchasing power of the people accounts for the large reduction in the value of the import trade.

2. Notwithstanding the decreased total value of trade in 1928, 15,167 tons of cacao were exported in excess of the quantity shipped during the previous year. Cacao is the staple product of the country and during the year under review the value of the exports of this commodity was £11,229,512 which represents no less than 81.23 per cent. of the total export trade of the Gold Coast. The above sum is, however, lower by £498,054 than the corresponding figure in respect of 1927.

3. In the Gold Coast Colony the political atmosphere, which in the preceding twelve months had left much to be desired, showed a marked tendency to change for the better during the past year.

With the formation in April, 1928 of a Provincial Council of Chiefs in the Western Province the Provincial Council system, inaugurated in 1926, under the provisions of The Gold Coast Colony (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1925, became everywhere established on a firm footing and there are unmistakable signs that the opposition of certain elements of the educated community towards it is dying out.

From the first the Provincial Council of the Eastern Province received the strongest support and during the year the Paramount Chief of the only State which had hitherto abstained from participation, began to attend its meetings.

Twenty-five of the twenty-eight independent States of the Central Province are active members of their Provincial Council, while in the Western Province, at the outset the most backward of the three to welcome the innovation, only one State is now unrepresented.

4. The Native Administration Ordinance, passed two years ago, is the product of the Provincial Council system and was evolved by the more enlightened chiefs and the responsible officers of Government in collaboration. Designed to arrest the decay which in a progressive country like the Gold Coast inevitably tends to undermine the native institutions and customs, this Ordinance from the beginning was opposed with uncompromising determination on

the part of those unfavourably disposed towards it and the result for a time was the embarrassment of the very constitution which it was intended to protect. Much of this opposition was the result of misunderstanding and an imperfect appreciation of the objects and intentions of this valuable piece of constructive legislation; eighteen months experience of its practical application is causing the distrust and suspicion which formerly surrounded it in certain quarters to subside.

The relationship between the educated classes and some of the subordinate chiefs on the one hand and the Paramount Chiefs on the other has in consequence improved to an extent which is reflected in the greater measure of support accorded to the Provincial Councils as already described. From the beginning it was recognised that experience would suggest improvements and modifications of the Native Administration Ordinance: during the year representatives of the Provincial Councils met in a joint committee of delegates to consult about the alterations and amendments which the Legislative Council of the Colony was subsequently asked to approve. In matters such as this, among others, the value of the Provincial Council system is most apparent.

5. The question of the establishment in the Colony chiefdoms of stool treasuries similar to those with which such good progress has been made in Ashanti under Ordinance No. 10 of 1927, was referred to the Provincial Councils and is still under consideration by them. The adoption of some such system of stool finance organised on a sound basis is inevitable if the future of these institutions is to be successfully preserved under the stress of modern conditions. This is a fact which State Councils are themselves beginning to appreciate.

6. In Ashanti no events of outstanding political importance occurred during the year and the relationship between Government, chiefs, and people was cordial throughout.

The year was generally devoted to steady progress and to the consolidation of the results achieved in previous years which have created a population prosperous and contented in its confidence in its Natural Rulers and in the Administration.

By establishing stool treasuries on a firm and satisfactory basis, the policy of rendering self-supporting each of the several States of which Ashanti is composed was steadily maintained. During the year the Stool Treasuries Ordinance was applied to four States and all other Paramount Chiefs have been encouraged to start keeping proper accounts of their stool funds. The result is that in several chiefdoms to which the Ordinance does not yet apply, banking accounts have been opened and correct books of account kept. By placing the stools on a sound footing financially it is hoped

eventually to enable them to undertake on their own behalf and by means of their stool revenues the sanitation, road maintenance and other public duties of their States.

7. In the Northern Territories, the only constitutional change of importance was the abolition of the Northern Territories Constabulary on the last day of the year and the amalgamation of that Force with the Gold Coast Police, which now assumes the responsibility for the policing of the Protectorate.

8. This report would be incomplete without some reference to the "liquor question." In the year 1927 the Secretary for Native Affairs drew the attention of Government to the figures of consumption of intoxicating liquor, particularly gin, by the African population of the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti—spirits are not permitted to the Natives of the Northern Territories—and the subject has engaged the serious attention of the Government, the Missions, the mercantile community and the responsible representatives and leaders of the people themselves during the year under review. The subject has attracted increasing attention not only locally but in Great Britain also where Parliament, public and press have shown considerable interest in it.

Without detailing facts and figures, which are essential to a comprehensive consideration of this problem, it may be remarked that the question, both in its ethical and economic aspects, bristles with difficulties which can be surmounted only by the deliberate and patient investigation which is now being conducted.

Steps which have already been taken include the passage into law of the Spirit Licence Amendment Ordinance, 1928, which is briefly described in Chapter XII of this report and which, there is reason to believe, at once began to exercise a marked effect upon the consumption of spirits, and the appointment of a Commission with wide terms of reference to inquire still more closely into the subject and to report what further action, if any, is necessary and what means should be adopted to make good any consequential reduction of revenue.

The chairman and one member of the Commission are senior officials in the Government Service, the two remaining places being filled by an European unofficial member of the Legislative Council of long residence in the Gold Coast and wide experience of local conditions, and a prominent African medical practitioner.

The Commission is only at the threshold of its deliberations the result of which must be awaited before this difficult problem can be further discussed with profit.

9. The Government of the Gold Coast was administered by the Governor, Sir Alexander Ransford Slater, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., from the 1st to the 9th April, 1928, when he departed for England on leave of absence, and again from his return on the 12th November, 1928 to the end of the year.

From the 10th April to the 11th November, 1928 the Colonial Secretary, Mr. T. S. W. Thomas, C.M.G., O.B.E., administered the Government.

10. In the summer of 1928, Nana Sir Ofori Atta, K.B.E., a Gold Coast Paramount Chief, visited the United Kingdom to receive the insignia of the Order of Knighthood from His Majesty the King.

CHAPTER II.—FINANCE.

(Note: The financial year is from the 1st April to the 31st March.)

11. The following are the figures of the revenue and expenditure for the past five years:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1924–25	3,971,187	4,632,633
1925–26	5,871,556 (*a*)	4,255,126
1926–27	4,365,321	4,328,159
1927–28	4,121,523 (*b*)	3,618,831 (*b*)
1928–29	3,562,715 (*b*) (*c*)	4,278,481 (*b*) (*c*)

(*a*) Includes reimbursement of £1,755,114 from Loan Funds in respect of amounts expended in 1923-24 and 1924-25.

(*b*) The revenue and expenditure for the years 1924-1927, include gross totals of Railway revenue and expenditure. Owing to the separation of Railway accounts from the General accounts of the Colony in 1927-28 the figures for that year include the *net* Railway profit only. Had the revenue and expenditure for 1927-28 been calculated on the same basis as in former years, which included the gross Railway figures, the revenue would have been shown as £5,217,639 and the expenditure as £4,714,947; similarly the revenue and expenditure for 1928-29, if the Railway and Takoradi Harbour gross totals were included, would have amounted to £4,703,967 and £5,419,732 respectively.

(*c*) The 1928-29 figures given above do not include Interest on Reserve Fund—£45,814—credited to Revenue and transferred to Reserve through the Expenditure accounts, nor do they include a sum of £305,000 taken out of Reserve Fund and credited to Revenue and, per contra, paid through Expenditure accounts to the Basel Mission Trading Company and the Commonwealth Trust.

12. The revenue collected in 1928-29, is made up of £2,603,108 from Customs duties; £239,214 from other indirect taxation; and £720,393 from other sources (of which the sum of £133,916 represents the net railway earnings). There was a loss on Takoradi harbour of £121,943, being an excess of £96,018 over the estimated loss owing to the harbour not being open to general traffic until December, 1928.

13. The excess of revenue over ordinary (recurrent) expenditure was £1,009,291.

14. The expenditure for the year (excluding the items in note (*c*) above) may be summarised as follows :—

Recurrent Expenditure		£2,553,424
Extraordinary Expenditure—		
Public Works	£503,254	
Posts and Telegraphs	27,825	
Special Departmental	583,870	
	1,114,949	
Railway Capital Works ..	89,238	
Takoradi do. ..	588	
	1,204,775	
Expenditure on Loan Works ..	520,282	
Total Extraordinary Expenditure		1,725,057
Total		£4,278,481

15. The year opened with an excess of assets over liabilities of £2,287,869 and closed with an excess of assets over liabilities of £1,572,103, a decrease of £715,766.

16. The excess of assets over liabilities at the 31st March, 1929 may be summarised as follows :—

		£
Cash in hand		78,062
Investments	2,993,560	
less investments on account of special funds including Reserve £1,128,086	1,734,380	1,259,180
		1,337,242
Unallocated Stores		274,742
		1,611,984
Deduct excess of creditor balances over debtor balances		39,881
Net excess of assets		£1,572,103

17. The surplus reserves of the Colony are therefore :—

Excess of assets over liabilities	£1,572,103
Reserve account	1,128,086
	2,700,189
and if the Railway Renewals Fund be included a further addition of	383,598
Grand Total	£3,083,787

18. The Public Debt amounts to £11,791,000 and at the 31st of March, 1929 the Sinking Funds for the amortisation of that debt amounted to £1,303,259. In accordance with the usual practice these amounts, and the investments in respect of the Sinking Funds, are excluded from the Balance Sheet of the Colony. The Sinking Fund investments are not of course included in the figures given in paragraphs 6 and 7 above.

19. An analysis of the expenditure on Loan Works up to the 31st March, 1929, is given below :—

	Expenditure on Loan Works.	Loan account Receipts.
	£	£
Net amount realised from Loan Issues	—	11,181,224
Amounts voted from Revenue	—	840,653
Amounts voted from Revenue but recoverable from the next Loan		607,849
Expended on Railways ..	7,972,627	—
Harbours ..	4,186,728	—
Waterworks ..	470,371	—
	£12,629,726	£12,629,726

CHAPTER III.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

CACAO.

20. Cacao exported during 1928-29 exceeded the quantity for the preceding year by 14,754 tons, or about 7 per cent.

The percentage of exports contributed by the three Provinces for the past three years is tabulated below and records an interesting change :—

	1926.	1927.	1928.
Eastern Province	47.23%	47.20%	41.7%
Central Province	16.96%	16.90%	21.9%
Western Province .. .. (including Ashanti.)	35.81%	35.90%	36.4%

Central Province ports have improved at the expense of Accra. This change is attributable to the increase in the number, and the improvement in the quality, of the roads of the Central Province which now cross the River Pra and tap southern Ashanti.

KOLA.

21. In comparison with the previous year the exports of this crop decreased by 448,163 lbs. In the absence of any check on the overland trade it is not possible to account for the reduction. The crop was normal and there is no reason to suppose that actual production was less than in 1927-28.

OIL PALM PRODUCTS.

22. Shipments of palm oil and kernels continued to decline being respectively 504 tons and 332 tons less than in the previous year.

COPRA.

23. The quantity of copra produced during the year increased by the narrow margin of two tons but the value exceeded that of 1927-28 by some £1,500.

RUBBER.

24. Exports of this crop decreased by 64 tons which may be ascribed to the continuance of low prices. The larger share of the exports of this commodity is contributed by plantation rubber ; very little wild rubber is collected when the local price falls below sixpence a pound.

COTTON.

25. Marine exports of cotton improved. 9,184 lbs. of lint were shipped while 253,572 lbs. of seed cotton, which is roughly equivalent to 84,500 lbs. of lint, were exported across the eastern frontier.

FOOD CROPS.

26. Throughout the country generally food crops were plentiful and prices normal. In the larger towns supplies were somewhat limited and prices high, but there was no scarcity.

HIDES AND SKINS.

27. The total exports of hides and skins were more than double those of the preceding year. The increase amounted to 113 per cent. and 67 per cent. in quantity and value respectively.

SISAL.

28. The production of sisal is confined to the Government plantation and factory at Accra. One hundred and twenty-two tons were exported which was a decrease of 13 tons in comparison with the previous year.

Veterinary.

29. Tamale in the Northern Territories is the headquarters of the Veterinary Department which consists of a Principal Veterinary Officer, four Veterinary Officers, an Inspector of Livestock and five African Veterinary Assistants.

30. There is a veterinary school at Tamale for the instruction of African students of whom at present there are ten under training.

31. The following is a rough census of the livestock of the country :—

	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.	Horses.	Donkeys.	Pigs.
Colony	30,000	100,000	150	50	15,000
Ashanti	700	50,000	100	200	8,000
Northern Territories	95,000	250,000	2,850	9,500	800

The estimated total value of the above is £1,300,000.

32. *Animal Diseases.*—In the Northern Territories there were fourteen and in the Colony thirteen sporadic cases of anthrax amongst cattle nor was the Protectorate free from cattle plague during the year.

There were 6,145 deaths from this cause, a death rate of 6.44 per cent. 5,688 cattle were inoculated by the serum-alone method and 1,575 animals recovered and became immune. Nineteen cattle died during an epizootic in Ashanti while a more serious epizootic in the Colony, which lasted from March to June, is estimated to have accounted for 3,370 head.

In the Northern Territories there were two outbreaks of lung plague in which twenty-five animals had to be slaughtered.

As usual, wire worm was the cause of heavy mortality among sheep and goats, and horses suffered principally from trypanosomiasis. The tartar emetic treatment of this disease is achieving good results.

33. The following scrub animals were castrated: 1,941 cattle, 625 sheep, 751 goats and 90 pigs. A better market animal for the butcher is thus assured and the scrub animal is rendered infertile.

34. There are four dispensaries at which 220 animals were treated besides attention to a number of injuries rendered at the quarantine stations for imported livestock.

There are five of these quarantine stations on the frontier and during the last three years stock passed through them in the following numbers:—

	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
Cattle	47,397	42,234	51,977
Sheep and Goats ..	79,059	61,834	98,196
Horses	647	642	958

It will be observed that there was a noticeable increase in the livestock trade of 1928-29 as compared with that of the two preceding years.

35. The local trade in cattle, sheep, goats and poultry also increased. Nearly $2\frac{3}{4}$ million head of poultry, the majority of which were bred in the Northern Territories, are estimated to have crossed the several ferries serving the main trade routes into Ashanti and the Colony.

36. More milk and butter were exposed for sale in the markets of the Northern Territories, a sign that the inhabitants are making greater use of these products.

37. Efforts are being made by way of propaganda to effect an improvement in the trade in hides and skins.

38. A Hereford bull has been successfully used in the country since 1921, whilst twenty-seven Zebu cattle were imported during the year from the French province of Upper Volta for the formation of a pure Zebu herd.

39. One hundred and seventeen head of English poultry have been supplied to local breeders. The Buff Orpington, Plymouth Rock and Light Sussex strains are to be noticed in many birds throughout the country and in those exposed for sale in the markets.

Forestry.

40. Forest policy in the Gold Coast is directed primarily to the preservation of a sufficient area of forest-covered land so distributed

as to ensure the maintenance of the humid forest type of climate which is an essential factor in the growth of cacao, kola and other crops upon which the prosperity of the Colony largely depends. For this reason and because the natural forests of the country are in native ownership, the Forest Department is not directly concerned with the exploitation of the forests; this is carried on entirely by private enterprise.

41. The export trade in mahogany has improved during the year and prices have shown a tendency to stabilise. Good prices have been obtained for "curls" and this kind of log has been exported in increasing quantities. The following table gives the quantity and value of mahogany exported during the past five years:—

	Cubic feet.	Value.
	—	£
1924	2,128,404	296,835
1925	1,772,683	222,258
1926	1,591,703	174,076
1927	1,239,721	120,348
1928	1,547,776	138,853

42. By Regulation No. 1 of 1929, it was prescribed that any log measuring 30 cubic feet or less shall be classed as a curl and shall, at all ports, be assessed for export duty purposes by actual measurement. The rate of export duty on timber is 2d. per cubic foot.

43. Complete and reliable figures of the quantities of native timbers used within the country are not available, but there are clear indications that a wider use of them is being made. This is an encouraging tendency since every plank of native timber used represents money kept at home instead of being spent abroad on the purchase of foreign timber and, to take a broader view, effects an economy in the consumption of the diminishing world supply of softwoods.

44. During the year Forest Reserves aggregating 542 square miles were constituted by chiefs which brings the total area of forest under reservation to 1,242 square miles, while a further 495 square miles have been demarcated and await constitution.

CHAPTER IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

(The trade figures in paragraphs 45–72 of this chapter are in respect of the Calendar Year 1928.)

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

45. The gross receipts in 1928, were £3,010,749, being £60,205 less than in 1927, when they were the highest on record.

46. Although the quantity of cacao exported during 1928, exceeded the figures for 1927 by 15,167 tons, the F.O.B. value of the 1928 exports was less by £498,054. As the marketing of 225 077 tons for export in 1928, must have cost more than the marketing of 209,910 tons for export in 1927, while the value of the latter was the greater, it will be appreciated that the purchasing power of the people was reduced.

47. The revenue derived from *ad valorem* duties decreased by £42 020 which in great measure was due to the removal of the duty on provisions, other than sugar and salt, as from the 1st March, 1928.

48. The revenue derived from specific duties decreased by £43,620. Tobacco was responsible for an increase of £35,772, but wines, spirits, etc. contributed £70,107 less than in the preceding year. Specific duties provided 76.34 per cent. of the net revenue receipts towards which wines, spirits, etc. contributed 51.73 per cent. and tobacco 11 per cent.

IMPORTS.

49. The value of all imports during the year was £12,200,045, which was £1,570,497, or 11.4 per cent. less than in 1927.

50. Cotton goods were mainly responsible for the decrease of £423,759 in the value of articles subject to *ad valorem* duty. Although cotton piece goods were cheaper in 1928, by about a penny a yard, they were imported in reduced quantities. This was in part the result of fairly large stocks being held in the merchants' stores at the end of 1927, and in part due to the reduced purchasing power of the people.

51. The value of the 1928 imports of articles subject to specific duty, other than wines, spirits, malts, cider and perry, was £762,604 less than in 1927. This decrease was due almost entirely to the placing of certain specifically rated foodstuffs on the free list from 1st March, 1928.

52. Importations of cement, kerosene, petrol, soap, whisky, perfumed spirits and cigarettes substantially increased while the principal decreases were in malt liquors, gin and wine.

53. Although fewer motor vehicles entered the Gold Coast in 1928, the quantity of motor spirit imported was greater by 849,964

gallons. The following figures of the total importation of motor spirits in the last five years testify to the remarkable development of motor transport as the result of the steady expansion of the motorable roads of the country :—

	Gallons.
1924	2,832,388
1925	2,796,295
1926	3,615,014
1927	4,323,887
1928	5,732,670

54. The consumption of malt liquors, cider and perry during the last five years was as follows :—

	Gallons.
1924	502,569
1925	456,502
1926	902,539
1927	1,486,873
1928	1,304,230

The decrease of 182,643 gallons in 1928, as compared with 1927, was due entirely to the lack of money : the demand was keen enough. Of the 1,304,230 gallons imported, 1,023,746 came from Germany, 168,777 gallons from Holland and 95,077 from the United Kingdom.

55. The construction of Takoradi harbour explains the increased importations of cement. Less wood and unmanufactured timber entered the Gold Coast, but more use was made of the local product. 70,982 tons of cement were imported of which the shares of the United Kingdom, Belgium and Germany were 46,839 tons, 9,861 tons and 6,185 tons respecively. Continental cement is cheaper.

56. The following figures of the number of cigarettes imported in each of the last four years testify to the increased demand for tobacco in this form :—

1925	232,645,561
1926	240,240,586
1927	285,268,014
1928	294,379,371

57. A reduced demand for tonic wines and vermouths accounted for the decrease of 85,417 gallons in the importations of wines. Potable spirits entering the Gold Coast were less by 237,295 gallons than in 1927. The decrease was due in part to the fact that the duty was raised by 2s. 6d. a gallon from the 1st March, 1928, and in part to the lack of money. The increased duty was not at once passed on to the consumer and its full effect was not felt until some months later. In the first three months of 1928 the importation of potable spirits exceeded those for the corresponding period of 1927 by 73,322 gallons ; during the last nine months of 1928 the importations were less than those of the preceding year by 310,527 gallons. The consumption of gin and geneva decreased during the year under

review by 179,064 gallons. 98.72 per cent. of the total imports of gin and geneva came from Holland.

58. The value of the imports of commercial free articles was lower by 502,319. Importations of coin were less than in 1927 by £1,171,818. Appreciable increases appeared under tyres for vehicles, machinery and books, whilst the value of motor vehicles, bags and sacks, corrugated iron sheets and coal was lower.

Of the 2,579 motor cars and lorries imported, the United States of America supplied 1,704 while only 282 came from the United Kingdom, but the United Kingdom contributed 161 out of 165 motor bicycles and 4,580 out of 4,836 bicycles.

59. Electric lighting of the larger towns explains the increased importations of electrical machinery. The greater demand for industrial machinery is attributable to the increased use which is being made of labour-saving devices such as corn-grinding and saw mills, stone-crushing, palm kernel-crushing and brick-making machines.

60. The duty on provisions of all kinds, except sugar and salt, was removed as from the 1st March, 1928 and, notwithstanding the scarcity of money, biscuits, canned and dried fish, rice, flour, lard, canned and bottled meat, milk, edible oils, and dried, canned or preserved vegetables were imported in increasing quantities.

EXPORTS.

61. The total value of the exports for the year 1928 was £13,824,875 which is £525,480, or 3.66 per cent. less than the corresponding figure for 1927. Domestic products and manufactures exported, including bullion, were of less value than in 1927 by £556,770, or 3.92 per cent.

62. 225,077 tons of cacao, valued at £11,229,512, were exported. Only once has this total been exceeded: namely, in 1926 when the figure was 230,840 tons. Compared with 1927 there was an increase in quantity of 15,167 tons, but a decrease in value of £498,054. The average F.O.B. values per ton in 1927 and 1928 were respectively £55.87 and £49.89. Cacao accounted for 81.23 per cent. of the total value of the exports in 1928 and for 81.72 in 1927.

63 The following statement gives the destination of the cacao shipped in 1927 and 1928:—

	1927 Tons.	1928 Tons.
United States of America ..	60,529	52,737
United Kingdom	48,288	51,214
Germany	44,040	54,330
Holland	38,953	43,042
France	7,287	9,095
Other countries	10,813	14,659
Total	209,910	225,077

64. 179,330 ounces of raw gold, valued at £684,815, were exported, which represented a decrease in quantity and value respectively of 10,241 ounces and £42,367. Ashanti, however, produced 115,491 ounces, an increase of 10,494.

65. For the fourth year in succession the maritime exports of kola declined. In 1928 92.66 per cent. went to Nigeria and there is no doubt that the Gold Coast is feeling the competition from Sierra Leone, whose kolas have an unrivalled reputation for quality and hardihood.

66. 324,499 tons of manganese ore were shipped in 1928. The decrease of 44,706 tons is in some measure attributable to the dullness of the manganese market during the first half of the year when shipments were very small.

67. The exports of diamonds since 1920 testify to the remarkable development of this industry and have been as follows :—

	Quantity Carats.	Value.
	—	£
1920	102	365
1921	831	1,836
1922	5,306	6,708
1923	9,548	10,942
1924	66,946	85,361
1925	77,313	98,760
1926	299,835	362,833
1927	460,959	512,159
1928	698,826	584,279

DIRECTION OF TRADE.

68. The import trade with all parts of the Empire represented 57.81 per cent. of the total import trade and is less by 5.75 per cent. than similar trade for the year 1927. The share of the import trade appropriated by the United Kingdom was 53.64 per cent. which is 4.26 per cent. less than in 1927. Imports from British West Africa were 2.04 per cent. or 1.26 per cent. less than in 1927. The United States of America, Germany, Holland and, in less measure, France again increased their share of the import trade of the Gold Coast. Germany's share of the import and export trade is steadily increasing and is now greater than it was in 1913. In the last five years the United Kingdom has practically maintained her share of the export trade, but her share of the import trade has gradually diminished.

69. The United States of America and the United Kingdom respectively appropriated 63.6 per cent. and 31.7 per cent. of the exports of mahogany. 75.3 per cent. of the palm kernels went to Germany and 19.9 per cent. to the United Kingdom, which, however, took 97 per cent. of the palm oil.

TRADE CHANNELS.

70. The channels by which British manufactured goods reach the African consumer are :—

(*a*) Direct from manufacturer to consumer chiefly by parcel post.

(*b*) From manufacturer through indent houses in Great Britain to the consumer by freight and parcels post.

(*c*) From manufacturer through parent houses in Great Britain of trading firms having branches in West Africa, thence through the branches to consumer. This is the channel of the largest trade and represents the bulk of steamer freights to the Coast.

71. The method of sale adopted is by means of small stores owned by the various firms in the towns and villages. The firms have larger stores in the bigger centres and these and the smaller ones are usually in charge of African storekeepers under the supervision of Europeans. In addition there are various stores owned by Africans themselves who buy their goods from the larger impoters or, in some cases import direct.

There are great opportunities of direct trade with the African trader. Goods are often consigned through the banking houses.

72. Africans also import large quantities of goods for their own personal use through the medium of the parcels post. These goods are usually ordered from catalogue descriptions and payment is made with the order or the goods consigned through one of the banking houses. There are opportunities for the development of this trade, but goods must be of the type and quality stated. Advertisements in the local press will produce quantities of applications for catalogues.

Mines.

GOLD.

73. 167,114 fine ounces of gold, valued at £709,903, were produced by the various mining companies operating in the Gold Coast and Ashanti during the period between the 1st April, 1928 and the 31st March, 1929. Since 1924/25, when the production was 210,301 fine ounces worth £893,359, the output of gold has steadily diminished and in the year under review this decline, though moderating, continued.

74. The closing down of the old Taquah mine at Tarkwa belonging to Taquah and Abosso Mines, Ltd., and the cessation of work at Abbontiakoon mine at the beginning of 1929 with the consequent flooding of the lower levels contributed to the reduced output. Ariston Gold Mines, Ltd., at Prestea have, however, re-entered the crushing stage, Abbontiakoon mine has been re-started and the

crushing plant again set to work by the Abbontiakoon Syndicate: it is to be expected, therefore, that the production of gold in the coming year will improve.

75. The Ashanti Goldfields Corporation at Obuasi with an output to the value of £456,532 not only easily maintained its premier position, but also exhibited a marked tendency to increase production. At this mine good values were the result of putting the "New Make" still into use and the outlook here is favourable.

76. At Abosso mine, owned by Taquah & Abosso Mines ,Ltd., the new turbo-generating set gave complete satisfaction and was instrumental in effecting several economies with a consequent reduction in costs.

77. The policy of development and reconstruction was continued at Lyndhurst Deep Levels in Ashanti. The process of eliminating water from Bibiani mine was steadily pursued and recent reports are hopeful.

MANGANESE.

78. 376,913 tons of manganese valued at £650,911, were exported during 1928-29 which was an increase in comparison with the previous year, but there were still signs of stagnation in the market which naturally affected sales adversely. The African Manganese Company is the only concern mining manganese in the Gold Coast.

DIAMONDS.

79. The yearly increase in the output of diamonds, which has been a feature of several recent years, was maintained despite fluctuations in price. The African Selection Trust, Ltd., and the West African Diamond Syndicate, Ltd., were responsible for the greater part of the output, but the Alluvial Diamonds Company on its Baibun concession, the Morkwa Gold Estates on the River Pra and Mr. R. R. Came at Topiramang all contributed activity in varying degrees.

CONCESSIONS.

80. Eleven concessions in the Colony, of which ten were for the purpose of mining diamonds, were taken up during the year. In Ashanti one concession was obtained.

LABOUR.

81. 11,353 natives were employed by the mining companies during the period under review, which was an increase of 634 in comparison with 1927-28. This increase was the more encouraging as it was due in part to the employment of more labour underground by the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation at Obuasi, the Ariston Gold Mines, Ltd. at Prestea, and the Taquah & Abosso Mines, Ltd. at Abosso and Adjah Bippo. For immediate purposes the supply of labour is adequate, but it may not suffice for a substantial increase of production.

For ordinary unskilled labour the ruling rate of wage is between 1s. 9d. and 2s. 3d. a day. Hammer boys' pay rises to 3s. a day, while in some circumstances skilled African labour, such as head fitters, head carpenters and head electricians, can earn as much as 10s. a day.

No indentured labour was employed during the year and all labour was engaged locally.

CHAPTER V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping and Harbours.

82. There was a satisfactory increase in the number and tonnage of shipping which entered and cleared during 1928 in comparison with 1927. 985 vessels, representing an aggregate net registered tonnage of 2,740,678, entered the ports of the Colony during the year, and 982 vessels of a total net registered tonnage of 2,722,252 cleared for overseas in the same period.

In 1927 the vessels entered inwards numbered 900 representing a net registered tonnage of 2,458,570, and 891 vessels with a total net registered tonnage of 2,437,830 cleared outwards during the same period.

83. The following statement shows the nationality of the shipping which entered the ports of the Colony during the year 1928 :—

Nationality.	Nos.	Net registered tonnage.
British	502	1,443,929
German	142	319,641
French	120	383,258
Dutch	107	258,999
American	51	171,416
Norwegian	23	78,472
Italian	23	60,138
Danish	8	9,658
Swedish	6	8,097
Greek	2	4,935
Belgian	1	2,735
Total	985	2,740,678

All the above were steam or motor driven ships; there were no sailing vessels.

Takoradi Harbour.

84. Takoradi was appointed a port and Sekondi a sufferance wharf as from the 3rd December, 1928. Sekondi was worked as a port up to midnight on the 2nd December and the change over to Takoradi was effected smoothly. The harbour was opened to traffic

on the 3rd December, 1928 except for the import of coal and the export of manganese. These commodities will be worked at the harbour before the end of 1929.

85. Accommodation is provided for :—

Two vessels at the main transit wharf, which is 1,000 feet in length alongside the transit sheds.
Two vessels at the coal wharf, 544 feet long.
One vessel at the manganese wharf, 500 feet long.
Six vessels at buoy moorings.

In addition there is plenty of quay space for discharging from lighters.

86. Cranage facilities from two to ten tons exist and ample accommodation is provided in the shape of cacao storage and general transit sheds. A berth for the discharge of oil in bulk will, it is hoped, be available by the end of 1929.

87. Among the more important works carried out and completed at Takoradi harbour during 1928, were the second block of cacao sheds, three additional sets of moorings, the 10-ton caterpillar crane, the slipway to take vessels up to 500 tons gross, the two main transit sheds and the electric light and power supply (with the exception of the supply to the manganese wharf).

88. In July certain defects disclosed themselves in the main wharf rendering it unsafe for traffic. The contractors immediately put remedial measures in hand and these were successfully completed by the end of November.

89. The harbour was ceremonially opened on the 3rd April, 1928, by the Right Honourable J. H. Thomas, M.P., in the presence of His Excellency Sir Ransford Slater, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., Governor of the Gold Coast, His Excellency Sir Joseph Byrne, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Governor of Sierra Leone, and a distinguished gathering of Europeans and Africans.

90. The working expenditure on the harbour to the 31st March, 1929, was £24,082 and the revenue £32,221.

Railways.

91. On the 31st March, 1929, the total mileage open for traffic was 500.

92. The main line runs in a northerly direction from Sekondi to Kumasi in Ashanti, thence to Accra in a south-easterly direction, a total distance of 362 miles.

93. The branch lines (3′ 6″ gauge) operated from the Sekondi-Juaso section are (i) the Inchaban branch which runs in an easterly direction taking off the main line at 4¼ miles from Sekondi and

having a length of 4 miles; (ii) the Tarkwa-Prestea branch, which runs in a north-westerly direction taking off the main line at Tarkwa, 39 miles from Sekondi, and having a length of 18 miles; and (iii) the Central Province branch, which runs in a north-easterly direction from Huni Valley, 53 miles from Sekondi to Kade, a distance of 99 miles. The section of line from Takoradi Junction to Takoradi (7 miles) was taken over from the contractors in September, 1928, and it will eventually form part of the main line, the portion from Sekondi to Takoradi Junction then becoming subsidiary.

The only branch operated from the Accra section is the Weshiang line (2′ 6″ gauge) which runs from Accra in a westerly direction to Weshiang, a distance of 10 miles.

FINANCE.

94. The total capital expenditure on the Railway to the 31st March, 1929, was £9,137,662.

95. The gross revenue collected during the year under review, amounted to £1,242,947, an increase of £27,128 as compared with the gross revenue for the year 1927-28.

96. The working expenditure, including a contribution of £71,179 to the Renewals Fund and a sum of £27,598 for services rendered by other Departments, was £598,380, a decrease of £4,709 in comparison with the corresponding figure for 1927-28.

97. The net receipts were £644,566, an increase of £31,836 over 1927-28.

98. The transactions of the year resulted in a net profit on account of the railway of £133,916, which was paid to the credit of the general revenue of the Colony.

TRAFFIC.

99. 1,875,002 passengers were carried during the year, which represents increases of 146,509 in numbers and £13,744 in revenue.

100. On the 1st October, 1928, two extra passenger trains were put on between Kade and Oda and on the 1st February, 1929, special halts were introduced at Kusi and Takrowasi, $4\frac{1}{4}$ and $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles respectively from Kade.

On the 18th March, 1929, an accelerated passenger train service (rail-motor) was introduced between Sekondi and Takoradi connecting with main line trains and with special halts at three points *en route*.

101. Takoradi station was opened for passenger traffic on the 3rd December, 1928, to correspond with the opening of the harbour and Takoradi Junction station on the 1st March, 1929. Monthly season tickets, first and third class, between Sekondi and Takoradi are now obtainable.

102. The total tonnage of goods traffic (exclusive of livestock) carried during the year, was 808,986, an increase in comparison with 1927-28 of 58,833 tons and of £12,221 revenue. The increase is attributable to cacao and manganese ore, 34,112 tons and 32,840 tons respectively. The tonnage of cacao borne by rail during the year constitutes a " record ".

Consignments were accepted for Takoradi from October, 1928, and at the time of the opening of the harbour, 7,000 tons were in the sheds.

The principal increases were in :—

Commodity.	Tons carried.	Increase.
Building materials	17,140	6,436
Coal and Coke	12,883	1,810
Food staples (rice, flour and provisions)	17,798	2,353
Kerosene	5,127	1,559
Motor vehicles	3,211	1,412
Oil for motive power	10,939	4,341

There were decreases in :—

Commodity.	Tons carried.	Decrease.
Beer	2,646	973
Spirits and Wines (mainly in gin) ..	2,089	1,028
Cotton goods	2,791	756
Kola	1,050	807
Firewood (for the mines)	106,591	9,828
Mining materials	829	2,192
Minerals (gold ore)	6,812	10,667
Logs	6,276	5,307

LOCOMOTIVES AND ROLLING STOCK.

103. The Railway has 83 locomotives and two steam rail coaches; the average number available for service during the year was 60.5.

104. The total engine mileage was 1,409,780, an increase of 199,357 or 16.47 per cent. over the mileage during the previous year.

105. Heavy repairs were effected to 22 locomotives and 25 received second class repairs. One new Sentinel-Cammell steam rail coach was erected. 497 vehicles received general overhauls and the bodies of two new passenger vehicles for the Weshiang line were built. Iron and brass castings weighing over 130 tons were manufactured. 566,059 super feet of timber were cut in the sawmill.

106. The following are the comparative figures of the running costs of locomotives and rolling stock for the years 1927-28 and 1928-29 :—

	1927-28	1928-29
Locomotive cost per engine mile ..	33.19d.	31.43d.
Running cost per engine hour ..	13/9	13/5
Running cost per engine mile ..	21.97d.	21.34d.
Engine miles per engine hour ..	7.49	7.69
Engine miles per enginemen's hour ..	6.02	6.67
Carriage and wagon cost per 100 vehicles miles	122.89d.	111.44d.

ELECTRIC POWER HOUSE.

107. The new power station at Location and the sub-station at Takoradi were completed during the year. Power is transmitted to Takoradi at 6,600 volts A.C. to the sub-station, stepped down to 220 volts A.C. for lighting and converted to 440 volts D.C. for harbour power. The lighting system of Sekondi is being changed over from D.C. to A.C. and about 46 miles of single core overhead distribution cable have been erected. 1,538,986 B.O.T. electrical units were generated which is an increase of 681,136, or 80.33 per cent. over the 1927/28 generation. The electrical cost was 2.50d. per B.O.T. unit in 1928-29 as compared with 3.10d. in 1927-28.

BUILDINGS.

108. The bungalows for Europeans and quarters for Africans, which were started in 1927, were completed during 1928. At Location, Sekondi, and at Takoradi harbour new stores branch offices, a marine store and a crane maintenance shop were begun and are nearing completion.

SURVEY.

109. The preliminary survey of the proposed Western Province railway was continued and field work completed in July, 1928. Approximately, 125 miles of line have been surveyed. From data obtained by field work, a projected location was made and a report upon the estimated cost prepared and submitted to Government. This report gives the length of the line from Tarkwa to Babianiha as 114 miles, which distance may be slightly reduced when the final location is made.

The estimated cost per mile is slightly greater than the cost per mile of the Central Province Railway. This is due to the much rougher country through which the line must pass and the necessarily heavier earthworks in consequence.

The work of preliminary location was begun at two points in December, 1928, and at the end of March, 1929, forty miles had been completed.

Roads and Motor Transport.

110. On the 31st March, 1929, there were 6,133 miles of motorable roads in the Gold Coast. The road system is constructed entirely with a view to its use by motor vehicles fitted with pneumatic tyres; solid tyres are prohibited by law. About one-third of the total mileage of roads may be classified as good, the remainder as fair.

111. The principal stretches of the more important main roads are completed by a process called "tarmetting", i.e. about four inches of metal bound with sand and gravel and tar-sprayed. This method of construction results in a marked improvement of the road surface and in a reduction in the running costs of motor cars and lorries, while in the towns the dust nuisance is almost entirely eliminated. All roads can be and are used by cars of the lightest make as well as by heavy vehicles.

112. During the year the progressive programme of tarmetting the main roads has been continued, but the steady addition to the mileage of roads and to the volume of heavy traffic using them renders their maintenance an ever-increasing problem. Experiments are now being carried out with various bitumastic preparations which can be spread on the surface cold and possess the advantage, among others, that work can proceed with equal facility in wet and dry weather.

113. During the year under review the Temporary Roads Department completed 208 miles of road location survey and constructed 58 miles of first class road. A further 65 miles are under construction. Ten reinforced concrete bridges having spans of twenty feet or more were built.

114. The system of roads in the Eastern and Central Provinces of the Colony serving the Central Province Railway is practically complete. The Department is now engaged upon the road development of the Western Province of the Colony and on the re-alignment of the more important trunk roads of the Colony and the Northern Territories.

115. The type of road constructed is from twenty to twenty-four feet in width with a maximum gradient of 1 in 15. The curves are located to afford the maximum degree of visibility and touring speeds of from thirty to forty miles an hour can be maintained with ease and safety.

116. The road location survey costs £43 a mile, a figure which represents only about half of the annual cost of maintenance. Inclusive of all charges, the cost per mile of construction is about £900, a very reasonable figure when the difficult nature of the country traversed is taken into consideration.

117. The outstanding development in the use of motor transport in the Gold Coast during the past year has been the general adoption of touring cars for native passenger hire work throughout the Colony and in many parts of Ashanti. These vehicles are licensed to carry four or five passengers and usually every seat is filled after only a few minutes' wait at each stopping place. Thus more frequent service is assured than that offered by their rivals—lorries carrying from ten to twenty passengers—in addition to the greater comfort provided by the cars in comparison with the narrow backless plank seats of the lorries.

118. The rates of these passenger services are more or less stabilised at 1½d. and 2d. a person per mile on lorries and cars respectively. Touring cars can be hired at from 10d. to 1s. 3d. a mile according to the district and the amount of local competition. The rates for general haulage work are usually 9d. a ton-mile for loads of 4-5 tons or more and 10d. a ton-mile for loads of 2-3 tons. Lighter loads, up to about a ton, are carried in light lorries at from 1/- to 1s. 3d. a mile.

119. The majority of the cars used for hire work are of American or Canadian manufacture but the number of light cars of a well-known English make is increasing. With the exception of those used by Government Departments, the proportion of English made light and medium-weight lorries is very small compared with their American and Canadian competitors. For heavy loads, Government Departments, haulage contractors, mercantile firms and African owners alike for the most part make use of vehicles manufactured in Great Britain. For private use the proportion of English-made cars is increasing chiefly on account of their lower running costs.

Posts and Telegraphs.

120. The business of the Posts and Telegraphs Department reflected the general conditions of the Gold Coast during the year. Overseas traffic in goods imported by parcels post, and remittances abroad by money order and postal order declined owing to the fall in the price of cacao and the consequent reduced purchasing power of the people.

121. Inland traffic of all descriptions showed a satisfactory increase. New offices to meet the demand for postal, telegraph and telephone facilities were opened in all parts of the Colony and, in spite of the decrease in overseas traffic, the revenue of the Department exceeded that of the preceding year by £10,000. In the last five years the revenue of the Department has increased by 76 per cent. while the expenditure is only 38 per cent. higher. During that period no charges have been raised: more traffic accounts for the increase.

122. An interesting feature is the steady growth of the telegraph traffic, notwithstanding the large extension and greater use which is being made of the trunk telephone system. Ten new telegraph offices were opened during the year, 750 miles of new trunk telegraph lines were built and 350 new stations connected to the telephone exchanges. The principal new exchanges opened were at Takoradi and Cape Coast.

123. The exchange board at Accra was replaced by a modern board working on the central battery system with a capacity of 400 subscribers. The maintenance of the new system required a much higher standard of efficiency from the African staff which, it is gratifying to record, was forthcoming. The exchange is now open for continuous day and night service. The trunk telephone traffic increased during the year by 28 per cent. as compared with 1927-28.

124. Postage stamps of a new and distinctive design were introduced during the year. They proved to be very popular with collectors.

125. Greater advantage of the Post Office Savings Bank is being taken. Deposits during the year amounted to £76,700 and withdrawals to £72,200, the latter figure being larger than usual owing to local conditions. The amount standing to the credit of depositors has doubled in five years and is now £100,000.

126. The wireless station at Takoradi was completed and opened to traffic on the 1st April, 1929.

CHAPTER VI.

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

127. The Law of the Colony is the Common Law, the doctrines of equity, and the statutes of general application in force in England on the 24th July, 1874, modified by a large number of local Ordinances passed since that date. The Criminal Law was codified in 1892 and the civil and criminal procedure are regulated by the Supreme Court and Criminal Procedure Ordinances, both passed in 1876.

128. The Supreme Court of the Gold Coast consists of the Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges. The Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges of Nigeria are also *ex officio* Puisne Judges of the Gold Coast.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is limited to the Colony. In Ashanti and the Northern Territories there is a Circuit Judge who presides over the sittings of the Courts of the Chief Commissioners with practically the same jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases as the Judges in the Colony.

129. The Full Court, which is at present the Court of Appeal, must consist of not less than two Judges. The West African Court of Appeal Order in Council, 1928, creates a Court of Appeal from the Courts of the Colonies of th Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia; from the Chief Commissioners' Courts of Ashanti and the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast; from the Courts of the Protectorates of Sierra Leone and the Gambia; and from the Courts of the Mandated Territory of the British Sphere of Togoland.

130. The Supreme Court consists of Divisional Courts at Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi. At Accra, there are three Divisional Courts over one of which the Chief Justice presides and Puisne Judges over the others. Criminal Assizes are held quarterly at the above named towns and Special Divisional Courts are held at several of the larger towns.

131. The Gold Coast (Privy Council Appeals) Order in Council prescribes the procedure and rules to be observed in appeals from the Full Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

132. The Police Magistrates and Provincial and District Commissioners in charge of Provinces and Districts are *ex officio* Commissioners of the Supreme Court. In criminal cases the first named have the power of imposing a fine not exceeding £100 or inflicting imprisonment for a maximum period of one year. Their jurisdiction is limited to civil cases in which the amount in dispute does not exceed £100.

Commissioners may imprison for a term not exceeding six months or fine up to a maximum of £50; their civil jurisdiction is limited to cases where the amount involved does not exceed £50. Certain District Commissioners' Courts have increased jurisdiction in civil cases up to £100. An increase in the jurisdiction of Police Magistrates in civil and in certain criminal cases is at present under consideration.

133. Appeals from the decisions of the Police Magistrates and Commissioners lie to the Divisional Court and all cases tried by them are reviewed by the Judge of the appropriate Court, who has the power to reverse any of their judgments.

134. The Chief Law Officer and head of the local Bar is the Attorney-General who is assisted by a Solicitor-General and three Crown Counsel. The Chief Justice may admit as barristers and solicitors of the Supreme Court any admitted barrister or advocate of Great Britain or Ireland and any person who may have been admitted as a solicitor or Writer to the Signet in any of the Courts at London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, or as law agents in Scotland. Every barrister so admitted is entitled to practise as a solicitor as well as a barrister.

Barristers and solicitors are not allowed to practise before the Courts of Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

135. During the period under review, thirty-nine cases were disposed of by the Full Court. Five hundred and eighty civil actions, of which more than half were for debt, were brought in the Divisional Courts. The total is a considerable increase over that of previous years.

136. In the superior Courts, there were 311 convictions in criminal cases which is considerably above the average of the last three years. In the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, there were 18,025 convictions which is 1,256 in excess of the previous year. This may largely be attributed to the greater number of prosecutions under the Public Health and Motor Traffic Ordinances.

137. Several volumes of Law Reports have been printed and copies are obtainable from the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Police.

138. During the year under review, the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti and the British Mandated Sphere of Togoland were policed by the Gold Coast Police with headquarters at Accra and Provincial headquarters at Koforidua (Eastern Province), Cape Coast (Central Province), Sekondi (Western Province) and Kumasi (Ashanti).

139. Until the 1st April, 1929, the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast had a separate force in the Northern Territories Constabulary, but from that date this force was absorbed by the Gold

Coast Police which from the close of the year under review, therefore, became responsible for policing the whole of the territoy administered by the Governor of the Gold Coast.

140. The European Police Officers are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the remainder of the personnel, which is African, is recruited locally. The Force is composed of three branches, namely the Escort Police, the General Police and the Marine Police.

141. The Escort Police are illiterate natives mostly of the Northern Territories and kindred tribes and many old soldiers of the Royal West African Frontier Force are included in their number. The General Police, all of whom are literate or partially so and have had a school education, are natives of the Colony and Ashanti, while the Marine Police are natives of the Gold Coast seaboard and are employed on water duties at the various ports and in co-operation with the Customs Department.

142. Since 1923, the Criminal Investigation Department has filed more than 20,000 finger prints and accused persons who have been previously convicted are now readily distinguished. Other criminal record-keeping includes the photographing of all persons who have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment for three months or more.

143. Prevention and detection of crime are efficiently and successfully carried out in the Gold Coast. Stealing in various forms is the prevailing offence, but the growth of motor traffic has resulted in an increase of the number of offenders against the Motor Traffic Ordinances and many of these were detected and brought before the courts.

144. Motor licensing, registration of domestic servants, immigration duties and the registration of aliens are performed by the Police.

Prisons.

145. The prisons of the Gold Coast are emerging gradually from a system of negative prevention to one of training and reformation. Some years ago it was considered sufficient to catch the law-breaker and, by keeping him secure under lock and key, to prevent him from preying upon the community for a definite period. The object aimed at during recent years is to provide such training during imprisonment as will give the criminal both the means and the incentive to lead the life of a decent, law-abiding citizen on release.

146. The prisons are divided into two classes namely, the central or convict prisons and the local or small outstation prisons.

The convict prisons are supervised by experienced European officers and are equipped with workshops and trained instructors.

To these institutions are sent all persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding six months and the following trades are taught :—masonry, carpentry, furniture-making, cloth and mat weaving, string and rope making, tailoring and shoemaking. The local prisons are supervised by the Commissioner of the district in which they stand and are used for the detention of persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding six months. The prisoners are employed on conservancy work.

147. In 1928-29 the daily average population of the prisons was 1,806.85. The health was good.

CHAPTER VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

148. The most important public works in progress during the year were the construction of the Prince of Wales College and School, Achimota, which was completed; the beginning of work on a Police Training Depot; the erection of a drill hall for the local Defence and Territorial Forces; the construction of an infant welfare clinic at Kumasi; the completion of a water supply for Cape Coast, a large extension of the General Post Office, Accra, and an electric light installation at Winneba; an extension of the Accra water supply to double the former output; and the preparation of a detailed report and estimate of a scheme to provide Kumasi with water.

149. A determined effort was made to evolve a satisfactory type of bungalow for general use throughout the Gold Coast. Eventually a new type was designed and approved with the result that the building of fifty-five bungalows was put in hand.

150. Takoradi harbour was opened to traffic on the 3rd December, 1928. Rapid progress was made with the layout of Takoradi township and the construction of buildings within the harbour area. The opening of the harbour and the construction of the township involved the extension of the water supply from Sekondi to Takoradi. This was accomplished and an ample supply of good water is now available.

CHAPTER VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

151. Owing to the existence of at least three distinct zones it is not possible to give a single comprehensive description of the climate of the Gold Coast as a whole. Though hot and damp, it is, however, cooler than that of most tropical countries situated in the same latitude. At Accra, Kumasi and Tamale, three representative centres in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories respectively, the mean maximum shade temperature in 1928 was 84.9, 89.0 and 93.3 degrees. These figures vary little from the annual average of past years. The greatest mean relative humidity was recorded at Kumasi and the least at Tamale; in this respect Accra, with a figure of 72.4, was almost exactly midway between the other two towns, but its rainfall was considerably less than either.

152. In itself the Gold Coast is not unhealthy while it is peculiarly free from the intense heat by day, hot nights and obtrusive insects which render life for Europeans so uncomfortable in many tropical countries; but the prevalence of mosquito-borne diseases, against which all possible precautions have still to be taken, have earned for it in the past an evil reputation which dies hard.

Vital Statistics.

153. In certain districts of the Colony and Ashanti the registration of births and deaths was carried out as completely as possible but these districts comprise only a small part of the Gold Coast as a whole, a fact which should be borne in mind when considering such figures as are available.

154. The African population of the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories in 1928 is estimated by the Registrar of Births and Deaths at 2,695,844. This would represent an increase of more than half a million since the last census in 1921 and would seem to indicate a high rate of annual increase. But it is known that immigration from surrounding countries has been considerable. The crude birth rate for some fifteen registration areas with a population of 205,380 was 24.2 and the crude death rate 19.9 for the same areas.

155. In five of the principal towns infants under one year of age died in the proportion of 165 per thousand deaths and in children between the ages of one and five years the ratio was 153 per thousand deaths. At present it is impossible to make a true estimate of puerperal mortality, but such figures as could be obtained indicated that the mortality in women at childbirth is more than four times the ratio in England and Wales.

156. Diseases of the respiratory system were as usual responsible for the greatest number of deaths, second in importance among fatal

infections being disorders of the digestive system. Deaths from epidemic diseases were fortunately few amounting to only 89 in the Colony and its dependencies during the year under review. Two of these occurred among medical men engaged in yellow fever research and were in all probability laboratory infections.

157. Among the more important measures taken by the Medical and Sanitary Departments of Government during the year were house to house inspections, which revealed that the mosquito larval index of 372,587 premises visited in the Colony and Ashanti was only 8, and vaccinations, of which some 151,728 were performed. Satisfactory progress was made in the layout of towns and villages particularly in Ashanti and the results achieved in the capital of that dependency were remarkable. A splendid new maternity hospital and infant welfare clinic was opened at Kumasi during the year and the clinic at Christiansborg, Accra was enlarged. A new centre w[illegible] established in temporary quarters at Cape Coast pending the [illegible]struction of permanent buildings.

The outstanding event of the year was, however, the opening of the new maternity hospital at Accra. The importance of this as a teaching centre for midwives and, later, for African Medical Assistants and Medical Officers cannot be too strongly emphasised. Voluntary welfare work by members of the Gold Coast League for Maternity and Child Welfare continued to give good results and materially added to the increasing popularity of the welfare centres.

The Gold Coast Hospital at Korle Bu, Accra, requires no detailed description in this report : it is said to be the finest, most complete, and most up-to-date institution of its kind in the continent of Africa.

158. A scheme for a much-needed pipe-borne water supply for Kumasi was drawn up and is now under the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Cape Coast Water Supply, which, by obviating the necessity for storing water in tanks, should go far towards reducing the risk of outbreaks of yellow fever, was completed and opened on December, 1928 by the Governor.

Legislation.

159. Two legislative enactments, which will undoubtedly exert a noticeable, if indirect, influence on public health, were passed into law during the period covered by this report : They were the Spirit Licence (Amendment) Ordinance and the Children (Care and Reformation) Ordinance.

CHAPTER IX.—EDUCATION.

(a) In the Colony and Ashanti.

160. Education in the Gold Coast is voluntary and is mainly in the hands of the Government and various Missionary bodies of which the most important are the Presbyterian Church, the Ewe Presbyterian Church, the Wesleyan Mission, the Roman Catholic Mission, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Mission and the English Church Mission. There are several undenominational schools and one assisted Mohammedan school.

161. Schools are officially recognised as of two kinds, assisted and non-assisted. An assisted school is one which has attained a certain standard of efficiency and receives a Government grant-in-aid, while a non-assisted school receives no grant generally because of the low standard of the work and the unsuitability or inadequacy of the buildings and equipment for scholastic purposes. Grants are awarded for general efficiency. They are calculated as a percentage of the expenditure on the salaries paid to teachers.

162. It was felt that Government ought to exercise a closer supervision over these non-assisted schools so that the standard of the work done might be raised and the buildings and equipment improved. Accordingly, the Education Ordinance No. 21 of 1925 was passed whereby the Education Department can exercise some control over the staffing of these schools. Section five reads :—

> " No person shall teach in any Government, assisted or non-assisted school unless he is registered on the Register of Teachers or on the Provisional List as may be prescribed."

On the Register of Teachers are the names of those who have some definite qualification. The Provisional List is an emergency measure to prevent the wholesale closing of schools through the scarcity of trained or efficient teachers, and upon it were placed for a limited period the names of those teachers whose qualifications are not good enough to entitle them to registration but who were engaged in teaching before a certain date. If such a teacher proves himself to be capable, his name may be transferred to the Register. Gradually these teachers on the Provisional List will be replaced by teachers on the Register and in the course of a few years, the Provisional List should automatically disappear. By the application of the Ordinance a number of non-assisted schools have closed down through lack of staff. These are no loss to the Colony as the standard of work was so low that they did not deserve to be classed as schools.

163. In the Colony and Ashanti, there are eighteen Government primary schools having an enrolment of 3,666 boys and 1,022 girls with a total average attendance of 4,438. Thirteen of these schools

are in the three Provinces of the Colony and five in Ashanti. They are entirely supported and equipped from Government funds and the total staff of teachers is 217 nearly all of whom hold teachers' certificates. The staff is African except at two of the girls' schools where Europeans are in charge.

164. There are two hundred and forty-five Mission assisted schools in the Colony and Ashanti. Known non-assisted schools number two hundred and ninety-two.

The principal Missions maintain schools in the following numbers :—

The Presbyterian Church	103
The Roman Catholic Church	35
The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Mission ...	7
The English Church Mission (including a secondary school for boys and a girls' school, both at Cape Coast)	9
The Wesleyan Mission (including a secondary school at Cape Coast)	51

There is an undenominational school on the assisted list at Accra and a Mohammedan school at Saltpond.

165. In the primary schools, in addition to the three "R's," special attention is given to the teaching of hygiene, nature study and some form of handwork, the latter depending on the locality. In Government schools woodwork is often taught while in rural schools attention is paid to mat weaving, basket making, brush making, netting, etc. In girls' schools attention is paid to domestic science and child welfare.

In the past, parents showed reluctance to having their girls educated, but this antipathy is dying out.

There is an increasing demand for the education of girls and several new schools are being built and plans made for the erection of others. At present there are twelve schools in the Colony devoted solely to girls; in addition, girls attend the ordinary primary schools and take practically the same course as the boys.

166. Mfantsipim School of the Wesleyan Mission and St. Nicholas Grammar School of the English Church Mission, both at Cape Coast, are the only Mission secondary schools in the country. They are always full and the number of applicants for admission invariably exceeds the vacancies. Both are partly boarding schools and partly day schools and the curriculum is based on the requirements of the Cambridge School Certificate.

167. There is an increasing demand for technical education and this is entirely in the hands of the Government. The Accra Technical School provides a three years' practical and theoretical course

in engineering and carpentry. This is the only school of its kind in the Colony and the demand for admission is so great that only a small proportion of the applicants can be admitted. Plans are being made for extension so that more pupils may be admitted and the scope of the work increased.

168. To give a more elementary form of technical education two Junior Trade schools have been built in the Colony and one in Ashanti.

At present two hundred and seventy-four pupils are in residence at these schools of whom 116 are being trained in woodwork, 75 in masonry, 69 in metalwork and 14 in agriculture. These trades are taught along with the pupils' primary education, the time devoted to literary subjects being one-third of that spent in practical work. Specially promising pupils are given the opportunity of completing their technical training at the Accra Technical School. The object of these schools is to provide a preliminary training for boys who desire to become skilled artisans, but the main aim is the training and development of character and a sense of responsibility in the individual.

169. There are three training colleges for teachers in the Colony and Ashanti, viz.: the Prince of Wales College, Achimota (Government), the Presbyterian Church Training College at Akropong and Wesley College, Kumasi. At the three training colleges four hundred and sixty-five students are in residence. Students are admitted on completion of their primary school education and undergo four years of training, which is free, students being under bond to teach for at least five years in a Government or assisted school.

All training colleges are subject to Government inspection.

170. A beginning was made last year with evening classes which may be described as successful. Africans are realising that their education is not complete when they leave school and that further training is necessary to ensure success in their careers. Literary and technical classes were arranged and a fair number attended. Arrangements are being made to extend the scope of these classes. Employers give their staff every facility to attend.

171. Games, especially Association football, continue to increase in popularity. Hockey is played regularly at some of the schools, but cricket is not so popular possibly on account of the expense of maintaining the necessary equipment; it is, however, encouraged in all Government schools. The junior Trade School at Kibi plays Rugby football with enthusiasm and considerable success.

The girls who attend the larger schools are becoming keener on games than they were a few years ago: they are beginning to realise that school is not merely a place for "book learning."

(b) In the Northern Territories.

172. As in other respects, the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast present educational problems differing widely from those of the Colony and Ashanti. For this reason it was necessary in the past to maintain a separate Department for the control of Education in the Protectorate. The year under review, however, was the last during which it was considered necessary to adhere to this arrangement and from the 1st April, 1929 the Director of Education at Accra assumed responsibility for the Northern Territories.

173. Crafts are the basis upon which the system of primary education is founded, the purpose being to produce self-reliant citizens rather than clerks. During the past year there was a noticeable improvement in the craft ability and keenness of the teachers, in the aptitude of the pupils and in the local practical interest in the work of the schools.

174. There are Government boarding schools at Tamale, Wa, Gambaga and Salaga, which are also attended by day scholars. There is a Government Junior Trade School at Tamale organised on the same lines as the similar institutions in the Colony and Ashanti which have been described earlier in this chapter.

175. The White Fathers Mission has schools at Navrongo and Bolgatanga, which, since January, 1929, have received Government assistance. Sisters of this Mission have started a Kindergarten for girls at Navrongo and instruction in lace making and other handiwork is also given by them.

The Roman Catholic trans-Volta Mission has reopened a school at Krachi.

176. Ordinary school crafts are rope making, raffia work, mat making and rough carpentry. Papier maché work is done at Tamale, while at Gambaga sheepskin is dressed and dyed by native processes for use in leather work of various kinds. Cotton grown on the school farm at Gambaga is spun, woven and made up into garments of the kind locally worn. Agriculture is taught at all schools and, with the approval of the sanitary authorities and of the householders themselves, something is done in the local towns to improve housing conditions.

Interest in the schools and appreciation of the education provided is increasing rapidly among parents and the local chiefs and people.

177. A daily average of four hundred and eighty-three pupils attended the primary schools of the Northern Territories throughout the year. Only thirteen of these were girls, nine at Tamale and four at Salaga. At the Junior Trade school, Tamale, one hundred and three boys were taught.

178. It is as yet too early to look for large results from educational work in the Northern Territories, but sound beginnings

have been made and the results are most promising. Not the least of these is the marked growth of popular appreciation of school aims.

The Prince of Wales's College and School, Achimota.

179. This institution aims at the provision of a continuous course of primary and secondary education for both boys and girls. It includes a training department for students who will become teachers.

180. The secondary department was opened in January, 1929 so that pupils now range from Kindergarten standard to those studying for the Intermediate Arts Examination of the University of London.

181. During the year 1928/29 numbers have grown considerably and at the end of March, 1929 were as follows :—

Kindergarten	45
Lower Primary	115
Upper Primary	41
Secondary School	50
Training College	147
University	2

Of the total of four hundred, forty-nine were girls.

182. Good progress has been made with the buildings all of which, with the exception of one dormitory block, the guest house and the club house, have been taken over by the College.

183. The work of laying out the grounds and playing fields continued to make progress and the farm, in addition to stock-breeding and agricultural work, is used for practical teaching purposes.

184. The library has grown considerably and increasing use both inside and outside the College is being made of it. Teachers in Government and Mission schools are beginning to appreciate its value and to use it in larger numbers.

CHAPTER X.—LAND AND SURVEYS.

Land.

185. The cardinal principle adopted by Government in framing its land policy is that all land in the Colony belongs, or did originally belong to the Native, and that all land has an owner. That it is not easy to translate this theory into practice is evidenced by the number of lawsuits relating to the boundaries of land that annually come before the courts for decision.

186. A more detailed account of the Native system of land tenure and the divisions recognised by Native Customary Law will be found on pages 136 to 139 of the "Gold Coast Handbook."

187. When land is required for public purposes, Government has power under the existing law compulsorily to acquire it upon payment of compensation.

188. When land is required by persons or companies for mining, agricultural, or arboricultural purposes, it is necessary in certain cases to proceed under the Concessions Ordinance, which empowers the Court to impose such conditions upon the tenants as may seem desirable and just in the interests of the native land owners.

189. When land is rquired merely for building and such purposes it is usual to acquire it in accordance with English conveyancing practice. The cost of land is heavy but varies a great deal according to locality.

190. A Lands Department is now in existence and has taken over the duties hitherto performed by the Lands Branch of the Survey Department. This Department is responsible for the conduct of all land matters in the Gold Coast in so far as they affect Government and has branch offices at Kumasi and Takoradi.

191. A registry of deeds is attached to the Supreme Court, but the duties of this office will be taken over in due course by the Lands Department. The revision of the present system of registration, with a view to promoting security of title to land, is under consideration and it is hoped by the completion of key maps to facilitate transactions in regard to land.

Surveys.

192. The Survey Department is divided into four main branches :—

(*a*) Headquarters and printing.
(*b*) Cadastral Branch.
(*c*) Topographical Branch.
(*d*) Survey School.

193. The printing branch undertakes the printing of maps including diagrams, etc., required for various departmental reports and publications. It has also undertaken the printing of cadastral plans and topographical maps for the Sierra Leone Survey.

194. The cadastral branch is concerned with the production of town surveys, large-scale plans and plans required by the Lands Department for acquisition or other purposes. It consists of a headquarters, drawing and computing offices and five provincial sections, one for each Province and Ashanti and one for work in the Accra district.

A permanent trigonometrical survey section has also been established to continue the trigonometrical work previously carried out by a Special Party. In addition, there is a Special Party for the survey of the boundaries of Forest Reserves.

195. Town survey sheets on the 1/1250 scale are available for most of the larger towns including Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi, Nsawam, Koforidua, Cape Coast, Dunkwa, Axim, etc., and during the year, surveys of Tarkwa, Winneba and Kibi were begun. These are being carried out departmentally, but in November, 1928, a Special Party to undertake town surveys arrived and began work on the surveys of the various towns on the Akwapim ridge, namely Aburi, Late, Mamfe, Akropong, etc.

196. The survey of four Forest Reserves was completed, including one very large reserve in Ashanti. This brings the number so far surveyed up to thirty-three and work on two others was in hand at the end of the year.

197. The Special Framework Party disappeared during the year and its place was taken by a permanent trigonometrical branch in the Department itself. Excellent progress on the survey of primary traverses was made, the total mileage completed during the year being about two hundred and fifty-two. The closures of several of these traverses on primary trigonometrical points have given extremely good results, in most cases the misclosures varying from about 1/32,000 to 1/65,000 on the length of the actual traverse.

198. The Topographical branch is concerned with the topographical survey of the Colony, the work being published on the 1/125,000 and 1/62,500 scales. The total number of sheets published to date is twenty-seven on the former scale and one hundred and ten on the latter. The topographical survey has, however, been held up temporarily on account of the necessity of seconding personnel to the international boundary surveys.

Apart from the special topographical work in connection with these surveys work during the year has been confined to a revision of the Accra and Koforidua sheets.

199. The printing department has enjoyed another record year, the total output being 268,500 copies in comparison with 154,250 copies during 1927/28. Most of this work was for other departments.

200. The scope of the Survey School was increased by its transfer to the new buildings at Accra which are capable of housing fifty pupils. Eight pupils completed their training and "passed out" while two hundred and forty-four candidates presented themselves at the entrance examination held in November. The average standard of these candidates was not high and, although there were vacancies for over twenty new pupils, only sixteen candidates succeeded in qualifying for entrance.

201. The various provincial sections have been kept busy throughout the year chiefly with layouts and town and acquisition surveys. At Kumasi the layout of plots and the preparation of deed plans for Government leases has necessitated the continuous employment of three surveyors. The steady increase of work, due to the greater activities of the Lands Department, made itself felt in the provincial sections and strained their resources to the utmost.

202. The international boundary survey of the Western Frontier was completed during the year and such good progress was made on the Eastern Frontier that it is anticipated that work will be completed in about May or June, 1929.

203. A new and up-to-date standard of length was installed at Accra and this will assist in adding to the more refined work of the Department.

Geological Survey.

204. During the period under review, the Geological Survey was mainly engaged upon exploratory and advisory work in connection with the proposed Western Province railway and the water supply of the Northern Territories. An area extending some twenty miles on either side of the line of the proposed railway was examined, but the unusually early and heavy rains prevented the examination from being as thorough as could be desired. More work will be done in this area.

205. Towards the end of the year, the water supply of Tamale and of the country between Tamale and Bawku was investigated. In the case of the latter, information as to the water available was desired in connection with the suggested migration of people from the densely populated areas near the northern frontier to the unoccupied country between Tamale and Gambaga and the new cattle route from Mogonuri, north of Bawku, to Kumasi. This work is still in progress. Suitable sites for villages south and east of the River White Volta were chosen.

206. Three new discoveries of rocks and minerals with possible economic value were made. The southward extension of the thick

deposits of good limestone found by the Geological Survey in the bed of the River Afram near Okraji some years ago was discovered on the Mpraeso-Mankrong road in the Kwahu district. Analyses made by the Imperial Institute prove the limestone to be of good quality and the results of complete tests for lime, mortar and cement are now awaited.

207. A deposit of manganese ore, believed to be of good quality and associated with the bauxite deposits near Yenahin, west of Kumasi, was discovered. Time did not permit of more than a rough examination of the occurrence, but the deposit is estimated at several thousand tons of ore at least. As the result of further work in the Yenahin district, the amount of bauxite of good grade there is estimated to be 180 million tons.

208. In 1927, worn pieces of hæmatite (iron ore) were discovered in the neighbourhood of Pudo in the Lawra-Tumu district of the Northern Territories and this year two days were devoted to further investigations there.

One hill was found to be largely composed of iron ore. The ore-body was traced for eight-tenths of a mile to plain level at each end of the hill; it undoubtedly extends further in either direction. Other hills in the locality are thought to be probably of similar character. The deposit may be of future value.

209. A large body of haematite was found also in the Yendi district of the British Mandated Sphere of Togoland and it has likewise valuable possibilities.

CHAPTER XI.—LABOUR.

210. All over the Gold Coast may be found in large numbers illiterate labourers who have been attracted from the French territory to the north by the prospect of good work and wages. These, with the natives of the Northern Territories who have been led to travel southward by the same inducements, form the bulk of the unskiiled labour supply. As workers they are reliable and strong and fairly adaptable without being conspicuous for intelligence; they are chosen for preference by European employers on most works involving manual labour. Wages average 1s. 6d. per day for men, and 1s. for women and boys.

211. The work on the farms and native buildings is done mainly by the owners and their families. Immigrant labourers are also employed, however, especially in gathering cacao.

212. The demand for labour, both skilled and unskilled, was very great throughout the year but there has been no appreciable lack of it. The wages of skilled artizans are from 3s. 6d. to 5s. a day; in the Government departments, such as the Public Works and Railway Departments, which employ these men, it is possible however, for the best of them to become leading artizans or road overseers, who can earn as much as 10s. a day.

213. Carpenters, blacksmiths, masons and other artizans are trained by the various Government and Mission institutions and as apprentices in the Government departments. The supply of skilled labour thus released has so far been readily absorbed.

CHAPTER XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Legislation (this section deals with the calendar year, 1928).

GOLD COAST COLONY.

214. During the year thirty-four Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council of which the following are those of some general interest or importance :—

215. No. 9 of 1928. The Arbitration Ordinance, 1928, brings more up to date the law of the Colony on the subject of arbitration and contains certain provisions made in pursuance of the Protocol on Arbitration Clauses signed on behalf of His Majesty at Geneva on the 24th September, 1923. References under an Order of the Court are still dealt with exclusively by rules of Court, but references by consent out of Court, which were formerly regulated by the law in force in England on the 24th July, 1874, now come under the Ordinance which embodies the relevant sections of the Arbitration Act, 1889.

216. No. 12 of 1928. The Revised Edition of the Laws Ordinance, 1928, provides for a Revised Edition of the Laws of the Colony.

217. No. 22 of 1928. The Children (Care and Reformation) Ordinance, 1928, provides for the detention and care in a reformatory institution of children who have been convicted in the Courts or who are neglected or otherwise ill-treated. A mandate for the detention of a child in such an institution may be made by a Judge or Magistrate, but the mandate requires confirmation by the Governor. The person in charge of the institution is responsible for seeing that the child is properly lodged, fed, cared for and instructed. A first mandate may not issue respecting a child over fifteen years of age and no boy or girl may be affected by a mandate after he or she has attained the age of eighteen years.

218. No. 26 of 1928. The Basel Mission Trading Company (Restoration of Property) Ordinance, 1928, restores to the Basel Mission Trading Company the lands and buildings which formerly belonged to the Company and which were on the 5th April, 1928, owned by the Commonwealth Trust, Limited. It should be explained that the lands and buildings belonging to the Basel Mission in the Colony were during the Great War vested by Ordinance in a Board of Trustees, which subsequently transferred the property to an English company known as the Commonwealth Trust, Limited.

219. No. 32 of 1928. The Spirit Licence Amendment Ordinance, 1928, considerably increased the duties payable under the principal Ordinance in respect of spirit licences. Furthermore it reduces the hours of sale from 15 to 8 hours. An important innova-

tion is the prohibition of any retail credit sale of spirits. Any person offending against this law is liable to imprisonment for one year or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to both and, further, the consideration alleged to be due on any such sale is irrecoverable by any civil process.

ASHANTI.

220. Seven Ordinances were enacted with respect to Ashanti during 1928 of which the more important are No. 2 of 1928, The Revised Edition of the Laws Ordinance, and No. 6 of 1928, The Basel Mission Trading Company (Restoration of Property) Ordinance, 1928. Both these measures correspond to the Gold Coast Colony Ordinances Nos. 12 and 26 of 1928 which have already been described.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORIES OF THE GOLD COAST AND THE BRITISH SPHERE OF TOGOLAND.

221. During 1928 two Ordinances were enacted with respect to the Northern Territories and one with respect to the British Sphere of Togoland. The only measure of particular interest was in each case The Revised Edition of the Laws Ordinance similar to the corresponding enactments of the Colony and Ashanti.

BANKING.

222. The Government banks with the various branches of the Bank of British West Africa and Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas).

223. The Bank of British West Africa, which began business at Accra on the 1st January, 1897, maintains branches at Axim, Sekondi, Tarkwa, Kumasi, Cape Coast, Saltpond, Winneba, Bekwai, Koforidua, Nsawam and Dunkwa, and agencies at Obuasi, Prestea and Half Assini.

224. The Colonial Bank, now Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), established at Accra on the 24th February, 1917, has branches at Sekondi, Winneba, Kumasi, Koforidua, Nsawam and Bekwai.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

225. The improvements to the Gold Coast Court of the public exhibition galleries are being continued as the result of the special grant from the Government of the Gold Coast for this purpose.

226. Dioramas illustrating manganese mining and a cacao estate have been completed and installed in the Court and the latter was lent for use in the Gold Coast exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto.

227. Specimens of Gold Coast timbers were included in the special exhibition of Empire timbers which was held at the Imperial

Institute from February to April and these specimens are now in the Court. Gold Coast timbers were also included for the Department of Overseas Trade and Empire Marketing Board at the Building Exhibition at Olympia.

228. A special exhibition of West African paintings by Mr. Spencer Pryse was opened by Sir F. G. Guggisberg, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., late Governor of the Gold Coast, and was well attended. A selection of these pictures was lent for use at the Toronto Exhibition and those relating to the Gold Coast are now on loan to the Imperial Institute and are displayed in the Court.

229. Lectures to organised parties from schools were continued during the year and samples of products, literature and post cards relating to the Gold Coast were distributed.

230. The public attendance in the Galleries during the year was 345,961. Over 214,000 persons attended the various displays of Empire films shown during 1928 at the cinematograph theatre of the Imperial Institute. There were over 500 displays of films depicting the life and industries of West Africa and of these 214 related specifically to the Gold Coast.

231. Much investigational work was conducted by the appropriate departments of the Institute with respect to the economic possibilities of various Gold Coast timbers and agricultural products and into the mineral resources of the Colony.

232. The following articles of special interest to the Gold Coast were published during the year in the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute":—

"Timbers from the Gold Coast—II", "Recent Research on Empire Products", and notes by the Director of the Gold Coast Geological Survey on recently discovered deposits of bauxite, manganese ore and limestone.

APPENDIX A.

List of certain Publications, Prices thereof and where they may be obtained.

Publication.	Price.	From whom obtainable.
Address by the Governor on the Estimates.	1/-	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra; Gold Coast Commercial Intelligence Bureau, London.
Ashanti Law and Constitution (Rattray).	£1 5/-	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra.
Blue Book.	15/-	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra; Gold Coast Commercial Intelligence Bureau, London.
Civil Service List.	1/6	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra.
Customs Import and Export Lists.	2/-	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra.
Departmental Annual Reports (bound).	£1	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra; Crown Agents for the Colonies, London.
Forest Officers Handbook of the Gold Coast.	10/-	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra.
Gazettes.	1d. per leaf	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra; Crown Agents for the Colonies, London.

APPENDIX A—contd.

Publication.	Price.	From whom obtainable.
Gazettes—Annual Subscription.	£2	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra; Crown Agents for the Colonies, London.
Gold Coast Handbook.	7/6	Government Printing Office, (Publications Branch), Accra; Crown Agents for the Colonies, London.
Gold Coast Review.	2/-	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra; Commissioner of the Western Province, Sekondi; Commissioner of the Central Province, Cape Coast; Gold Coast Commercial Intelligence, Bureau, London.
Revised Edition of the Laws of the Gold Coast, 1928.	—	Gold Coast Commercial Intelligence, Bureau, London.
Legislative Council Debates (bound).	10/6	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra.
Geological Survey Bulletin No. 1—Outline of the Mineral and Water-Power Resources of the Gold Coast, British West Africa, with Hints on Prospecting.	1/-	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra.
Road Guide.	2/-	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra.

APPENDIX B.

Agents for the Sale of Gold Coast Maps.

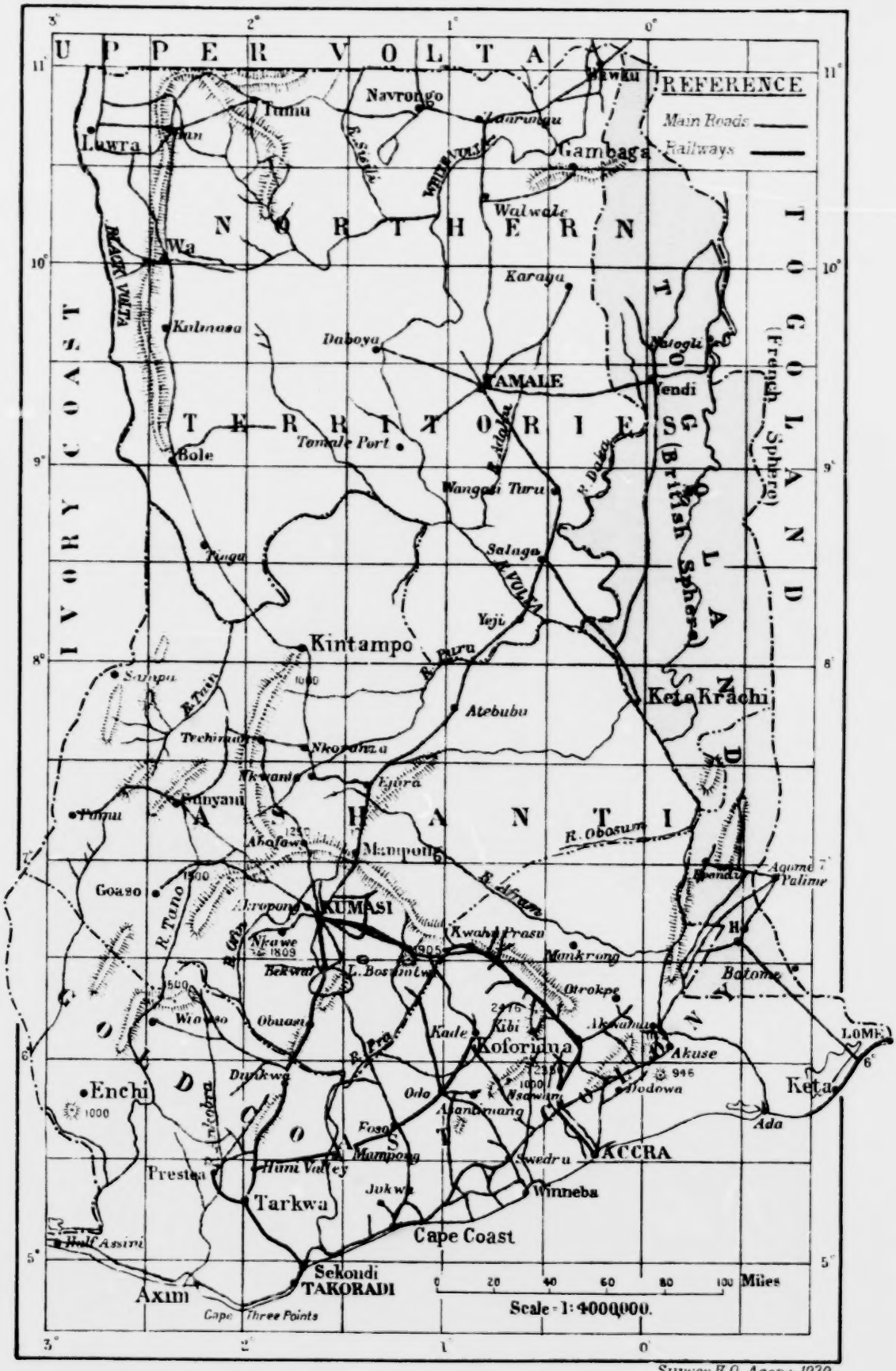
Maps.	Price.	From whom obtainable.
		In Great Britain.
Wall Map of Colony, 2nd Edition, 1927.—Size 66 x 88 inches, Scale 1-69 inches to 10 miles. Mounted on cloth and rollers.	£1 10/-	W. & A. K. Johnson, Ltd., Easter Road, Edinburgh.
General Map of Colony and Dependencies—Size 31 x 21 inches. Scale 1/1,000,000	Folded 8/- Flat 4/-	Edward Stanford, Ltd., 12–14, Long Acre, London, W.C. 2.
Standard Map.—Scale 1/125,000, or nearly two miles to the inch.	Folded 4/- Flat 2/-	Sifton Praed & Co., Ltd., 67, St. James's Street, London, W.C. 1.
Town Plans.—Accra, scale 1/1,250.	2/-	Philip, Son & Nephew, 20 Church Street, Liverpool.
do. Scale 1/350, in two sheets.	2/- each Folded 8/-	J. E. Cornish, Ltd., 16, St. Ann's Square, Manchester.
		In the Gold Coast.
do. Kumasi, scale 1/6,250, in two sheets.	2/- each Folded 8/-	Surveyor-General, Cantonments, Accra.
do. Scale 11,250.	2/- per copy.	African and Eastern Trade Corporation, Ltd., Accra and branches.
Topographical Map.—Scale 1/62,500 or nearly one inch to one mile.	Folded 4/- Flat 2/-	Wesleyan Methodist Book Depot, Cape Coast, Kumasi and Sekondi.

Maps.	Price.	From whom obtainable.
Road Map.—1/500,000. Shows all motor routes with official numbers of sections.	Folded 8/- Flat 4/-	Wesleyan Methodist Book Depot, Cape Coast, Kumasi and Sekondi.

N.B.—The address of the Government Printing Office is P.O. Box No. 124, Accra, Gold Coast.

The address of the Gold Coast Commercial Intelligence Bureau is Abbey House, 8 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

THE GOLD COAST



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WEST AFRICA.
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Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies. [Cmd. 3234.] 6*s.* 0*d.* (6*s.* 5*d.*).

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GOLD COAST.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

THE GOLD COAST COLONY with Ashanti, the Northern Territories and the British mandated territory of Togoland is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between 3° 7′ W. long. and 1° 14′ E. long., and is bounded on the west by the French colony of the Ivory Coast, on the east by the French mandated territory of Togoland, on the north by the French Soudan and on the south by the sea.

The area of the Colony is 23,490 square miles, of Ashanti, 24,560, of the Northern Territories, 30,600 and of the British mandated territory of Togoland, 13,040.

The Colony is inhabited by a large number of native tribes, whose customs and forms of government are of a more or less similar character. Each tribe has its own head chief and every town or village of the tribe a chief or headman.

The head chief and chiefs form the council of the tribe, and assist in dealing with matters affecting its general welfare. The succession to the chiefs' stools is for the most part hereditary by the female side, the heir to the stool being the son of the occupant's eldest sister, or, failing male offspring by his sisters, his brothers according to seniority and back from them to the male offspring of his aunts on the father's side.

The principal sea coast tribes are the following :—Nzima, Ahanta, Shama, Komenda, Elmina, Cape Coast, Fanti, Winneba, Assin Gomoa, Ga, Adangme, Awuna, Agbosome and Aflao.

In the interior of the Colony the principal tribes are Aowin, upper and lower Wasaw, Sefwi, upper and lower Denkera, Twifu, Assen, Essikuma, Adjumako, Akim Abuakwa and Akim Kotoku, Kwahu, Akwapim, Eastern and Western Krobo, Akwamu, Krepi, Shai and Ningo.

A number of different languages and dialects are spoken, the principal being Twi, Fanti, Awuna and Ga ; but the use of English is widespread.

For the purposes of administration the Colony is divided into three Provinces, each presided over by a Provincial Commissioner. These Provinces are further divided into districts presided over by District Commissioners. Most of these officers perform judicial

duties as magistrates in addition to being in administrative charge of their districts. The districts are as follows :—

1. Western Province :—Districts—Axim, Ankobra, Tarkwa, Sekondi-Dixcove, Sefwi and Aowin.

2. Central Province :—Districts—Cape Coast, Saltpond, Winneba and Western Akim.

3. Eastern Province :—Districts—Accra, New Juaben, Akwapim, Volta River, Keta-Ada, Birim (Akim Abuakwa), Birim (Kwahu) and Ho (Togoland).

It is said that as early as the reign of Edward I. (1272-1307) English navigators made voyages to the Gold Coast, and that a hundred years later French adventurers reached the coast, who, about 1364, built several lodges or forts, one being at Elmina, parts of which are supposed to have been subsequently incorporated in the present castle there. No definite evidence, however, exists to support these claims, although it is quite possible they are both correct ; indeed, the natives until quite recently used to point out a hill near Takoradi as the site of a French fort built there many years ago. For our earliest knowledge of the Gold Coast we are indebted to the Portuguese navigators of the later years of the 14th and first part of the 15th centuries. They had been slowly extending their voyages down the West Coast of Africa, and it is recorded that in 1471 Juan de Santerem and Pedro d'Escobar traded for gold in the neighbourhood of Elmina and Shama. They made the first European settlement eleven years later, when an expedition under Diego d'Azumbuja built and garrisoned the fort San Jorge da Mina (Elmina), the materials for which he brought with him from Portugal. Several other settlements were founded, and the country was claimed for the King of Portugal by virtue of a Papal Bull granted in 1430, which gave to Portugal all the islands already discovered and all future discoveries in Guinea. This Bull was confirmed a few years after the foundation of Elimina by Pope Sextus IV. The Portuguese remained in undisputed possession for over fifty years until British merchant adventurers commenced trading on the coast, the earliest voyages of which records remain being those of Thomas Windham and Antoni Anes Pinteado in 1553, John Lok in 1554, and William Towrson in 1555, 1556 and 1558. The British made no settlements at this time and their trade soon lapsed altogether until the early years of the 17th century. The Dutch, however, who made their first appearance on the coast in 1595, rapidly became serious rivals of the Portuguese and practically terminated the latter's occupation by capturing Elmina in 1637 and Fort St. Anthony at Axim in 1642. After the activities of the Elizabethan sailors and merchant companies had come to an end, the English connexion with the Gold Coast was by the efforts of a series of merchant companies, the first of which, called the " Company of Adventurers of London

trading into Africa" was founded in 1618, but did not enjoy a successful career. Another company was formed in 1631, which established the first British fort on the coast at Kormantin, and lodges at several other places. This company was engaged in the slave trade, as were also the other European nations. Its charter was renewed in 1651, but in 1661 a new company was incorporated as the "Company of Royal Adventurers of England trading to Africa." Settlements were formed at Anomabu, Accra, and at Cabo Corso (Cape Coast), at which place the castle was built about this time by the English, although the Portuguese probably had a lodge there earlier. Three other European nations succeeded in acquiring territories in the Gold Coast, viz., the Swedes, the Brandenburghers, and the Danes. The first-mentioned built the fort of Christiansborg, near Accra, about 1645, but were driven out by the Danes in 1657, and retired from the Coast. The Brandenburghers established "Fort Great Fredericksburg" at Prince's River in 1682, and "Fort Dorothea" at Akwida in 1682, but their enterprise does not seem to have been prosecuted with much vigour and was finally abandoned in 1720, their possessions falling into the hands of the Dutch. The Danes, however, after first selling the fort at Christiansborg to the Portuguese and, re-buying it three years later, rapidly improved their position, building forts at several stations to the east of Accra, as far as Ada and Keta, and exercising a kind of Protectorate over Akwapim and the Volta River district.

The third English Company was not successful. The Dutch traders spared no efforts to get rid of their rivals, and in consequence of their aggression an expedition was sent by Charles II in 1664 under the command of Captain Holmes, which recaptured Cape Coast, taken the previous year by the Dutch, and all the other Dutch forts, with the exception of Elmina and possibly Axim. In the following year, however, the Dutch Commander de Ruyter recaptured all the lost Dutch forts, with the exception of Cape Coast; and the Treaty of Breda, 1667, left affairs in the Gold Coast in this condition. The fourth English Company was incorporated in the year 1672 under the name of the "Royal African Company of England." Under its influence English interests steadily advanced and forts were established at Dixcove, Sekondi, Komenda, Anomabu Tantamkweri, Winneba and Accra. The abolition of the exclusive privileges which the Royal African Company enjoyed led to its decline and eventual dissolution in 1752. By the Acts of Parliament 23 George II., c. 31, and 25 George II., c. 40, a fifth trading Corporation called the "African Company of Merchants" was formed, the membership of which was open to all British traders on payment of a fee of 40s., compensation being paid for its charter and property to the Royal African Company. An annual subsidy was granted by Parliament to the newly-formed Company until 1821, when by the Act 1 and 2 George IV., c, 28, the Company was dissolved and its

possessions vested in the Crown, and placed under the Government of the West African Settlements, the seat of government being at Sierra Leone.

In 1824 the Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir Charles Macarthy, on visiting Cape Coast Castle found the neighbouring country of the Fantis in possession of the Ashantis. He formed the resolution of inciting the Fantis against their oppressors and led an army of them with a few disciplined soldiers against the Ashantis at Insamankow where, on the 24th January, 1824, he was killed and his force totally routed. The war which ensued was ended by the victory of the English at Dodowa, near Accra, in 1826. Peace was formally concluded by a tripartite Treaty in 1831, between the English, the Fantis, and the Ashantis.

In the meantime, His Majesty's Government had inclined to the policy of retiring from the Coast altogether, and after the peace they actually transferred the government of the forts to the local and London merchants interested, who secured as their Governor, Mr. George Maclean, a man of marked energy and capacity. This gentleman, with a force of no more than 100 men at his command, and with a Government subsidy of only £4,400 a year, contrived to extend and maintain the influence of his Government over the whole tract of country now known as the Gold Coast. In 1843, it having been suspected that the Merchant Government connived at the slave trade, the control of the forts was resumed by the Crown, and a Lieutenant-Governor was appointed. Mr. Maclean was continued in the direction of native affairs under the title of Judicial Assessor to the Native Chiefs, which post he held until his death in 1847.

Hitherto the forts of the various nations were intermixed with each other, and there was no defined limit as to where the influence of one or the other began or ended. The imposition of Customs duties was rendered difficult, if not impossible, by the existence of the free ports of a rival nation within a stone's throw, as it were, of the duty ports. On the 24th of January, 1850, by Letters Patent, the Settlements on the Gold Coast ceased to be dependencies of Sierra Leone, and in the same year, by the purchase of the forts and protectorate of the Danes, the coast line from Christiansborg to Keta and the districts of Shai, Eastern and Western Krobo, Akwapim, Akwamu and Krepi were acquired by England. By a Commission dated the 19th February, 1866, the Gold Coast Settlements were reunited to the Colony of Sierra Leone under one Governor-in-Chief. In 1867, a convention was made with the Dutch by which the portion of the Coast lying to the west of the Sweet River, which flows into the sea between Cape Coast and Elmina, was allotted to Holland; England taking all the territory to the east of the river, and a customs union between the two nations was established. The Dutch, however, found many

difficulties in the way of their occupation of the forts and possessions received from the English in exchange for those of their own lying to the east of the boundary line. The native tribes refused to recognise their authority, and the prospect before them was that of a long series of petty wars with no reasonable hope of profit to be gained in the future. The result was the convention made between England and Holland in 1871, by which the Dutch transferred all their forts and possessions on the Coast to the English and Great Britain obtained at last the sole sovereignty and control of the territory from Half-Assini to Aflao. The forts were transferred on the 6th of April, 1872. The present extent and limits of the colony are defined by the Order in Council of 1906.

At the conclusion of peace in 1874, measures were taken to place the government of the Gold Coast upon a footing of efficiency and security.

A new charter was issued, dated the 24th of July, 1874, separating the settlements of the Gold Coast and Lagos from the government of the West African Settlements, and erecting them into one colony under the style of the Gold Coast Colony under a Governor-in-Chief with an Administrator at Lagos. There was one Executive Council and one nominated Legislative Council for the two settlements and one Supreme Court. The charter of 1874 was superseded by Letters Patent dated the 23rd of January, 1883, and the 13th January, 1886, respectively. By the latter instrument Lagos was separated from the Gold Coast and formed into a distinct colony. Provision was made for an Executive and Legislative Council, the members of both being nominated by the Crown. Four unofficial members were appointed to the Legislative Council.

By Royal Instructions dated 20th September, 1916, under Letters Patent of the same date, all previous Instructions were revoked and the Executive and Legislative Councils were re-constituted. The Executive Council was constituted by the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services and the Secretary for Native Affairs with the Governor as President. The Legislative Council was constituted by the members of the Executive Council and, in addition, the Comptroller of Customs, the Director of Public Works, the General Manager of Railways, and the Commissioners of the Eastern, Central and Western Provinces, as ex-officio members, and such unofficial members as might be appointed by the Crown. By an Order in Council dated 8th April, 1925, Letters Patent and Royal instructions dated 23rd May, 1925, the Legislative Council was re-constituted. It is now composed of the Governor, fifteen Official members and fourteen Unofficial members. The newly-constituted Legislative Council for the first time contains an elective element; provision having been made for the election of six Head Chiefs as Provincial members of the Council, three municipal members to

represent the towns of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi respectively, a mercantile member and a mining member.

The currency in use consists of British Bank and Treasury notes and coins, all of which are legal tender as well as West African Currency Notes (value £1 and 10s.) and Coin (value 2s., 1s., 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d. and $\frac{1}{10}$d.) The English system of weights and measures is followed.

NOTE.

In the following report the figures in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Chapter I, paragraphs 48 to 73 of Chapter IV and paragraph 79 of Chapter V refer to the *Calendar Year*, 1929. All other statistics are in respect of the *Financial Year*, 1st April, 1929, to 31st March, 1930.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL.

During 1929 the world-wide depression in trade was reflected in the Gold Coast where the total value of external trade was £22,760,097 as compared with £26,024,920 in the previous year. Imports decreased in value by £2,117,664 and exports by £1,147,159. This abnormal decline was mainly attributable to the fall in the price of cacao which affected not only the export but also the import trade by reducing considerably the purchasing power of the people. The average f.o.b. value of cacao per ton, which in 1928 was £50, fell to £41 in 1929, with the result that the total value of cacao exported decreased by £1,525,019.

2. Although the situation has caused some anxiety it must nevertheless be realised that during the period under review the prices of raw materials dropped considerably throughout the world; and notwithstanding the decreased total value of Gold Coast trade the quantity of cacao exported was the highest on record, namely 238,068 tons. Cacao is the staple product of the country and in 1929 the value of the exports of this commodity was £9,704,493, which represented 78.26 per cent of the total value of the domestic exports.

3. In the Gold Coast Colony there was an improvement in the general condition of affairs political, although there was little change for the better in regard to one or two disputes of long standing. The Western Province, although the most backward of the three Provinces in the march towards civilization, is the most peaceful, whereas the Eastern Province with all its social and economic advancement affords a happy hunting-ground for the political aspirant.

4. The Provincial Councils continued to show marked progress, and it is difficult to find words adequately to express their importance in all matters affecting the development of Native Administration. The reports as submitted by these Councils of the work undertaken and accomplished point clearly to the desire on the part of the Amanhinfu for better social conditions combined with the advancement of the Native State Politic. Furthermore misunderstandings as between Chiefs, jealousies fostered by malcontents, distrust and suspicion which have been so prominent in the past have tended to disappear under the softening influence engendered by these open discussions. The State Council, which under the Native Administration Ordinance of 1927 is vested with the supreme powers in a State, has done much to impede the disintegration of the native States, which at one time seemed threatened with total disruption. Essentially a democratic institution, it is composed, with the Paramount Chief as President, of all the Divisional Chiefs in the State, who are supported by representatives from every village or hamlet

under their direct control. The voice of the people cannot therefore be denied.

5. The Native Administration Ordinance itself, which in its inception met with uncompromising opposition, has now amongst its most loyal supporters some of those who were bitterly antagonistic to its measures. On the whole the Ordinance has worked smoothly, and helpful criticisms have been the means of strengthening the Ordinance by suitable amendments to certain sections.

6. The establishment of Stool Treasuries in the Colony is still under consideration and Government is endeavouring to devise some simple system, not incompatible with native customary law, whereby revenue may be raised for the general maintenance of the various Native Administrations, the majority of which at present obtain their revenue entirely from the fees and fines collected in the Tribunals. Such a system is open to obvious objections.

7. The Political affairs in Ashanti continue to be peaceful, and the relations between the Chiefs and Government have remained cordial. Kumasi itself has for the last few years rapidly advanced in prosperity, and to-day it is regarded as the richest town in the Gold Coast. Wide streets, and large spacious buildings display evidence of its wealth. The people are happy and contented. The Stool Treasuries Ordinance has been applied to other States during the year, and there are now no less than 13 Stools which are realising the benefits of this legislation.

8. In the Northern Territories much work has been undertaken by Political Officers in classifying native customary laws on land tenure, inheritance and other questions affecting the native with a view to their incorporation in a simple Native Jurisdiction Ordinance, which it is proposed to introduce in that part of the Gold Coast. Measures are being taken to educate the Chiefs and people in the policy of indirect rule, but some time must elapse before any advanced system of native administration can be applied to the Protectorate. For the moment it is proposed to grant jurisdiction only to two States which have been fortunate in avoiding disintegration, to which the other States have been subject.

9. In March, 1929, a Commission was appointed by the Governor to enquire into the traffic in spirits in the Gold Coast. The Members of the Commission were :—

The Honourable H. S. Newlands,
Secretary for Native Affairs (*Chairman*).

The Honourable F. E. Talland, O.B.E.,
Captain A. D. MacKenzie,
Deputy Comptroller of Customs,
F. V. Nanka Bruce, Esquire, M.B., CH.B.
} Members.

The terms of reference were to enquire and report

(*a*) Whether any, and if so, what further action should be taken to control the consumption of spirits in the Gold

Coast, Ashanti and the Southern Section of British Togoland, and

(*b*) in the event of action being advisable which would be likely to result in an appreciable loss of revenue, what means should be adopted to make good such loss.

Subsequently the Governor requested the Commission to consider the control of the sale of palm wine.

10. The Commission took evidence in the following towns :—

Kumasi (Ashanti),

Sekondi, Cape Coast and Accra (Gold Coast Colony),
and
Hohoe and Dafo (British Togoland).

Altogether 125 witnesses were examined, 64 being Africans, 59 Europeans and two Syrians. These witnesses were representatives of the following communities :—

Paramount and Head Chiefs
Christian Missions
Mercantile
Public Bodies
Mining
Officials
Others.

11. The Commission submitted their report in February, 1930, and their chief recommendations may be summarized briefly as, follows :—

(1) That the importation of geneva (including schnapps) shall be gradually prohibited by means of a progressive reduction in importations which shall be decreased in the first year of restriction by 10 per cent. of the total quantity imported in 1929, in the second year by 20 per cent. and so on.

(2) That the duty on all spirits shall be increased.

(3) That the Liquor Traffic Ordinance (Chapter 82) shall be amended in such a manner that only the best classes of spirits may be imported.

(4) That the sale of palm wine in towns shall be under licence.

(5) That no spirit licences shall be issued in places where the stores cannot be controlled by the Police, the Customs Preventive Service or by other public officers.

(6) That the question of profit shall be deleted from the Liquor Licences (Spirits) Ordinance (Chapter 80) and that every sale or exchange for valuable consideration shall be brought within the scope of the Ordinance.

(7) That the dilution of spirits unless carried out in bond shall be made an offence.

(8) That more stringent building and sanitary regulations shall be framed in respect of licensed premises.

(9) That every motor vehicle transporting more than one case of spirits outside a town or village shall be provided with a permit by the person who sold it, or by the firm transporting it, showing the quantity of each kind of spirit, the place where bought, the destination and the name of the consignee.

(10) That the practice by Native Tribunals of ordering a party, or both parties, in a case to provide spirits for the Tribunal as a fee, or a fine, or as a custom shall be made an offence punishable by fine.

(11) That the Provincial Councils of Chiefs in the Colony and the Head Chiefs in Ashanti and British Togoland shall be invited to submit proposals for checking or stopping the consumption of spirits at funerals and on the occasion of celebrations, customary observances, etc., in connexion with the stools.

(12) The cumulative effect of (1), (2) and (3) will if adopted, increase the inducement to smuggle spirits both by land and sea. This will necessitate an increase in preventive measures but as the existing preventive organization can be readily expanded the Commission recommend that the effect on smuggling shall first be ascertained before the additional measures necessary for countering it are decided upon.

12. The Commission reported that the principal results of their enquiry were that it had established the following facts :—

(*a*) that the liquor question in the Gold Coast is confined to the consumption of geneva,

(*b*) that there is a genuine demand for the exclusion of geneva,

(*c*) that there is no national drink evil in the Gold Coast, i.e. no definable part of the population is addicted to steady over-indulgence in spirits, and

(*d*) that the demand for prohibition of the importation of spirits is not supported by more than a very small fraction of the African population.

13. The Report of the Commission is at present under consideration by the Secretary of State and the Gold Coast Government ; meanwhile the Report and the notes of evidence taken by the Committee have been published for general information as Sessional Papers Nos. XXIII of 1929–30 and IV of 1930–31 respectively.

14. The Government of the Gold Coast was administered throughout the year by the Governor Sir Alexander Ransford Slater, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

15. In June, 1929 His Majesty the King appointed the Honourable Nene Emmanuel Mate Kole, Konor of Manya Krobo to be a Knight Bachelor.

CHAPTER II.—FINANCE.

(Note.—The financial year is from the 1st April to the 31st March.)

16. The following are the figures of the revenue and expenditure for the past five years :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1925–26	5,871,556 (*a*)	4,255,126
1926–27	4,365,321	4,328,159
1927–28	4,121,523 (*b*)	3,618,831 (*b*)
1928–29	3,562,715 (*b*) (*c*)	4,278,481 (*b*) (*c*)
1929–30	3,337,578 (*d*)	3,872,275 (*d*)

(*a*) Includes reimbursement of £1,755,114 from Loan Funds in respect of amounts expended in 1923–24 and 1924–25.

(*b*) The revenue and expenditure for the years 1925–1927, include gross totals of Railway revenue and expenditure. Owing to the separation of Railway accounts from the General accounts of the Colony in 1927–28 the figures for that year include the net Railway profit only. Had the revenue and expenditure for 1927–28 been calculated on the same basis as in former years, which included the gross Railway figures, the revenue would have been shown as £5,217,639 and the expenditure as £4,714,947 ; similarly the revenue and expenditure for 1928–29, if the Railway and Takoradi Harbour gross totals were included, would have amounted to £4,703,967 and £5,419,732 respectively.

(*c*) The 1928–29 figures given above do not include Interest on Reserve Fund—£45,814—credited to Revenue and transferred to Reserve through the Expenditure accounts, nor do they include a sum of £305,000 taken out of Reserve Fund and credited to Revenue and, *per contra*, paid through Expenditure accounts to the Basel Mission Trading Company and the Commonwealth Trust.

(*d*) Exclusive of Reserve Fund Interest (£59,747).

17. Of the total Revenue Customs Duties amounted to £2,489,575, or £113,534 less than the receipts for 1928–29. Licences and other Internal Revenue amounted to £215,901 or £15,901 in excess of the estimate but £14,848 less than the previous year. Fees of Court or Office amounted to £216,986 and show an increase of £18,157 over the estimate and £23,343 over the receipts for 1928–29. Of the balance of £415,116 our share of income from the West African Currency Board Investments accounts for £193,746.

18. The total Revenue received inclusive of Interest on Reserve Fund was £3,397,325 while the total Expenditure (including Interest on Reserve Fund) was £3,932,022 giving a net deficit on the year's working of £534,697.

19. The excess of revenue over ordinary (recurrent) expenditure was £645,566.

20. The expenditure for the year (excluding Reserve Fund Interest) may be summarised as follows :—

Recurrent Expenditure		£2,692,012
Extraordinary Expenditure :—		
Public Works Department ..	£1,004,547	
Posts and Telegraphs	61,757	
Special Departmental	25,331	
	1,091,635	
Railway Capital Works	15,237	
Takoradi Capital Works ..	2,618	
	1,109,490	
Expenditure on Loan Works ..	70,773	1,180,263
Total		£3,872,275

21. There was a net loss on the working of Takoradi Harbour amounting to £70,273. This loss was partly due to the late opening of the Manganese Wharf for export facilities.

22. The total expenditure during the year excluding Reserve Fund Interest was £3,872,275 or £278,022 below the estimate. Recurrent Expenditure amounted to £2,692,012 which was £78,356 below the estimate.

23. The expenditure on Personal Emoluments for 1929–30 amounted to £1,271,886, this figure being £74,870 less than the estimate and £40,008 less than the expenditure for 1928–29.

24. The year opened with an excess of assets over liabilities (excluding Reserve Fund) of £1,572,103 and closed with an excess of assets over liabilities of £1,037,406, a decrease of £534,697.

The excess of assets over liabilities at the 31st March, 1929, may be summarised as follows :—

Cash in hand		£61,080
Investments	£2,600,926	
less investments on account of special funds including Reserve £1,187,833	1,870,432	730,494
		791,574
Unallocated Stores		282,614
		1,074,188
Deduct excess of creditor balances over debtor balances		36,782
Net excess of assets		£1,037,406

25. The surplus reserves of the Colony are therefore :—

Excess of assets over liabilities	£1,037,406
Reserve account	1,187,833
	2,225,239
and if the Railway Renewals Fund be included a further addition of	446,472
Grand Total	£2,671,711

26. The Public Debt amounts to £11,791,000 and at the 31st March, 1930, the Sinking Funds for the amortisation of that debt amounted to £1,505,350. In accordance with the usual practice these amounts, and the investments in respect of the Sinking Funds, are excluded from the Balance Sheet of the Colony. The Sinking Fund investments are not of course included in the figures given in paragraphs 24 and 25 above.

27. An analysis of the expenditure on Loan Works up to the 31st March, 1930, is given below :—

	Expenditure on Loan Works.	*Loan Account Receipts.*
Net amount realised from Loan Issues	—	£11,181,224
Amounts voted from Revenue ..	—	840,653
Amounts voted from Revenue but recoverable from the next Loan		689,153
Expended on Railways	8,457,258	—
Harbours	3,783,401	—
Waterworks ..	470,371	—
	£12,711,030	£12,711,030

CHAPTER III.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

CACAO.

28. Exports for the past year exceeded the total for the preceding year by 12,668 tons, or 5½ per cent.

The percentage of exports contributed by the three Provinces for the past three years is tabulated below :—

	1927.	1928.	1929.
Eastern Province	47.2%	41.7%	43.4%
Central Province	16.9%	21.9%	19.2%
Western Province ... ... (includes Ashanti).	35.9%	36.4%	37.4%

Central Province ports have not maintained the margin of increase shewn last year but are still above 1927. Eastern Province ports show a slight increase which may be due to heavier yields in the area. With the improved facilities available at Takoradi and supplies coming through from the Central Province Railway, definite increases may be anticipated from Western Province ports.

KOLA.

29. Marine exports of fresh nuts show a decrease of 4,218,868 lbs. compared with the previous year. There is, however, a steadily increasing export of dried nuts to Europe, while there are good grounds for assuming that a larger percentage of fresh nuts are going north each year as transport facilities improve.

OIL PALM PRODUCTS.

30. Shipments of Oil show a slight increase of 65 tons, while kernels show a decline of 237 tons.

COPRA.

31. This crop suffered from drought and exports decreased by 218 tons.

RUBBER.

32. Exports of this crop showed a marked improvement, being 80,884 lbs. greater than the previous year. 90.9 per cent of the total was shipped from the Western Province and may be ascribed to increased production from plantations. The demand for African kinds of indigenous rubber is limited and low prices discourage production.

COTTON.

33. Marine exports of lint showed a decrease of 5,599 lbs., while exports across the Eastern Frontier were 7,157 lbs. less than during the previous year.

FOOD CROPS.

34. Throughout the country generally supplies were equal to the demand. Crops were good and prices were normal in country districts. In the larger towns supplies were limited at certain seasons causing abnormally high prices for short periods.

HIDES AND SKINS.

35. The total exports of all kinds showed an increase of 101,957 lbs., or 26½ per cent more than the previous year.

SISAL.

36. Production of this crop is still limited to the Government Plantation at Accra and the exports showed an increase of 60 tons.

Veterinary.

37. Tamale in the Northern Territories is the headquarters of the Veterinary Department which consists of a Principal Veterinary Officer, six Veterinary Officers, an Inspector of Live-Stock and six African Veterinary Assistants.

38. There is a Veterinary School at Tamale for the instruction of African students of whom ten are at present under training.

39. The following is a rough census of the Live-stock of the country :—

	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.	Horses.	Donkeys.	Pigs.
Colony	35,000	100,000	150	50	15,000
Ashanti	1,000	50,000	100	200	8,000
Northern Territories.	110,000	250,000	2,850	9,500	800

A Veterinary Officer and staff have now been posted to the Colony.

ANIMAL DISEASES.

40. *Anthrax.*—Sporadic outbreaks occurred throughout the country. The incidence of this disease is not tending to increase.

Cattle Plague.—(Rinderpest). Following several bad years, when most of the susceptible animals died, the cattle have been remarkably free from rinderpest during the past year. During this period of remission, however, a new generation of susceptible bovines is developing. To combat the disease immunisation

camps have been built throughout the Northern Territories where susceptible cattle will be immunised against cattle plague. Progress will be slow until the proposed Veterinary Laboratory is established. Not more than 3,000 deaths occurred in the Northern Territories. The Colony has remained free of cattle plague owing to the installation of a control station at Kpong.

Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia.—This disease is endemic in this country and rarely becomes epizootic. It is controlled by the slaughter of sick and immediate in-contact animals. Six outbreaks were reported.

Rabies.—Suspected cases occurred in Accra. During the year large numbers of stray dogs were seized and destroyed.

Trypanosomiasis.—Clinical cases are practically never seen in the local small West African Shorthorn cattle, which are very highly resistant, and such cases seldom occur amongst the humped Zebus which are all imported for slaughter and have sufficient resistance to inhibit clinical symptoms for their comparatively short period of residence. Imported Zebus are susceptible if kept permanently in fly areas. Numerous cases of trypanosomiasis occurred amongst horses which are highly susceptible to this disease, but successful treatment in many instances, especially T. vivax infections, was effected by intravenous injections of tartar emetic and also by Antimosan, a Bayer product and a non-toxic antimony salt. High casualties occur annually in sheep and goats from caseous lymphadenitis (pseudotuberculosis) and from parasitic helminths.

Swine Fever.—One suspected outbreak was controlled by slaughter of all suspected cases and unthrifty pigs.

LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENTS.

41. During the year, 1,515 bovines, 512 sheep and goats and 81 pigs were castrated.

Twenty Zebu (humped) bulls and 31 half-bred Zebu bulls were issued during the year. The attempted improvement in the strain of the local cattle by the introduction of heavy English bulls was a complete failure owing to the crosses being unable to withstand local conditions. The Zebu crosses are a distinct improvement on the local animal and are much more likely to be successful.

Experiments in crossing Niger rams and local ewes have been successful so far. 12 cross-bred rams have been issued from the Tamale Farm.

Two large White and one Middle White boars were imported during the year from Scotland to effect a beneficial heterosis to the herd, which was deteriorating owing to the appearance of unfavourable recessive characters as a result of inbreeding. Over a hundred half-bred pigs were issued or sold for breeding.

New Rhode Island and Buff Orpington poultry were also imported. The poultry farm has been greatly extended and it is expected that large numbers of pure birds will be available for issue shortly.

LIVE-STOCK TRADE.

42. The number of stock imported through the quarantine stations during the last three years was :—

	1927–28.	1928–29.	1929–30.
Cattle	42,234	51,977	51,952
Sheep and Goats ...	61,834	98,196	100,405
Horses	642	958	1,009

The revenue collected during the year was £13,152 15s. 6d.

The local live-stock trade continued to increase rapidly in the Northern Territories and slowly in the Colony.

HIDE AND SKIN TRADE.

43. Efforts were made to improve flaying and curing. A Veterinary Officer regularly visited the Ashanti markets but the results were disappointing as the traders proved apathetic. Courses of instruction at the Tamale Abattoir, however, yielded such good results among Northern Territories butchers that a similar course has been opened for Ashanti butchers and it is hoped that this will result in the marketing of improved hides and skins.

Forestry.

44. Forest Policy in the Gold Coast is directed primarily to the preservation of a sufficient area of forest-covered land so distributed as to ensure the maintenance of the humid forest type of climate which is an essential factor in the growth of cocoa, kola and other crops on which the prosperity of the Colony largely depends.

For this reason and because the natural forests of the country are in native ownership the Forest Department is not directly concerned with exploitation of the forests which is carried on entirely by private enterprise.

45. The quantity of mahogany exported during the year has decreased but the value has increased slightly.

The following table gives the quantity and value of mahogany exported during the past five years :—

	Cubic feet.	Value.
1925	1,772,683	£222,258
1926	1,591,703	174,076
1927	1,239,721	120,348
1928	1,547,776	138,853
1929	1,343,304	148,286

46. Complete and reliable figures of the quantities of native timbers used within the country are not available, but there are clear indications that a wider use of them is being made. This is an encouraging tendency since every plank of native timber used represents money kept at home instead of being spent abroad on the purchase of foreign timber and, to take a broader view, effects an economy in the consumption of the diminishing world supply of soft woods.

47. During the year Forest Reserves aggregating 444 square miles were constituted by chiefs which brings the total area of forest under reservation to 1,686 square miles, while a further 232 square miles have been demarcated and await constitution.

CHAPTER IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

(The trade figures in paragraphs 48-73 of this chapter are in respect of the calendar year 1929.)

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

48. The gross receipts for the year, £2,389,209, are less by £261,540, or 20.6 per cent, than similar receipts for 1928.

49. Although the quantity of cacao exported in 1929 exceeded the quantity exported in 1928 by 12,991 tons, the farmers received about £1,600,000 less for their cacao. The purchasing power of the people, therefore, was considerably lessened, and had it nor been for the fact that the quantity of spirits imported in Decembet, 1929, was more than double the imports in December, 1928, the gross revenue receipts would have been less by about £110,000.

50. There was an increase of £14,205 in the revenue derived from articles subject to export duties. Cacao alone accounted for an increase of £15,157. Although the quantity of diamonds exported was slightly less the value thereof was slightly greater, which explains the increased duties therefrom of £16. The export duty on timber brought in £11,930, or £968 less than in 1928.

51. There was a decrease of £77,532 in the revenue derived from imported articles liable to *ad valorem* duty. Of this decrease cotton goods account for £42,034 and silk goods (all kinds) £9,557.

52. There was a decrease of £560,957 in the revenue derived from imported articles liable to specific duties. The decrease under Tobacco was £43,418, while the decrease under Wines, Spirits and Malt Liquors was £494,242. The receipts from gin and geneva were less by £496,793, while the receipts from cigarettes were less by £40,638.

IMPORTS.

53. The value of all imports for the year was £10,082,381, being £2,117,664, or 17.4 per cent, less than the value of the imports for 1928.

54. Cotton goods, silk goods, apparel, perfumery, metals, bags, trunks and valises and musical instruments were mainly responsible for the decrease of £843,819 in the value of articles subject to *ad valorem* duty. Apart from the reasons given in paragraph 2, it is a fact that in 1929 indents for goods by the principal firms were kept as low as possible. Stocks of cotton goods, though not so large as at the close of 1927, were still on the large side at the close of 1928.

55. There were increased imports of medicines and drugs, asphalt and tin manufactures. The increase in tin manufactures is

the direct result of the installation of tanks for the storage of bulk petroleum at Takoradi, where petroleum will be cased for distribution locally and for export to neighbouring West African Colonies.

56. The value of the 1929 imports of articles subject to specific duty, other than wines, spirits, malts, cider and perry, was £402,016 less than in 1928. There were decreased importations of cement, cigarettes, sewing machines, sugar, beads, tar, gunpowder and soap. There were increased importations of petrol, kerosene and timber dressed or partly dressed. Although there were fewer motor-vehicles imported during the year the quantity of petrol imported increased by 258,648 gallons. Kerosene and petrol will be imported in bulk at Takoradi as from February, 1930, and it is expected that there will be increased importation of both oils in 1930. Consumption of petrol may be affected adversely, however, by the competition between rail and road transport and by the lack of money wherewith to buy motor-lorries and cars as freely as in 1927 and in 1928. A reduction in the consumption of cigarettes, which is more or less a luxury to the African, was to be expected in 1929. The imports of cigarettes during the last five years were as follows :—

	Number.
Imports of cigarettes in 1925	132,643,561
Imports of cigarettes in 1926	140,249,586
Imports of cigarettes in 1927	183,268,014
Imports of cigarettes in 1928	234,379,371
Imports of cigarettes in 1929	171,197,524

Stocks of tobacco were low towards the close of the year.

57. There were reduced imports of gin, brandy, whisky, and sparkling wine in 1929, but there were increased imports of rum, still wine, and malt liquors. The consumption of malt liquors and cider and perry during the last five years was as follows :—

	Gallons.
1925	456,502
1926	902,139
1927	1,486,873
1928	1,304,230
1929	1,380,840

With the demand for spirits being considerably less during 1929 there was a keen demand for malt liquors and still wines. Of the total importation of 1,380,840 gallons of malt liquors 1,116,014 gallons came from Germany, 129,641 gallons from Great Britain and 124,042 gallons from Holland. Holland has lost, while Germany and Great Britain have gained ground. British beers cannot compete with the cheaper, light beers from Germany. Notwithstanding the low rate of duty (4/- per imperial gallon) there

were reduced imports of sparkling wine. Imports of still wine, however, showed an increase of 87,246 gallons. The demand for tonic wines and vermouth, both of which are classified as wine, was considerable. The imports of still wine during the last five years were as follows :—

	Gallons.
1925	177,819
1926	202,419
1927	266,028
1928	180,647
1929	267,893

Of the total imports of 267,893 gallons, 150,427 gallons came from France and 65,121 gallons from Germany.

The quantity of potable spirits imported in 1929 was 736,725 gallons. In 1928 the quantity was 1,185,053 gallons, and in 1927 1,312,258 gallons. Compared with 1928 there was a reduction, therefore, of 448,328 gallons, while compared with 1927 the reduction was as much as 575,533 gallons.

The quantity of gin and geneva imported was 569,746 gallons, a decrease of 433,114 gallons. Of the total imports of gin and geneva 98.3 per cent came from Holland.

The general opinion is that the decreased consumption of spirits is due to

(i) the prohibition of retail credit sales of spirits ;

(ii) the increased licensing fees ;

(iii) the reduced hours of sale ;

(iv) the shortage of money owing to the reduced value of the cacao crop ;

(v) the increasing preference for wines and malt liquors ;

(vi) the temperance movement—whether based on moral or economic grounds.

58. The value of the imports of commercial free articles was less by £691,383. The chief decreases were in coin, motor vehicles, tyres, corrugated-iron sheets, meats of all kinds, flour, rice, biscuits (all kinds), and fish (canned). There were increased importations of bags and sacks (empty), books printed, edible oils and animals (living.)

Out of a total importation of 2,207 motor vehicles 1,816 were supplied by the United States of America and only 315 by Great Britain. There was a fair number of motor-vehicles in stock unsold at the close of the year. The sales of heavy motor-vehicles in 1929 were considerably less. The light motor-lorry is now more popular. Fewer motor cycles and cycles were imported in 1929, the respective decreases being 46 and 522. Of the 119 motor cycles imported 109

came from Great Britain, which supplied 4,095 of the 4,314 bicycles imported. There was overstocking of tyres in 1928, while the local vulcanizing industry, which is of increasing importance, has helped to prolong the life of tyres and so keep down imports. The mileage of tarmetted roads is also increasing. The main reasons for the decrease, however, are the continued decline in the importation of motor lorries and the financial stringency which compels owners to make every use of old tyres. The decrease in canned fish was more in value than in quantity owing to the popularity throughout the year of canned pilchards from California, which sold more cheaply than tinned sardines.

Although there was less flour imported in 1929 stocks were very low at the close of the year, while importations in 1928 were very heavy. A feature of the flour trade during the year was the increasing popularity of flour imported in bags.

The decrease in meats—beef and pork, pickled or salted—was considerable, but importations in 1927 and 1928 were excessive, while the demand in 1929 was affected by higher prices. The importations of canned and bottled meats were also considerably less due to overstocking in 1927 and 1928.

The imports of empty produce bags and sacks decreased by 2,141,241 in 1928 as a result of the large stocks of cacao bags held at the close of the 1927-28 cacao season. At the beginning of the 1928-29 season stocks were low, and as 12,991 more tons of cacao were exported in 1929 the increased imports of empty bags and sacks in 1929 will be readily understood

The growing influence of educational activities is reflected in the increased importations of printed books.

EXPORTS.

59. The total value of the exports for the year ended 31st December, 1929, was £12,677,716, being £1,147,159, or 8.30 per cent less than the value of the exports for 1928. The value of the exports of domestic products and manufactures (including bullion) was less than the value for 1928 by £1,228,510, or 9.01 per cent.

60. The export of raw cacao, including 5,578 tons exported overland across the Eastern Frontier, amounted to 238,068 tons valued at £9,704,493. The quantity exported is the highest on record. Compared with 1928 there was an increase in quantity of 12,991 tons, but a decrease in value of £1,525,019. The average F.O.B. value of cacao per ton in 1929 was £41 ; in 1928 it was £50. The value of the cacao exported (£9,704,493) was 78.26 per cent of the total value of the domestic exports in 1929. The similar percentage was 82.39 in 1928.

61. The maritime exports of cacao for the years 1929 and 1928 were distributed as follows :—

Country of Destination.	1929.	1928.
	Tons.	Tons.
United Stated of America	84,947	52,737
Germany	48,044	54,330
United Kingdom	46,389	51,214
Holland	36,006	43,042
France	6,379	9,095
Other Countries	10,725	9,404
Total	232,490	219,822

62. The following table shows the ports of export for the years 1929 and 1928 :—

	1929. Tons.	1928. Tons.
Accra	100,136	91,403
Sekondi	—	70,508
Takoradi	86,086	8,571
Winneba	19,819	24,501
Saltpond	16,095	15,845
Cape Coast	8,598	7,751
Half Assini	957	926
Ada	748	199
Axim	51	118

63. Raw Gold exports totalled 225,386 ozs. valued at £869,863, an increase in quantity of 46,056 ozs. and in value of £185,048. The exports were the highest since 1925.

64. For the fifth year in succession there was a decrease in the exports of Kola nuts. Compared with 1928 there was a decrease of 4,193,049 lbs., or 38 per cent. Exports to Nigeria, which Colony took 86 per cent of our exports, show a decrease of 4,355,996 lbs.

65. The quantity of manganese ore exported in 1929 was 408,224 tons, an increase of 83,725 tons. The exports for the last five years were :—

Year.	Quantity.	Value
	Tons.	£
1925	338,657	680,944
1926	344,933	684,852
1927	369,205	682,962
1928	324,499	610,209
1929	408,224	748,286

66. The quantity of rubber exported in 1929 was 648,861 lbs., which was 80,884 lbs. more than the export for 1928.

67. Exports of palm kernels increased by 355 tons, while the exports of palm oil increased by 94 tons.

68. Since 1920 the exports of diamonds have been as follows :—

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	Carats.	£
1920	102	365
1921	831	1,836
1922	5,306	6,798
1923	9,548	10,942
1924	66,946	85,361
1925	77,313	98,760
1926	299,835	362,833
1927	460,959	512,159
1928	698,826	584,279
1929	660,536	584,613

69. Exports of mahogany in 1929 declined by 117,546 cubic feet, but there was an increase in value of £21,511, which may be ascribed to the improved market for good grade mahogany during the greater part of the year and to the increased shipment of curls.

The exports of mahogany for the last five years have been as follows :—

	Cubic feet.	£
1925	2,016,755	256,634
1926	1,880,456	213,928
1927	1,239,721	120,348
1928	1,547,776	138,853
1929	1,430,230	160,364

DIRECTION OF TRADE.

70. The import trade with all parts of the Empire represented 52.94 per cent of the total import trade and is less by 4.87 per cent than similar trade for the year 1928.

The share of the import trade appropriated by the United Kingdom was 48.85, being 4.79 per cent less than in 1928. Imports from British West Africa were 2.60 per cent or .56 per cent more than in 1928.

The United States of America, Germany, and France increased their share of the import trade with the Colony. Holland's share was slightly less.

The United Kingdom in the past five years has more or less maintained her share of the export trade ; her share of the import trade, however, has gradually decreased.

Of the cacao exported, the United States of America took 35.7 per cent, Germany 20.2 per cent, the United Kingdom 19.5 per cent, and Holland 15.1 per cent.

57.7 per cent of the mahogany went to the United States of America and 41.8 per cent to the United Kingdom.

Germany took 75.5 per cent of the palm kernels and the United Kingdom 8.4 per cent. 29 per cent of the palm oil was exported to the United Kingdom and 66 per cent to the United States of America.

Eighty-seven per cent of the maritime exports of kola nuts went to Nigeria.

The United Kingdom received all the gold bullion and diamonds.

Norway took 37 per cent of the manganese, France and Canada 19 per cent each, Belgium 14, and the United States of America 11 per cent.

TRADE CHANNELS.

71. The channels by which British manufactured goods reach the African consumer are :—

(*a*) Direct from manufacturer to consumer chiefly by parcels post.

(*b*) From manufacturer through indent houses in Great Britain to the consumer by freight and parcels post.

(*c*) From manufacturer through parent houses in Great Britain of trading firms having branches in West Africa, thence through the branches to consumer. This is the channel of the largest trade and represents the bulk of steamer freights to the Coast.

72. The method of sale adopted is by means of small stores owned by the various firms in the towns and villages. The firms have larger stores in the bigger centres and these and the smaller ones are usually in charge of African storekeepers under the supervision of Europeans. In addition there are various stores owned by Africans themselves who buy their goods from the larger importers or in some cases import direct.

There are great opportunities of direct trade with the African trader. Goods are often consigned through the banking houses.

73. Africans also import large quantities of goods for their own personal use through the medium of the parcels post. These goods are usually ordered from catalogue descriptions and payment

is made with the order or the goods consigned through one of the banking houses. There are opportunities for the development of this trade, but goods must be of the type and quality stated. Advertisements in the local press will produce quantities of applications for catalogues.

Mines.

GOLD.

74. The gold won during the year ending 31st March, 1930 amounted to 218,494 fine ounces valued at £928,161, being an increase of 51,380 ounces and £218,258 over last year's figures. This increase, which is particularly gratifying in view of the downward trend of the last few years, is due in part to the higher grade of ore being mined by the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, and partly to the Ariston Mine at Prestea re-entering the list of producers, while the operations at Abbontiakoon by the Akoon Syndicate have also helped to swell the output.

MANGANESE.

75. The mine at Nsuta owned by the African Manganese Company is still the only source from which manganese is being obtained on the Gold Coast, but the scale of the operations may be gauged by the quantity of ore exported, which amounted to the total of 496,486 tons valued at £836,417, corresponding to an increase of more than 30 per cent over last year's output.

In this connection it is of interest to record that in February, 1930 was completed the loading plant at Takoradi ; this is the largest and most up-to-date of its kind in use at the present time and is capable of handling one thousand tons of ore per hour, while provision has been made to double this capacity when necessary.

DIAMONDS.

76. The winning of diamonds was practically confined to four producers, of whom the African Selection Trust at Akwatia was the largest, though the West African Diamond Syndicate was also responsible for a fair output.

The total number of carats exported amounted to 716,898 at an estimated value of £628,877.

CONCESSIONS.

77. The only mining concessions issued were in the Colony, of which two were for diamonds and one for gold.

LABOUR.

78. The total number of natives employed in mining operations, amounted to 12,140 which is 787 more than for the previous year.

The labour situation is evidently easier than it used to be, as no difficulty is encountered in securing ample labour for surface work

on the mines, while even underground the supply is at present keeping pace with the demand.

This satisfactory state of affairs is due in large measure to the freeing of labour resulting from the transport of cacao by lorries instead of by head-loading, though the improved living conditions on the mines is doubtless also a contributory factor.

CHAPTER V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping and Harbours.

79. There was a slight increase in the number and tonnage of shipping which entered and cleared during 1929 as compared with 1928. 999 vessels, representing an aggregate net registered tonnage of 2,758,375, entered the ports of the Colony during the year, and 1,010 vessels of a total net registered tonnage of 2,782,012, cleared for overseas in the same trade period. In 1928 the vessels entered inwards totalled 985, representing a net registered tonnage of 2,740,678, and 982 vessels cleared outwards with a total net registered tonnage of 2,722,252.

The following statement shows the nationality of shipping which entered the ports of the Gold Coast during the year 1929 :—

Nationality.	Steam and motor vessels.	
	Nos.	Net registered tonnage.
British	530	1,486,914
German	128	320,782
French	105	310,965
Dutch	96	220,721
American	58	196,036
Norwegian	28	90,268
Swedish	17	36,518
Italian	15	45,747
Greek	11	28,960
Danish	6	7,050
Belgian	5	14,414
Total ...	999	2,758,375

Takoradi Harbour.

80. Facilities were extended to the import of Coal on the 22nd April, 1929; to the export of Manganese on the 20th February, 1930; and to the import of Bulk Oil on the 28th February, 1930.

81. During the year accommodation in the Harbour was considerably reduced owing to the relaying of moorings. The following berths were available :—

2 vessels at main transit wharves
1 vessel at manganese wharf
1 vessel at coal wharf
2 vessels at anchor.

It was found possible occasionally to anchor a third vessel of small size.

The port was used as follows during the year :—

No. of vessels entered	704
Tonnage (gross)	3,309,155
Tonnage of Imports handled at wharves ...	159,987
Tonnage of Imports handled at anchor	6,958
Tonnage of Exports handled at wharves ...	52,628
Tonnage of Exports handled at anchor	85,246
Total of all tonnage handled	304,819
Passengers landed	4,515
Passengers embarked	4,378
Tons of water supplied	16,010
Average length of stay per vessel in hours (exclusive of coal boats)	18.5

82. The working expenditure for the year was £38,390 and the total revenue £112,263 and the general financial result was as under :—

	£
Interest on Loans	143,531
Management of Loan	615
Total ...	144,146
Net Earnings	73,873
Net deficit	£70,273

Railways.

MILEAGE OPERATED.

83. The total mileage open for traffic at the close of the financial year 1929–30 was 500.

84. The main line runs in a northerly direction from the port of Sekondi to Kumasi in Ashanti, thence to Accra in a south-easterly direction, a total distance of 362 miles.

85. The Branch Lines (3′ 6″ gauge) operated from the Sekondi-Juaso Section are the Inchaban Branch which runs in a easterly direction taking off the main line at 4¼ miles from Sekondi, and having a length of four miles ; the Tarkwa-Prestea Branch which runs in a north-westerly direction taking off the main line at Tarkwa, 39 miles from Sekondi, and having a length of 18 miles, and the Central Province Branch which runs in a north-easterly direction from Huni Valley, 53 miles from Sekondi, to Kade, a distance of 99 miles. The section of line from Takoradi Junction to Takoradi (a distance of seven miles) was taken over from the contractors in September, 1928 and will eventually become part of the main line,

the portion from Sekondi to Takoradi Junction then becoming subsidiary.

86. The only Branch operated from the Accra-Juaso Section is the Weija Branch (2′ 6″ gauge) which runs from Accra in a westerly direction to Weija, a distance of ten miles.

FINANCE.

87. The total capital expenditure on 31st March, 1930 stood at £9,599,132.

88. The gross revenue amounted to £1,183,035, a decrease of £59,912 as compared with the gross revenue for the year 1928–29.

89. The working expenditure, including a contribution of £104,289 to the Renewals Fund and a sum of £34,572 for services rendered by other Departments, was £643,712, an increase of £45,331 on the 1928–29 working.

90. The net receipts were £539,323 as compared with £644,567 in 1928–29, a decrease of £105,244.

The general financial result was as follows :—

	£
Loan Charges.	
(*a*) Interest	400,825
(*b*) Sinking Fund	82,033
(*c*) Expenses of managing loan	1,669
	484,527
Pensions	23,072
Total	507,599
Net receipts	539,323
Surplus revenue handed to Treasurer ...	£31,724

TRAFFIC.

91. The number of ordinary passengers conveyed during the year was 1,846,564, a decrease of 28,438 with a decrease of £12,610 in revenue. Achimota workmen passengers fell by 275,282 with a fall in revenue of £2,375 in consequence of the completion of work upon the College. Local services were fairly well patronised, the decrease in revenue being mainly due to falling off in long-distance traffic.

92. The total tonnage of goods traffic for the year, exclusive of live-stock, was 932,229 giving an increase of 123,422 tons as compared with 1928–29 but with a fall in revenue of £50,863. This is attributable to the increase being entirely in low-rated traffic such as Manganese ore, of which there was a record tonnage of 507,075. Apart from Manganese, the general goods traffic increased

by 13,287 tons but against this there was a decrease of 26,165 tons in Cacao traffic, with a corresponding fall in revenue of £41,435.

The principal increases were :—

Commodity.	Tons Carried.	Increase as compared with previous year.
Beer and Wine	3,273	627
Firewood	122,618	16,027
Gin and Spirits	2,685	596
Manganese Ore	507,075	136,709
Petrol	14,269	3,330
Salt	5,067	1,205
Logs, exported	10,523	4,247
Timber, imported	2,947	2,459

Decreases in traffic were :—

Commodity	Tons Carried.	Decrease as compared with previous year.
Building material	20,539	5,891
Cacao	139,462	26,165
Provisions, imported	15,011	2,787
Hardware	3,546	911
Minerals	400	6,412

93. Drastic reductions in rates, not affecting Cacao or Manganese but principally affecting imported commodities, were introduced and made effective from the 17th November, 1929. The two highest classes were abolished and only three classes retained. Commodities previously in the special classes were reduced to Classes I and II and commodities in Class I were mainly placed in Class II. In addition the basis of Classes I and II was reduced and the surcharge of 15 per cent withdrawn.

94. Central Province Cacao rates were considerably reduced in January, 1930.

95. The rates for Petrol were reduced from Class I to Class II for consignments of any quantity in March, 1930.

LOCOMOTIVES AND ROLLING-STOCK.

96. The Railway has 83 locomotives, including two steam rail coaches.

97. The total engine mileage was 1,495,748, an increase of 111,541 miles, or 8.06 per cent, over the 1928–29 mileage.

98. Heavy repairs were made to 24 locomotives and 13 received second-class repairs. One Sentinel-Cammell coach and

the 25-ton steam crane received general repairs; 681 vehicles received general overhaul.

In 18 days during April, 52 new goods vehicles were erected.

Iron castings to the number of 7,779 and 4, 282 brass castings, together weighing over 128 tons, were manufactured.

Timber cut in the sawmill amounted to 476,219 super feet.

99. The following are comparative figures of locomotive and rolling stock running costs for the years 1928–29 and 1929–30:—

	1929-30.	1928-29.
Locomotive cost per Engine Mile	29.74d.	31.43d.
Running cost per Engine Hour	11/9d.	13/5d.
Running cost per Engine Mile	19.60d.	21.4d.
Engine Mile per Engineman's Hour ...	6.26m.	6.67m.
Engine Mile per Engine Hour	7.33m.	7.69m.
Carriage and Wagon cost per 100 Vehicle Miles	110.08d.	111.44d.

ELECTRIC POWER HOUSE.

100. There was an increase in the demand for electricity for lighting, power and domestic heating and the total of B.O.T. units supplied was 1,675,006, an increase of 146,020 or 8.70 per cent over the previous year.

BUILDINGS.

101. Two bungalows at Takoradi and three at Tarkwa for Class B European officers were completed and also quarters for African staff at Takoradi. New stores offices were provided at the Railway Location and rail facilities were also provided for the Merchants' Handling Warehouse plots at Takoradi.

SURVEY.

102. The preliminary location of the proposed Western Province Railway was continued and a more thorough examination of the route was made. When necessary more preliminary surveys were made in order that all possibilities could be looked into.

The final location (when all curves are spiralled, concrete beacons established at intervals along the located line, hardwood pegs driven every hundred feet) was commenced at the south end of the route in May, 1930.

Total mileage for the year was:—

Preliminary survey	58 miles.
Preliminary location	45 miles.
Final location	75 miles.
Track, road traverses, etc.	15 miles.

A site for a station at Asankrangwa was demarcated and sites for eight other stations were selected.

About 65 per cent of the line has been finally located and, considering the nature of the country through which this route traverses, an excellent line has been obtained and the preliminary estimate of cost of construction which was made in March, 1929 will be materially reduced.

In connection with the proposed Northern Territories Railway, a location survey has been made from Kumasi station through the town site of Kumasi to the northern boundary of the town, a distance of 2.7 miles.

Roads and Motor Transport.

103. On the 31st March, 1930 there were 6,264 miles of motorable roads in the Gold Coast, Ashanti and the Northern Territories, of which 1,868 miles were maintained by the Public Works Department and the remainder by the Political Department.

104. The road system is constructed entirely with a view to its use by motor vehicles fitted with pneumatic tyres, solid tyres being prohibited by law.

105. The majority of the roads controlled by the Public Works Department are motorable throughout the year; the maximum vehicle weight allowed is 70 cwts. unless the vehicle is governed to a maximum speed of 12 miles per hour in which case an axle load of 2½ tons is allowed, provided not more than one trailer is attached. With the same axle load and a governed speed of five miles per hour, more than one trailer is permitted.

The vehicle weight allowed on Political roads varies according to the class of road from 35 cwts. to 70 cwts.

106. The consolidation of the more important main roads by "tarmet" (tar-sprayed macadam) was continued during the year. An additional 42 miles were so treated in the Colony and 19 miles in Ashanti. The tar spraying of town roads was also extended with beneficial results.

107. During the year the Temporary Roads Department completed the construction of a Road from Tarkwa to Anabil (19 miles), and continued the construction of the roads from Insu to Enchi (88 miles), from Wiawso to River Tano (five miles) in the Western Province and from Kade to Akropong (14 miles) in the Eastern Province of the Colony. This Department also surveyed the route for the continuation of the road from the River Tano to Asafu and re-surveyed the Tamale-Walewale-Bolgatanga-Navrongo Road. An extensive deviation of this road was commenced at a point 22 miles north of Tamale, and the re-construction of the Bolgatanga-Navrongo section was also put in hand.

Posts and Telegraphs.

108. The business transacted by the Posts and Telegraphs Department during the year under review showed as light increase.

109. Inland Money and Postal Order business remained steady but the Telegraph and Telephone traffic increased. Twenty new Postal Agencies were opened and three were converted into departmental offices.

110. Overseas traffic in imported goods by Parcels Post and remittances abroad by Money and Postal Orders decreased slightly. The introduction of the Cash-on-Delivery parcel system from the United Kingdom which commenced on the 1st May, 1929, proved an outstanding success. The number of parcels received under this system was 34,269 on which Trade Charges to the amount of £71,704 were remitted to the senders. The actual revenue gained from the system amounted to £2,071.

111. The revenue derived from all Postal services was £126,918, an increase of £1,800 over the previous year, whilst the expenditure amounted to £154,333 which was approximately the same as that in 1928–29.

112. The transactions of the Savings Bank Department increased in volume. The figures were as follows :—

	Deposits.	Value.	Withdrawals.	Value.
1929–30 ..	25,007	£81,259	13,402	£76,084
1928–29 ..	23,073	£76,762	11,951	£72,280

The withdrawals during 1929–30 included £4,500 transferred to Savings Banks in other administrations.

113. During the year the Trunk Line facilities were increased and telegraphic communication was extended to fresh districts. In all some 1,300 single wire miles of Telegraph and Telephone lines were constructed and the reconstruction of trunk lines in certain areas was commenced.

114. New telephone exchanges were installed at Cantonments, Accra and at Nyakrom. The exchange board which was installed at the General Post Office, Accra in 1928 proved very satisfactory. Eighteen new call offices were added during the year.

115. The workshops of the Engineering branch were transferred from Accra to Takoradi where adequate accommodation is available. In consequence the scope of the Branch is now more comprehensive and the output of work has greatly increased. The Branch undertakes the repair and complete overhauling of mail vans and the construction of mail-van bodies. It also manufactures departmental requisites, such as letter-boxes, sorting-racks and tables and carries out coil-making and winding, engraving, spray-painting and enamelling and the repairing of instruments, clocks, etc.

116. The Gold Coast Wireless Station has been transferred to larger and more commodious premises at Takoradi. There was an increase in the traffic and the British United Press was received daily from Rugby. Though difficulties were met with, the working of the station may be regarded as having been satisfactory.

CHAPTER VI.

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

117. The Law of the Colony is the Common Law, the doctrines of equity, and the statutes of general application in force in England on the 24th July, 1874, modified by a large number of local Ordinances passed since that date. The Criminal Law was codified in 1892 and the civil and criminal procedure are regulated by the Supreme Court and Criminal Procedure Ordinances, both passed in 1876.

118. The Supreme Court of the Gold Coast consists of the Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges. The Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges of Nigeria are also ex-officio Puisne Judges of the Gold Coast.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is limited to the Colony. In Ashanti and the Northern Territories there is a Circuit Judge who presides over the sittings of the Courts of the Chief Commissioners with practically the same jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases as the Judges in the Colony.

119. The West African Court of Appeal Order-in-Council came into force on the 1st March, 1930, and the first session of the Court was held at Freetown in Sierra Leone on March 10th. This Court deals with appeals from the Courts of the Colonies of the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia; from the Chief Commissioners' Courts of Ashanti and the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast; from the Courts of the Protectorates of Sierra Leone and the Gambia; and from the Courts of the Mandated Territory of the British Sphere of Togoland.

120. There is also a Full Court, which must consist of not less than two Judges. Its functions are practically limited to suspending or striking off the roll barristers and solicitors and to deciding criminal cases stated by a Divisional Court on affirming a conviction on a case previously stated by a Police Magistrate or Commissioner.

121. The Supreme Court consists of Divisional Courts at Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi. At Accra, there are usually three Courts sitting, over one of which the Chief Justice presides and Puisne Judges over the others. Criminal Assizes are held quarterly at the above-named towns and Special Divisional Courts are occasionally held at several of the larger towns.

122. The West African (Appeal to Privy Council) Order-in-Council, 1930, prescribes the procedure and rules to be observed in appeals from the West African Court of Appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

123. The Gold Coast (Privy Council Appeals) Order-in-Council prescribes the procedure and rules to be observed in appeals from the Full Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

124. The Police Magistrates and Provincial and District Commissioners in charge of Provinces and Districts are ex-officio Commissioners of the Supreme Court. In criminal cases the first named have the power of imposing a fine not exceeding £100 or inflicting imprisonment for a maximum period of one year. Their jurisdiction is limited to civil cases in which the amount in dispute does not exceed £300.

Commissioners may imprison for a term not exceeding six months or fine up to a maximum of £50; their civil jurisdiction is limited to cases where the amount involved does not exceed £100.

125. Appeals from the decisions of the Police Magistrates and Commissioners lie to the Divisional Court and all criminal cases tried by them are reviewed by the Judge of the appropriate Court, who has the power to reverse any of their judgments.

126. The chief Law Officer and head of the local Bar is the Attorney-General who is assisted by a Solicitor-General and three Crown Counsel. The Chief Justice may admit as barristers and solicitors of the Supreme Court any admitted barrister or advocate of Great Britain or Ireland and any person who may have been admitted as a solicitor or Writer to the Signet in any of the Courts at London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, or as law agents in Scotland. Every barrister so admitted is entitled to practise as a solicitor as well as a barrister.

Barristers and solicitors are not allowed to practise before the Courts of Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

127. During the period under review, forty-four cases were disposed of by the Full Court. Six hundred and eighty-seven civil actions were brought in the Divisional Courts. The total is a considerable increase over that of previous years.

128. In the superior Courts, there were 168 convictions in criminal cases which is considerably less than the average of the last three years. In the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, there were 21,901 convictions which is 3,876 in excess of the previous year. This may largely be attributed to the increase in the number of prosecutions under the Public Health and Motor Traffic Ordinances.

129. Several volumes of Law Reports have been printed and copies are obtainable from the Crown Agents for the colonies.

Police.

130. The Gold Coast Police are responsible for the policing of the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories and the Mandated Area of Togoland. The Headquarters of the Force are

at Accra with Provincial Headquarters at Koforidua (Eastern Province) Cape Coast (Central Province) Sekondi (Western Province) Kumasi (Ashanti) and Tamale (Northern Territories).

131. The European Police Officers are selected for appointment by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the remainder of the personnel, which is African, is recruited locally. The Force is composed of three branches namely the Escort Police, the General Police and the Marine Police.

132. The Escort Police are illiterate natives mostly of the Northern Territories and kindred tribes, and include many old soldiers of the Royal West African Frontier Force. The General Police, all of whom are literate or partially so and have had a school education, are natives of the Colony and Ashanti while the Marine Police are recruited along the Gold Coast seaboard and are employed on water duties at the various ports in co-operation with the Customs Department.

133. A section of the Force is detailed for Ralway Police duties and a good Band is maintained at Headquarters.

134. A Police Training Depôt near Accra is nearing completion. At this depôt all training of African personnel will be carried out.

135. Since 1923, the Criminal Investigation Department has filed 24,000 finger prints and this bureau, which includes photographic and other criminal records, now compares favourably with similar institutions in other parts of the Empire.

136. No serious crime of an extraordinary nature was detected during the year but several attempts by semi-literate Africans to import counterfeit currency were frustrated and the culprits severely punished.

137. The number of cases reported to the Police, the number of persons brought before the Courts, and the number of convictions all showed an increase over previous years. This does not necessarily indicate an increase of crime but shows that police control has become more thorough. Stealing in various forms is the prevailing crime in the Gold Coast whilst offences under the Motor Traffic Ordinances account for a large number of cases brought before the Courts.

138. The Police perform all motor licensing duties and the system, introduced in 1929, under which quarterly licences for vehicles may be issued, has occasioned a considerable amount of extra work in this department. Approximately 8,000 motor vehicles and 10,000 drivers are at present licensed.

139. The registration of domestic servants and the duties in connexion with immigration and the registration of aliens are carried out by the Police.

Prisons.

140. The prisons of the Gold Coast are divided into two classes namely, central, or convict prisons, and local, or small out-station prisons. There are 4 of the former and 24 of the latter type.

141. The Convict prisons are supervised by European Officers and are equipped with workshops. To these institutions are sent all persons sentenced to imprisonment exceeding six months. The following trades are taught by trained instructors :—tailoring, carpentry and cabinet-making, shoemaking, cloth and mat weaving, string and rope making, masonry, market gardening, farming and laundry work. These industries, in addition to producing considerable revenue, are of reformative value as a considerable number of prisoners on discharge become useful members of the community by working at the trades they have learnt in prison instead of returning to a life of crime.

142. The local prisons are supervised by District Commissioners and are used for the detention of persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding six months. Their chief form of labour is work in connexion with sanitation.

143. During the year the daily population of all prisons averaged 1,754. The total expenditure was approximately £50,000 and the total cash revenue approximately £11,000.

144. The health was particularly good, the average daily number on the sick list being only 1.87 per cent.

CHAPTER VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

145. The most important works completed and in progress during the year were as follows :—

ACCRA.

1. Completion of the 1,000,000 gallon, reinforced concrete, service reservoir in connection with the water supply.
2. Completion of the water supply extension to Teshie.
3. Commencement of the schemes for pumping the dry-weather flow from the surface water drainage outfalls direct to the sea in order to obviate the unpleasant odour that at times emanates from the Korle Lagoon and for confining the Lagoon to a definite channel to minimize mosquito-breeding.
4. Completion of the Police Training Depôt.
5. Completion of the Government School at Adabraka.
6. Completion of the designs for the new Supreme Court which is to be commenced at an early date.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

7. Commencement of the new Post Office at Koforidua.
8. Commencement of the Infant Welfare Clinic at Koforidua.
9. Construction of quarters for the Commissioner of the Eastern Province at Koforidua.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

10. Commencement of the Infant Welfare Clinic at Cape Coast.
11. Commencement of the new African Hospital at Winneba.
12. Completion of the Government School at Oda.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

13. Continuation of Takoradi Town layout.
14. Completion of the block of Administration Offices in the Harbour Area at Takoradi.
15. Construction of additional quarters for clerks and artizans in Takoradi Town.
16. Construction of retaining wall on the western boundary of the Harbour Area.
17. Sekondi Water Works. Installation of Paterson's rapid gravity filters at Inchaban Works.

18. Extension of the Sekondi Water Supply to Shama, Aboadzi and Aboasi.

19. Completion of the African Hospital at Axim.

ASHANTI.

20. Commencement of the new Post Office at Kumasi.

21. Completion of preliminaries in connection with the Kumasi Water Supply Scheme which has been examined by the Consulting Engineers. Construction will commence forthwith.

22. Completion of Juaso and Sunyani Government Schools.

23. Completion of Akrokerri and Konongo Post Offices.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

24. Tamale Electricity Supply put into operation.

25. Preparation of a scheme for a water-supply for Tamale.

146. In addition a considerable sum of money was expended at the smaller stations of the Colony, Ashanti and Northern Territories in improving water supplies and sanitary conditions generally and in providing small markets with suitable type sheds.

147. The new type bungalows evolved in 1928–29 proved generally satisfactory, and forty-three were commenced during the year.

CHAPTER VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

148. Owing to the existence of at least three distinct zones it is not possible to give a single comprehensive description of the climate of the Gold Coast as a whole.

Though hot and damp, it is, however, cooler than that of most tropical countries situated in the same latitude. At Accra, Kumasi and Tamale, three representative centres in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories respectively, the mean maximum shade temperature in 1929 was 85.1, 88.1 and 93.3 degrees. These figures vary little from the annual average of past years. The greatest mean relative humidity was recorded at Kumasi and the least at Tamale; in this respect Accra with a figure of 75.2 was almost exactly mid-way between the other two towns, but its rainfall was considerably less than either.

149. In itself the Gold Coast is not unhealthy whilst it is peculiarly free from the intense heat by day, hot nights and obtrusive insects which render life for Europeans so uncomfortable in many tropical countries. The prevalence of mosquito-borne diseases, against which all possible precautions have still to be taken, have, however, earned for the country in the past an evil reputation which dies hard.

Vital Statistics.

150. In certain districts in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories the registration of births and deaths was carried out as completely as possible but these districts comprise only a small part of the Gold Coast as a whole, a fact which should be borne in mind when considering such figures as are available.

151. The African population of the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories in 1929 is estimated by the Registrar of Births and Deaths at 2,793,700. This would represent an increase of more than half-a-million since the last census in 1921 and would seem to indicate a high rate of annual increase. But it is known that immigration from surrounding countries has been considerable.

The crude birth-rate for some fifteen registration areas with a population of 210,107 was 30.9 and the crude death-rate 19.3 for the same areas.

152. In six of the principal towns infants under one year of age died in the proportion 196 per thousand deaths and in children between the ages of one and five year the ratio was 108 per thousand deaths. At present it is impossible to make a true estimate of puerperal mortality, but such figures as can be obtained indicate that the mortality in women at child-birth is more than four times the ratio in England and Wales.

153. Diseases of the respiratory system were as usual responsible for the greatest number of deaths; second in importance among fatal diseases were disorders of the digestive system.

Up to the 31st of December, 1929, deaths from infectious diseases notifiable under the Infectious Diseases Ordinance were fortunately very few amounting to .1 per centum of the total deaths. During the three first months of 1930, a serious outbreak of smallpox occurred which resulted in 267 cases and 102 deaths.

This outbreak of smallpox was virtually at an end by the 31st of March, 1930, only two convalescent cases remaining in isolation and all quarantine restrictions having been removed.

154. Among the more important measures taken by the Sanitary Branch of the Medical Department during the year were the usual routine house-to-house inspections, which revealed a satisfactory state of the mosquito larval index. The "refuge" started in Kumasi for the relief of the destitute poor has had a satisfactory year's work. Experiments were carried out in Accra and Kumasi to produce a satisfactory, economical septic-latrine suitable to the people and country.

The results of these experiments proved satisfactory and promising for the future.

Vaccinations to the number of 413,745 were performed. Satisfactory progress was made in the lay-out of towns and villages particularly in Ashanti. Good results were achieved in Kumasi, where extensive building of good type dwelling houses was undertaken.

The new infant clinic opened at Kumasi in 1928 became most popular and the work carried out is rapidly increasing.

The enlarged clinic at Christiansborg, Accra, showed a satisfactory increase in work.

The new clinic for Cape Coast is nearing completion, and a new centre was started at Koforidua in temporary quarters pending the completion of permanent buildings.

The maternity hospital in Accra, opened last year, is becoming increasingly popular. The importance of this as a teaching centre for midwives and, later, for African Medical Assistants and Medical Officers cannot be too strongly emphasised.

Voluntary Welfare work by members of the Gold Coast League for Maternity and Child Welfare continued to give increasingly good results and materially added to the increasing popularity of the welfare centres. The Gold Coast Hospital at Korle Bu, Accra, requires no detailed description in this report; it is said to be one of the finest, most complete, and most up-to-date institutions of its kind in Africa.

155. The scheme for the much-needed pipe-borne water-supply for Kumasi has now been approved and work on this will commence shortly.

A scheme for water-supply for Tamale is under consideration and investigations regarding a similar supply for Koforidua have been made.

The Cape Coast water-supply, completed in 1928, has been most satisfactory and has been a great boon to the inhabitants.

156. Much good work has been carried out in Ashanti during 1929 on improving the water supplies of such places as Kintampo, Techiman, Intonsu, Juaben, Kumawu, Attabubu, Berekum, Fomena and Akrokerri.

CHAPTER IX.—EDUCATION.

(a) In the Colony and Ashanti.

157. Education in the Gold Coast is voluntary and is mainly in the hands of the Government and various Missionary bodies of which the most important are the Presbyterian Church, the Ewe Presbyterian Church, the Wesleyan Mission, the Roman Catholic Mission, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Mission and the English Church Mission. There are several undenominational schools and one assisted Mohammedan school.

158. Schools are officially recognised as of two kinds, assisted and non-assisted. An assisted school is one which has attained a certain standard of efficiency and receives a Government grant-in-aid, while a non-assisted school receives no grant, generally because of the low standard of the work and the unsuitability or inadequacy of the buildings and equipment for scholastic purposes. Grants are awarded for general efficiency. They are calculated as a percentage of the expenditure on the salaries paid to teachers.

159. It was felt that Government ought to exercise a closer supervision over the non-assisted schools so that the standard of the work done might be raised and the buildings and equipment improved. Accordingly, the Education Ordinance No. 21 of 1925 was passed whereby the Education Department can exercise some control over the staffing of these schools.

On the Register of Teachers are enrolled the names of those who have some definite qualification. A Provisional List functions as an emergency measure to prevent the wholesale closing of schools through the scarcity of trained or efficient teachers, and upon it are placed for a limited period the names of those teachers whose qualifications are not good enough to entitle them to registration but who are engaged in teaching in certain circumstances. If such a teacher proves himself to be capable, his name may be transferred to the Register. Gradually these teachers on the Provisional List will be replaced by teachers on the Register and in the course of a few years, the Provisional List should disappear. By the application of the Ordinance a number of non-assisted schools have closed through lack of staff. These are no loss to the Colony as the standard of work was so low that they did not deserve to be classed as schools.

160. In the Colony and Ashanti, there are 19 Government primary schools having an enrolment of 4,345 boys and 1,208 girls with a total average attendance of 5,027. Fourteen of these schools are in the three Provinces of the Colony and five in Ashanti. They are entirely supported and equipped from Government funds and the total staff of teachers is 228, nearly all of whom hold teachers' certificates. The staffs are entirely African.

161. There are two hundred and eighty-eight Mission assisted schools in the Colony and Ashanti. Known non-assisted schools number three hundred and thirty-two.

The principal Missions maintain assisted schools in the following numbers :—

The Presbyterian Church	107
The Ewe Presbyterian Church	65
The Wesleyan Mission (including a secondary school at Cape Coast)	55
The Roman Catholic Mission	42
The English Church Mission (including a secondary school for boys and a girls' school, both at Cape Coast)	12
The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Mission ...	7

There is an undenominational school at Accra on the assisted list and a Mohammedan school at Saltpond.

162. In the primary schools, in addition to the usual curriculum, special attention is given to the teaching of hygiene, nature study and some form of handwork, the latter depending on the locality. In Government schools woodwork is often taught while in rural schools attention is paid to mat weaving, basket making, brush making, netting, etc. In girls' schools attention is paid to domestic science and child welfare.

In the past, parents have shown reluctance to have their girls educated, but this antipathy is dying out. There is, therefore, an increasing demand for the education of girls and several new schools are being built and plans made for the erection of others. At present there are fourteen schools in the Colony devoted solely to girls ; in addition, girls attend the ordinary primary schools and take practically the same course as the boys.

163. Mfantsipim School of the Wesleyan Mission and St. Nicholas' Grammar School of the English Church Mission, both at Cape Coast, are the only Mission secondary schools in the country. They are always full and the number of applicants for admission invariably exceeds the vacancies. Both are partly boarding schools and partly day schools and the curriculum is based on the requirements of the Cambridge School Certificate.

164. There is an increasing demand for technical education which is entirely in the hands of the Government The Accra Technical School provides a three years' practical and theoretical course in engineering and carpentry. This is the only school of its kind in the Colony. It has an enrolment of 84 and the demand for admission is so great that only a small proportion of the

applicants can be admitted. Plans are being made for its extension so that more pupils may be admitted and the scope of the work increased.

165. To give a more elementary form of technical education two Junior Trade Schools have been built in the Colony and one in Ashanti.

At present 306 pupils are in residence at these schools of whom 151 are being trained in woodwork, 77 in masonry, and 78 in metalwork. These trades are taught together with the pupils' primary education, the time devoted to literary subjects being one-third of that spent in practical work. Specially promising pupils are given the opportunity of completing their technical training at the Accra Technical School. The object of these schools is to provide a preliminary training for boys who desire to become skilled artisans, but the main aim is the training and development of character and a sense of responsibility in the individual. The Agricultural Course has now been abolished but all pupils receive instruction in agriculture in the ordinary course of their training.

166. There are three training colleges for teachers in the Colony and Ashanti, viz., the Prince of Wales College, Achimota (Government), the Presbyterian Church Training College at Akropong and Wesley College, Kumasi. At these training colleges four hundred and fifty-four students are in residence. Students are admitted on completion of their primary school education and undergo four years of free training, being under bond to teach for at least five years in a Government or assisted school. In addition, Training Institutions have recently been opened by the English Church Mission at Cape Coast and the Roman Catholic Mission at Amisano, near Cape Coast, but as these Colleges have so recently started details are not given.

167. A start has been made with evening classes which may be described as successful. Africans are beginning to realise that their education is not complete when they leave school and that further training is necessary to ensure success in their careers. Literary and technical classes are arranged and a fair number attend. The Evening Continuation School at Accra has an enrolment of 257 and arrangements are being made to extend its scope.

168. Games, especially Association Football, continue to increase in popularity. Hockey is played regularly at some of the schools, but cricket is not so popular possibly on account of the expense of maintaining the necessary equipment ; it is, however, encouraged in all Government Schools. The Junior Trade School at Kibi plays Rugby football with enthusiasm and considerable success.

Girls, who are attending the larger schools in ever increasing numbers, are becoming keener on games than they were a few years

ago: they are beginning to realise that school is not merely a place for "book learning."

(b) In the Northern Territories.

169. The Northern Territories of the Gold Coast present educational problems differing widely from those of the Colony and Ashanti. For this reason it was necessary in the past to maintain a separate Department for the control of Education in the Protectorate, and although that Department no longer exists a special Education Ordinance has been applied to the Northern Territories.

170. Crafts are the basis upon which the system of primary education is founded, the purpose being to produce self-reliant citizens rather than clerks. During the past year there has been a noticeable improvement in the craft ability and keenness of the teachers, in the aptitude of the pupils and in the local practical interest in the work of the schools.

171. There are Government boarding schools at Tamale, Wa, Gambaga and Salaga, which are also attended by day scholars. There is a Government Junior Trade School at Tamale organised on the same lines as the similar institutions in the Colony and Ashanti which have been described earlier in this chapter. A class for Mallams exists at Salaga and a number of non-commissioned officers and men of the Gold Coast Regiment receive instruction in the Tamale School.

172. The White Fathers Mission has schools at Navrongo and Bolgatanga, which, since January, 1929, have received Government assistance. Sisters of this Mission have started a Kindergarten school for girls at Navrongo with an enrolment of 40 girls, and instruction is given to 28 others in lace-making and other handwork.

The Roman Catholic Mission in the Trans-Volta area has a school at Krachi.

173. Ordinary school crafts are rope making, raffia work, mat making and rough carpentry. Papier maché work is done at Tamale, while at Gambaga sheepskins are dressed and dyed by native processes for use in leather work of various kinds. Cotton, grown on the school farm at Gambaga, is spun, woven and made into garments of the kind locally worn. Agriculture is taught at all schools and, with the approval of the sanitary authorities and of the householders themselves, improvements are effected in the local housing conditions.

Interest in the schools and appreciation of the education provided is increasing rapidly among parents and the local chiefs and people.

174. The number of children in the Northern Territories Government Schools during 1929, excluding the Trade School, was 350. Only 18 of these were girls, eleven at Tamale, two at Gambaga

and five at Salaga. At the Junior Trade School, Tamale, there were 56 pupils.

175. It is as yet too early to expect appreciable results from educational work in the Northern Territories, but sound beginnings have been made and progress is satisfactory.

The Prince of Wales College and School, Achimota.

176. This institution aims at the provision of a continuous course of primary and secondary education for both boys and girls. It includes a training department for students who will become teachers.

177. The secondary department was opened in January, 1929, so that pupils now range from Kindergarten standard to those studying for the Intermediate Arts Examination of the University of London.

178. During the year 1929–30 numbers have grown considerably, and at the end of March, 1930, were as follows :—

Kindergaten	52
Lower Primary	103
Upper Primary	86
Secondary School	76
Training College	148
Student teachers (female)	12
University	4
Total ...	481

Of the above total, 92 were girls.

179. Progress has been made with the buildings, all of which have been taken over by the College, and the work of completing the water-supply tanks and the sanitary system is well advanced.

180. The work of laying out the grounds and playing fields is being continued, and the farm and land are increasingly used for practical teaching purposes.

181. The library has grown considerably and increasing use, both inside and outside the College, is being made of it. Teachers in Government and Mission Schools are beginning to appreciate its value and to patronize it in greater numbers.

182. The College was placed under a Council on the 1st April, 1930, and will, in future, be granted an annual endowment by Government. The College will be administered by the Council and not by Government.

CHAPTER X.—LAND AND SURVEYS.

Land.

183. The cardinal principle adopted by Government in framing its land policy is that all land in the Colony belongs, or did originally belong, to the native and that all land has an owner. That it is not easy to translate this theory into practice is evidenced by the number of lawsuits relating to the boundaries of land that annually come before the courts for decision.

184. A more detailed account of the native system of land tenure and the divisions recognised by Native Customary Law will be found on pages 136 to 139 of the "Gold Coast Handbook."

185. When land is required for public purposes, Government has power under the existing law compulsorily to acquire it upon payment of compensation. During the year under review, measures were passed by the Legislative Council, which it is hoped will simplify and accelerate the process of acquisition.

186. When land is required by persons or companies for mining, agricultural, or arboricultural purposes, it is necessary in certain cases to proceed under the Concessions Ordinance, which empowers the Court to impose such conditions upon the tenants as may seem desirable and just in the interests of the native land owners.

187. When land is required merely for building and such purposes, it is usual to acquire it in accordance with English conveyancing practice. The cost of land is heavy but varies a great deal according to locality.

188. During the year 1929–30, the staff of the Lands Department was increased by two Assistant Commissioners of Lands—bringing the total up to eight—but the appointment of Commissioner of Lands remained unfilled throughout the year.

189. An additional Executive Officer was appointed whose duties lie chiefly in the supervision of Records. New appointments comprised two Record Draughtsmen and two Surveyors and Inspectors of Lands. These additions enabled the work of examining the numerous old records handed over to the Department to be seriously taken in hand. From collation of these records, key plans are being prepared showing Government acquisitions in various centres. The Department was enabled to complete its investigations up to date during the year in the case of five towns and to compile key plans thereof.

190. To keep pace with the increase of the European Staff, the African Staff was also increased.

191. A Photostat Machine was installed. By this, photographic reproductions of documents and plans can be rapidly and cheaply turned out.

192. During the year additional offices were provided for the Department at Cantonments, Accra.

193. It has not been as yet found possible to take over the Registry of Deeds.

Surveys.

194. The Survey Department is divided into five main branches :—

(*a*) Headquarters and Printing.
(*b*) Cadastral Branch.
(*c*) Topographical Branch.
(*d*) Trigonometrical Section.
(*e*) Survey School.

195. The Printing Branch had a busy year owing to the necessity for printing a large number of Survey Sheets, on the 1/1250 scale, of towns which have been surveyed by the Special Town Survey Party. Altogether 96 such sheets were printed during the year. In addition, a large amount of work was done for other Departments, 6 new Topographical Maps on the 1/62,500 scale were printed and 17 old ones reprinted. A special Wall Map of West Africa, measuring 100 inches by 50 inches was compiled and will be available for issue about June, 1930.

196. The increasing activities of the Lands Department due to the establishment of that Department being made up to full strength have added considerably to the work of the Cadastral Branch. This has caused a very appreciable amount of work on acquisition surveys the total number of such made during the year being 85. The ordinary Departmental Staff of the Cadastral Branch completed Town Surveys at Kibi, Anomabu, Winneba, Tarkwa, Manso Nkwanta, Juaso New Town and Konongo while the Special Town Survey Party completed the Town Surveys of Aburi, Akropong and Abiriu, Late, Mamfe and Amanokrom, Mampong, Adukrom and Odumasi which were commenced last year and in addition it completed similar Surveys at Insu and Asankrangwa while the survey of Saltpond is in hand. Among other of the more important surveys carried out by the Cadastral Branch were a number of surveys of Town Boundaries and also lay-outs at Sunyani and Suhum.

197. The Special Forest Reserves Boundary Survey completed surveys of the Yaya, Nsuensa, Ajenjua Bepo and Aiyaola Reserves and at the end of the year had in hand surveys of Kwesi Anyinima, Kwekaru, Kajeasi and Bosomoa Reserves.

198. The Topographical Branch was engaged from the beginning of the year until November on the revision of the Accra and Koforidua Sheets and, on completion of this work, headquarters were moved to Mankrong on the Afram River after which work was concentrated on the survey of the Afram and the western portion

of the Ho sheet. This work should be completed in May, 1930, the total area surveyed in the financial year being 1,156 square miles of revision and 2,020 square miles of new survey.

199. One of the most important activities of the Department is the trigonometrical survey and good progress was made on this. A new chain of primary triangulation was reconnoitred between Kpong and Kete Krachi and a satisfactory scheme, including a base at Krachi approximately 11 miles in length, was evolved. All arrangements have been made to observe this chain in 1930–31 and, thanks to the courtesy of Lieut.-Col. W. C. Wilson, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., Officer Commanding the Gold Coast Regiment, and the Inspector-General of the Royal West African Frontier Force, military signallers are to be employed as signallers on the measurement of this chain. Other work completed during the year comprised the survey of 73 miles of primary traverse and the fixing of one new secondary and seven new tertiary points on existing chains of triangulation.

200. As regards the Survey School, an entrance examination was held in November, 1929, at which 291 candidates sat and 13 of these were finally accepted as first-year students. The return of the second-year pupils after the usual period of training in the field was, however, delayed owing to the vacancy for the second European instructor not being filled until the end of March, 1930.

Geological Survey.

201. The work of preparing for publication the large amount of records collected by the Survey was continued throughout the year in the London office.

202. The investigations into the water supply of the Northern Territories were completed.

203. The large area of good grazing land in the South-Eastern part of the Colony, on both sides of the Volta River, was examined with a view to increasing the water supply for both human and livestock consumption. Reports were furnished embodying recommendations for both the improvement and the augmentation of existing supplies. Large towns like Keta and Ada received special consideration, as did also the kraal sites along the Kpong-Accra cattle route.

204. Investigations for water supplies were made for the towns of Koforidua and Odumasi.

Geological advice was given to the Company operating the Abosso Mine.

205. The cassiterite (tinstone) and molybdenite lodes in the Mamkwadi district were examined, also further areas in the Saltpond and Cape Coast districts where mineralisation occurs. Samples have been collected for examination.

206. An intensive examination of the Insuta manganese deposits was commenced.

207. In view of the extensive work done by mining companies in testing the Yenahin bauxite deposits, a further examination was made. The results of analyses now in hand are awaited with interest.

208. Another bauxite deposit was located North-east of Sempanaiye, in the Sefwi district. It is estimated to contain 24 million tons of fair grade or 18 million tons of good grade ore.

209. The examination of the Western Province was continued and several gold prospects were noted.

210. The Geological Survey Department was represented at the meeting of the British Association and of the XVth International Geological Congress in South Africa. Much information on Geology and Mineral deposits was obtained and this will be of great service in assisting the development of the resources of the Gold Coast.

CHAPTER XI.—LABOUR.

211. All over the Gold Coast may be found in large numbers illiterate labourers who have been attracted from the French territory to the north by the prospect of good work and wages. These, with the natives of the Northern Territories who have been led to travel southward by the same inducements, form the bulk of the unskilled labour supply. As workers they are reliable and strong and fairly adaptable without being conspicuous for intelligence; they are chosen for preference by European employers on most works involving manual labour. Wages average 1s. 6d. per day for men, and 1s. for women and boys.

212. The work on the farms and native buildings is done mainly by the owners and their families. Immigrant labourers are also employed, however, especially in gathering cacao.

213. The demand for labour, both skilled and unskilled, was very great throughout the year but there has been no appreciable lack of it. The wages of skilled artizans are from 3s. 6d. to 5s. a day; in the Government departments, such as the Public Works and Railway Departments, which employ these men. It is possible, however, for the best of them to become leading artizans or road overseers, and to earn as much as 10s. a day.

214. Carpenters, blacksmiths, masons and other artizans are trained by the various Government and Mission institutions and as apprentices in the Government departments. The supply of skilled labour thus released has so far been readily absorbed.

CHAPTER XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Legislation (this section deals with the calendar year 1929).

GOLD COAST COLONY.

215. During the year thirty-eight Ordinances were passed of which the most important were the following :—

No. 2 *of* 1929.—The European Officers Pensions Amendment Ordinance, 1929, which improves the pension conditions of those officers whose service has been performed partly in the Gold Coast and partly in other Colonies.

No. 6 *of* 1929.—The Police Force Amendment Ordinance. This Ordinance was enacted consequent upon the disbandment of the Northern Territories Constabulary and the establishment of a police force in that Protectorate. The Ordinance makes it clear that, although the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories and the British Sphere of Togoland has each its own legally established police force, these police forces are for practical purposes one force, as they are constituted by the same personnel and every officer and constable is required by law to serve in any of the above-named dependencies.

No. 13 *of* 1929.—The Cattle Guards Ordinance, 1929. This Ordinance makes provision for the appointment of cattle guards to assist the veterinary authorities in carrying out the provisions of the Diseases of Animals Ordinance. The guards appointed do not comprise an actual force, but the Governor may prescribe a distinctive uniform or badge for them. They have powers of summary arrest and may execute process in respect of offences against the Diseases of Animals Ordinance.

No. 17 *of* 1929.—The Public Lands Amendment Ordinance, 1929, which shortens the procedure in respect of the acquisition by Government of lands for public purposes by excluding from claiming compensation all persons who do not submit their claims within three months of the notice of intention to acquire.

No. 24 *of* 1929.—The Extension of Jurisdiction (Police Magistrates and District Commissioners) Ordinance, 1929 extends the civil jurisdiction of Police Magistrates to cases involving a sum of three hundred pounds and that of District Commissioners to cases involving a sum of one hundred pounds.

No. 28 *of* 1929.—The West African Court of Appeal Ordinance, 1929 makes provision for the hearing of appeals from the Supreme Court of the Colony by the West African Court of Appeal which was constituted by the West African Court of Appeal Order in Council, 1928. In civil matters the features and conditions of appeal are practically the same as those hitherto prevailing in

respect of appeals to the Full Court of the Supreme Court of the Colony. In criminal matters, however, an important innovation has been introduced. The Ordinance follows the English Criminal Appeal Act in respect of grounds of appeal, conditions of appeal and powers of the Court in determining the appeal. Hitherto appeals have lain to the Full Court only by way of case stated on a point of law.

No. 29 *of* 1929.—The Supreme Court Amendment Ordinance, 1929 is a necessary corollary to the West African Court of Appeal Ordinance. It restricts the jurisdiction of the Full Court of the Supreme Court to disciplinary action over legal practitioners and to any other matters which may be referred to it by law.

No. 35 *of* 1929.—The Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1929. This Ordinance remedies two defects in the principal Ordinance. It punishes gang smuggling by a provision which is practically identical with section 10 of the English Customs and Inland Revenue Act, and it punishes shooting at Customs vessels and attacks on Customs officers by a provision which is practically identical with section 193 of the English Customs Consolidation Act.

No. 38 *of* 1929.—The Forests Amendment Ordinance, 1929 facilitates the task of the Reserve Settlement Commissioner appointed to inquire and adjudicate upon claims to rights in respect to any area of land constituted a Forest Reserve. It enables him to divide the land into as many portions as he thinks fit and to adjudicate upon the claims relating to each separate portion. The Ordinance also constitutes the Reserve Settlement Commissioner a Court for the above-mentioned purposes; declares the Court so formed to be part of the Supreme Court, and prescribes that appeals from decisions of the Court shall lie to the West African Court of Appeal.

ASHANTI.

216. Twenty-one Ordinances were passed of which the most important were the following :—

No. 7 *of* 1929.—The Boundary Land Tribute and Fishery Disputes (Executive Decisions Validation) Ordinance, 1929 invests with full and definite legal force and effect any executive decision given, confirmed or approved by the Chief Commissioner of Ashanti prior to the commencement of the Ordinance in any dispute or matter relating to boundary land tribute or fishery rights if such decision is contained in any volume certified by the Chief Commissioner to be a "Boundary Book" for the purposes of the Ordinance.

No. 13 *of* 1929.—The Children (Care and Reformation) Ordinance, 1929 enables the presiding officer of any Court to issue a mandate for the detention and care in a reformatory of any child not over fifteen who has been convicted by him or is shown to be an

orphan, or to have been deserted or neglected or otherwise ill-treated by the person in charge of the child. The mandate requires confirmation by the Governor who may order the child to be detained in Ashanti or in the Gold Coast Colony. The Ordinance follows closely the Colony Ordinance of the same title (No. 22 of 1928).

No. 16 *of* 1929.—The Commissioners Amendment Ordinance, 1929 extends the civil jurisdiction of District Commissioners to cases involving the sum of one hundred pounds.

No. 17 *of* 1929.—The West African Court of Appeal Ordinance, 1929 makes provision for appeals in civil and criminal matters to the West African Court of Appeal from the Chief Commissioner's Court. The Ordinance is practically identical in form with the corresponding Gold Coast Colony Ordinance of the same title (No. 28 of 1929). It introduces an innovation of fundamental importance in that hitherto appeals in criminal matters have been definitely excluded by law, and appeals in civil matters lay to the Full Court of the Supreme Court of the Colony but only by leave of the Governor.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORIES OF THE GOLD COAST.

217. Fifteen Ordinances were passed, the most important of which were as follows :—

No. 1 *of* 1929.—The Cattle Guards Ordinance, 1929. This Ordinance is identical in form and purpose with the Gold Coast Colony Ordinance of the same title (No. 13 of 1929) though in fact it was enacted a few months earlier.

No. 10 *of* 1929.—The Births, Deaths and Burials Ordinances, 1929 makes provision for the compulsory registration of birth and deaths in any area to which the Governor may apply the Ordinance. Provision is made for the appointment of Registry Offices and of Registrars and Assistant Registrars. The Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths and Burials for the Gold Coast Colony is appointed to the corresponding post in the Northern Territories.

No. 14 *of* 1929.—The West African Court of Appeal Ordinance, 1929 makes provision for the hearing of appeals from the Chief Commissioner's Court. This Ordinance is identical in form with the corresponding Gold Coast Colony Ordinance of the same title (No. 28 of 1929). It introduces an innovation of fundamental importance in that hitherto appeals in criminal matters have been definitely excluded by law, and appeals in civil matters lay to the Full Court of the Supreme Court of the Colony, but only by leave of the Governor.

BRITISH SPHERE OF TOGOLAND.

218. One Ordinance only was passed, No. 1 of 1929, the Administration Amendment Ordinance, 1929, which provides that appeals from native tribunals in cases relating to land in the

Southern Section shall lie to the District Commissioner's Court when formed by the Provincial Commissioner or Deputy Provincial Commissioner of the Eastern Province of the Gold Coast Colony.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

219. The panorama of Takoradi Harbour has been completed and installed in the Court.

220. Two transparencies have been made for the windows, but suitable photographs are still awaited in order to complete the scheme for all the windows of the Court.

221. A special exhibition of the drawings made by students of Achimota College was arranged in the Exhibition Pavilion of the Institute. This exhibition was opened on 15th February by Mr. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., and attracted considerable attention and favourable press notices. This collection of drawings has now been lent for exhibition to the Bankfield Museum, Halifax.

222. The Spenser-Pryse pictures of Gold Coast scenes were displayed in the Court for part of the year until withdrawn for exhibition in the Provinces.

223. The lectures to organised parties from schools have been continued during the year, also the distribution of literature and postcards relating to the Gold Coast.

224. The public attendance in the Galleries during the year was nearly 400,000.

225. Much investigational work was conducted with respect to the economic possibilities of various Gold Coast timbers and agricultural products and into the mineral resources of the Colony.

226. The following articles of special interest to the Gold Coast were published in the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute":—"Citrus Products" ; "The Transportation of Vegetable Oils in Bulk" "Cocoa ; selection of Heavy-bearing Strains" ; "Recent Research on Empire Products."

APPENDIX A.

List of certain Publications, prices thereof and where they may be obtained.

Publication.	Price.	From whom obtainable.
Address by the Governor on the Estimates.	1/-	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra ; Gold Coast Commercial Intelligence Bureau, London.
Ashanti Law and Constitution (Rattray).	£1 5/-	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra.
Blue Book.	15/-	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra ; Gold Coast Commercial Intelligence Bureau, London.
Civil Service List.	1/6	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra.
Customs Tariff and Custom House Guide.	3/-	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra.
Department Annual Reports (bound).	£1	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra ; Crown Agents for the Colonies, London.
Forest Officers, Handbook of the Gold Coast.	2/6	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra.
Gazettes.	1d. per leaf	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra ; Crown Agents for the Colonies, London.
Gazettes—Annual Subscription.	£2	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra ; Crown Agents for the Colonies, London.

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

Publication.	Price.	From whom obtainable.
Gold Coast Handbook.	7/6	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra ; Crown Agents for the Colonies, London.
Gold Coast Review.	2/-	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra.
Gold Coast and Asianti Reader, Books I and II, each	3/-	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra.
Revised Edition of the Laws of the Gold Coast, 1928, in five volumes (calf bound).	£8 8/-	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra.
do. (cloth bound).	£6 6/-	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra.
Legislative Council Debates (bound).	10/6	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra.
Motor Traffic Regulations and Road Guide.	6d.	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra.
Supplement to the Gold Coast Laws 1928, Parts I and II, each	10/6	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra.
Native States of the Gold Coast, History and Constitution—Ahanta.	2/6	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra ;

APPENDIX B.

Agents for the Sale of Gold Coast Maps.

Maps.	Price.	From whom obtainable.
		In Great Britain.
Wall Map of Colony, 2nd Edition, 1927.—Size 66 x 88 inches, Scale 1-69 inches to 10 miles. Mounted on cloth and rollers.	£1 10/-	W. & A. K. Johnston, Ltd., Easter Road, Edinburgh.
General Map of Colony and Dependencies—Size 31 x 21 inches. Scale 1/1,000,000.	Folded 8/- Flat 4/-	Edward Stanford, Ltd., 12-14, Long Acre, London, W.C. 2.
Standard Map.—Szale 1/125,000, or nearly two miles to the inch.	Folded 4/- Flat 2/-	Sifton Praed & Co., Ltd. 67, St. James's Street, London, W.C. 1.
Town Plans.—Accra, scale 1/1,250.	2/-	Philip, Son & Nephew, 20 Church Street, Liverpool.
do. Scale 1/350, in two sheets.	2/- each Folded 8/-	J. E. Cornish, Ltd., 16, St. Ann's Square, Manchester.
		In the Gold Coast.
do. Kumasi, scale 1/6,250, in two sheets.	2/- each Folded 8/-	Surveyor-General, Cantonments, Accra.
do. Scale 1/1,250.	2/- per copy.	African and Eastern Trade Corporation, Ltd., Accra and branches.
Topographical Map.—Scale 1/62,500 or nearly one inch to one mile.	Folded 4/- Flat 2/-	Wesleyan Methodist Book Depot, Cape Coast, Kumasi and Sekondi.

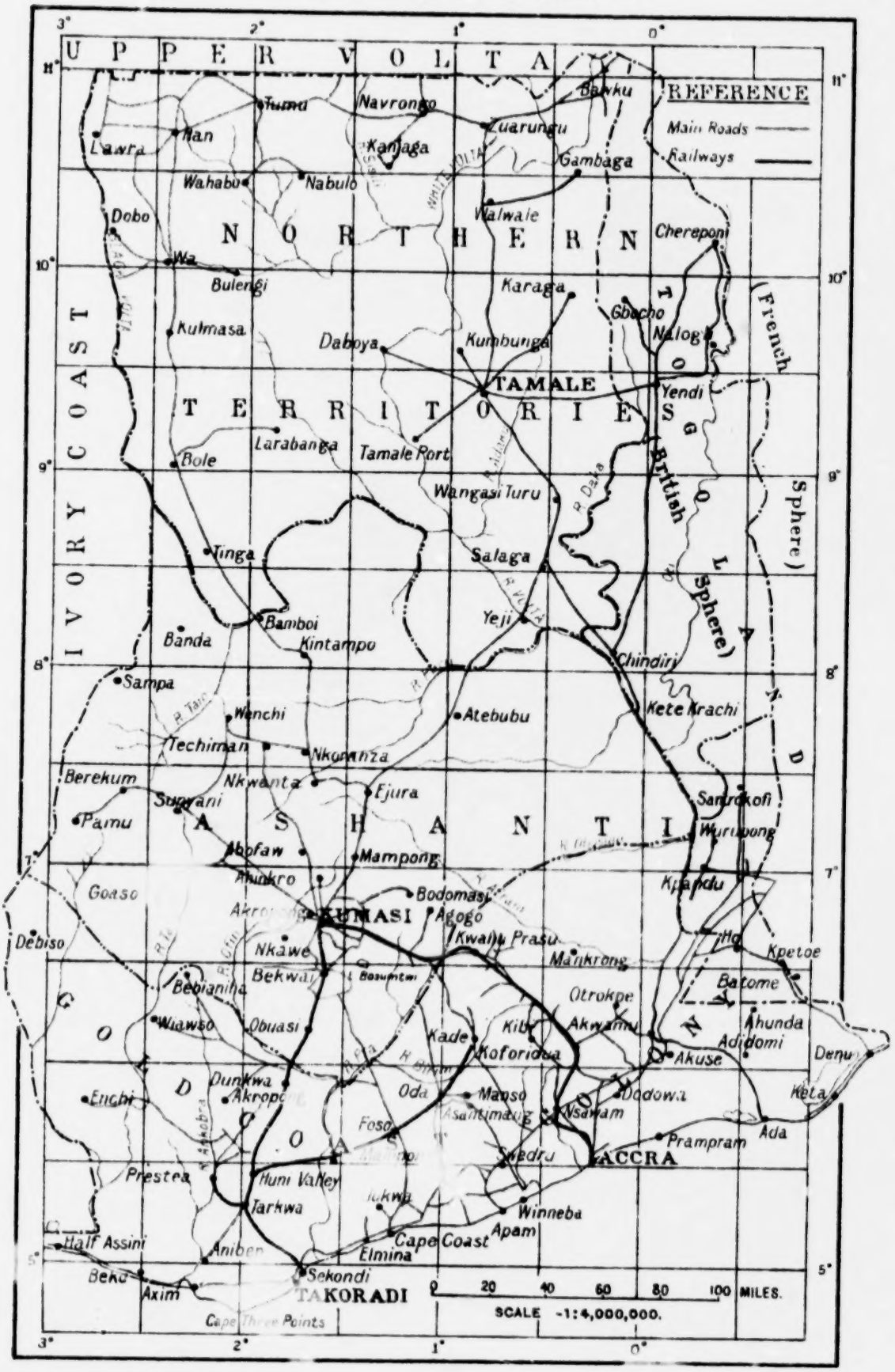
APPENDIX B—*contd.*

Maps.	Price.	From whom obtainable.
Road Map.—1/500,000. Shows all motor routes with official numbers of sections.	Folded 8/- Flat 4/-	Wesleyan Methodist Book Depot, Cape Coast, Kumasi and Sekondi.

N.B.—The address of the Government Printing Office is P.O. Box No. 124, Accra, Gold Coast.

The address of the Gold Coast Commercial Intelligence Bureau is Abbey House, 8 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

THE GOLD COAST



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Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1930. Cmd. 3637. 6*d.* (7*d.*).

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Oranges. World Production and Trade, Memorandum prepared in the Statistics and Intelligence Branch. April, 1929. (E.M.B. 15.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

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The Growing Dependence of British Industry upon Empire Markets. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 23.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

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GOLD COAST

REPORT FOR 1930-31

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PREFATORY NOTE.

THE GOLD COAST COLONY with Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between 3° 7′ W. long. and 1° 14′ E. long., and is bounded on the west by the French colony of the Ivory Coast, on the east by Togoland under French Mandate, on the north by the French Soudan and on the south by the sea.

The area of the Colony is 23,937 square miles, of Ashanti, 24,379, of the Northern Territories, 30,486 and of Togoland under British Mandate, 13,041.

The Colony is inhabited by a large number of native tribes, whose customs and forms of government are of a more or less similar character. Each tribe has its own head chief and every town or village of the tribe a chief or headman.

The head chief and chiefs form the council of the tribe, and assist in dealing with matters affecting its general welfare. The succession to the chiefs' stools is for the most part hereditary by the female side, the heir to the stool being the son of the occupant's eldest sister, or, failing male offspring by his sisters, his brothers according to seniority and back from them to the male offspring of his aunts on the father's side.

The principal sea coast tribes are the following:—Nzima, Ahanta, Shama, Komenda, Elmina, Cape Coast, Fanti, Winneba, Assin Gomoa, Ga, Adangbe, Awuna, Agbosome and Aflao.

In the interior of the Colony the principal tribes are Aowin, upper and lower Wasaw, Sefwi, upper and lower Denkera, Twifu, Assin, Essikuma, Adjumako, Akim Abuakwa and Akim Kotoku, Kwahu, Akwapim, Eastern and Western Krobo, Akwamu, Krepi, Shai and Ningo.

A number of different languages and dialects are spoken, the principal being Twi, Fanti, Awuna and Ga; but the use of English is widespread.

For the purposes of administration the Colony is divided into three provinces, each presided over by a Provincial Commissioner. These Provinces are further divided into districts presided over by District Commissioners. Most of these officers perform judicial duties

as magistrates in addition to being in administrative charge of their districts. The districts are as follows :—

1. Western Province :—Districts—Axim, Ankobra, Tarkwa, Sekondi-Dixcove, Sefwi and Aowin.

2. Central Province :—Districts—Cape Coast, Saltpond, Winneba and Western Akim.

3. Eastern Province :—Districts—Accra, New Juaben, Akwapim, Volta River, Keta-Ada, Birim (Akim Abuakwa), Birim (Kwahu) and Ho (Togoland).

It is said that as early as the reign of Edward I. (1272-1307) English navigators made voyages to the Gold Coast, and that a hundred years later French adventurers reached the coast, who, about 1364, built several lodges or forts, one being at Elmina, parts of which are supposed to have been subsequently incorporated in the present castle there. No definite evidence, however, exists to support these claims, although it is quite possible they are both correct; indeed, the natives until quite recently used to point out a hill near Takoradi as the site of a French fort built there many years ago. For our earliest knowledge of the Gold Coast we are indebted to the Portuguese navigators of the later years of the 14th and first part of the 15th centuries. They had been slowly extending their voyages down the West Coast of Africa, and it is recorded that in 1471 Juan de Santerem and Pedro d'Escobar traded for gold in the neighbourhood of Elmina and Shama. They made the first European settlement eleven years later, when an expedition under Diego d'Azumbuja built and garrisoned the fort San Jorge da Mina (Elmina), the materials for which he brought with him from Portugal. Several other settlements were founded, and the country was claimed for the King of Portugal by virtue of a Papal Bull granted in 1430, which gave to Portugal all the islands already discovered and all future discoveries in Guinea. This Bull was confirmed a few years after the foundation of Elmina by Pope Sextus IV. The Portuguese remained in undisputed possession for over fifty years until British merchant adventurers commenced trading on the coast, the earliest voyages of which records remain being those of Thomas Windham and Antoni Anes Pinteado in 1553, John Lok in 1554, and William Towrson in 1555, 1556 and 1558. The British made no settlements at this time and their trade soon lapsed altogether until the early years of the 17th century. The Dutch, however, who made their first appearance on the coast in 1595, rapidly became serious rivals of the Portuguese and practically terminated the latter's occupation by capturing Elmina in 1637 and Fort St. Anthony at Axim in 1642. After the activities of the Elizabethan sailors and merchant companies had come to an end, the English connexion with the Gold Coast was by the efforts of a series of merchant companies, the first of which, called the "Company of Adventurers of London trading into Africa" was founded in 1618, but

did not enjoy a successful career. Another company was formed in 1631, which established the first British fort on the coast at Kormantin, and lodges at several other places. This company was engaged in the slave trade, as were also the other European nations. Its charter was renewed in 1651, but in 1661 a new company was incorporated as the "Company of Royal Adventurers of England trading to Africa." Settlements were formed at Anamabu, Accra, and at Cabo Corso (Cape Coast), at which place the castle was built about this time by the English, although the Portuguese probably had a lodge there earlier. Three other European nations succeeded in acquiring territories in the Gold Coast, viz., the Swedes, the Brandenburghers, and the Danes. The first-mentioned built the fort of Christiansborg, near Accra, about 1645, but were driven out by the Danes in 1657, and retired from the Coast. The Brandenburghers, established "Fort Great Fredericksburg" at Prince's River in 1682 and "Fort Dorothea" at Akwida in 1682, but their enterprise does not seem to have been prosecuted with much vigour and was finally abandoned in 1720, their possessions falling into the hands of the Dutch. The Danes, however, after first selling the fort at Christiansborg to the Portuguese and, re-buying it three years later, rapidly improved their position, building forts at several stations to the east of Accra, as far as Ada and Keta, and exercising a kind of Protectorate over Akwapim and the Volta River district.

The third English Company was not successful. The Dutch traders spared no efforts to get rid of their rivals, and in consequence of their aggression an expedition was sent by Charles II in 1664 under the command of Captain Holmes, which recaptured Cape Coast, taken the previous year by the Dutch, and all the other Dutch forts, with the exception of Elmina and possibly Axim. In the following year, however, the Dutch Commander de Ruyter recaptured all the lost Dutch forts, with the exception of Cape Coast; and the Treaty of Breda, 1667, left affairs in the Gold Coast in this condition. The fourth English Company was incorporated in the year 1672 under the name of the "Royal African Company of England." Under its influence English interests steadily advanced and forts were established at Dixcove, Sekondi, Komenda, Anamabu, Tantum, Winneba and Accra. The abolition of the exclusive privileges which the Royal African Company enjoyed led to its decline and eventual dissolution in 1752. By the Acts of Parliament 23 George II., c. 31, and 25 George II., c. 40, a fifth trading Corporation called the "African Company of Merchants" was formed, the membership of which was open to all British traders on payment of a fee of 40s., compensation being paid for its charter and property to the Royal African Company. An annual subsidy was granted by Parliament to the newly-formed Company until 1821, when by the Act 1 and 2 George IV., c. 28, the Company was dissolved and its possessions vested in the Crown, and placed under the Government of the West African Settlements, the seat of government being at Sierra Leone.

In 1824 the Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir Charles Macarthy, on visiting Cape Coast Castle found the neighbouring country of the Fantis in possession of the Ashantis. He formed the resolution of inciting the Fantis against their oppressors and led an army of them with a few disciplined soldiers against the Ashantis at Insamankow where, on the 24th January, 1824, he was killed and his force totally routed. The war which ensued was ended by the victory of the English at Dodowa, near Accra, in 1826. Peace was formally concluded by a tripartite Treaty in 1831, between the English, the Fantis, and the Ashantis.

In the meantime, His Majesty's Government had inclined to the policy of retiring from the Coast altogether, and after the peace they actually transferred the government of the forts to the local and London merchants interested, who secured as their Governor, Mr. George Maclean, a man of marked energy and capacity. This gentleman, with a force of no more than 100 men at his command, and with a Government subsidy of only £4,400 a year, contrived to extend and maintain the influence of his Government over the whole tract of country now known as the Gold Coast. In 1843, it having been suspected that the Merchant Government connived at the slave trade, the control of the forts was resumed by the Crown, and a Lieutenant-Governor was appointed. Mr. Maclean was continued in the direction of native affairs under the title of Judicial Assessor to the Native Chiefs, which post he held until his death in 1847.

Hitherto the forts of the various nations were intermixed with each other, and there was no defined limit as to where the influence of one or the other began or ended. The imposition of Customs duties was rendered difficult, if not impossible, by the existence of the free ports of a rival nation within a stone's throw, as it were, of the duty ports. On the 24th January, 1850, by Letters Patent, the Settlements on the Gold Coast ceased to be dependencies of Sierra Leone, and in the same year, by the purchase of the forts and protectorate of the Danes, the coast line from Christiansborg to Keta and the districts of Shai, Eastern and Western Krobo, Akwapim, Akwamu and Krepi were acquired by England. By a Commission dated the 19th February, 1866, the Gold Coast Settlements were reunited to the Colony of Sierra Leone under one Governor-in-Chief. In 1867, a convention was made with the Dutch by which the portion of the Coast lying to the west of the Sweet River, which flows into the sea between Cape Coast and Elmina, was alloted to Holland, England taking all the territory to the east of the river, and a customs union between the two nations was established. The Dutch, however, found many difficulties in the way of their occupation of the forts and possessions received from the English in exchange for those of their own lying to the east of the boundary line. The native tribes refused to recognise their authority, and the prospect before them was that of a long series of petty wars with no reasonable hope of profit to be gained in the future. The result was the convention made between England and Holland in 1871, by which

the Dutch transferred all their forts and possessions on the Coast to the English and Great Britain obtained at last the sole sovereignty and control of the territory from Half-Assini to Aflao. The forts were transferred on the 6th of April, 1872. The present extent and limits of the colony are defined by the Order in Council of 1906.

At the conclusion of peace in 1874, measures were taken to place the government of the Gold Coast upon a footing of efficiency and security.

A new charter was issued, dated the 24th of July, 1874, separating the settlements of the Gold Coast and Lagos from the government of the West African Settlements, and erecting them into one colony under the style of the Gold Coast Colony under a Governor-in-Chief with an Administrator at Lagos. There was one Executive Council and one nominated Legislative Council for the two settlements and one Supreme Court. The charter of 1874 was superseded by Letters Patent dated the 23rd of January, 1883, and the 13th January, 1886, respectively. By the latter instrument Lagos was separated from the Gold Coast and formed into a distinct colony. Provision was made for an Executive and Legislative Council, the members of both being nominated by the Crown. Four unofficial members were appointed to the Legislative Council.

By Royal Instructions dated 20th September, 1916, under Letters Patent of the same date, all previous Instructions were revoked and the Executive and Legislative Councils were re-constituted. The Executive Council was constituted by the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services and the Secretary for Native Affairs with the Governor as President. The Legislative Council was constituted by the members of the Executive Council and, in addition, the Comptroller of Customs, the Director of Public Works, the General Manager of the Railway, and the Commissioners of the Eastern, Central and Western Provinces, as ex-officio members, and such unofficial members as might be appointed by the Crown. By an Order in Council dated 8th April, 1925, Letters Patent and Royal Instructions dated 23rd May, 1925, the Legislative Council was re-constituted. It is now composed of the Governor, fifteen Official members and fourteen Unofficial members. The newly-constituted Legislative Council for the first time contained an elective element; provision having been made for the election of six Head Chiefs as Provincial members of the Council, three municipal members to represent the towns of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi respectively, a mercantile member and a mining member.

The currency in use consists of British Bank and Treasury notes and coins, all of which are legal tender as well as West African Currency Notes (value £1 and 10s.) and Coin (value 2s., 1s., 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d., and $\frac{1}{10}$d.) The English system of weights and measures is followed.

NOTE.

In the following report the figures in paragraph 1 of Chapter I, paragraphs 43–69 of Chapter IV and paragraph 78 of Chapter V refer to the *Calendar Year* 1930. All other statistics are in respect of the *Financial Year* 1st April, 1930, to 31st March, 1931.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL.

1. During the year 1930 the total value of external trade amounted to £20,241,158 as compared with £22,760,097 in 1929 and £26,024,920 in 1928, the value of all imports for the year being £1,128,611 or 11.16 per cent less than the value of imports for 1929, while the value of exports was £1,390,328 or 11 per cent less than the value of exports for the preceding year. This decline is attributable in general to the world wide trade depression and in particular to the abnormally low price of cacao which seriously affected the purchasing power of the people. In February, 1931 the f.o.b. value of cacao dropped to below £20 per ton as compared with £50 per ton in 1928.

2. In October, 1930 when the principal marketing season began the average f.o.b. value of cacao was £33 per ton and was falling rapidly.

Principally with the object of forcing the price of cacao to a higher level a number of influential persons interested in the crop formed the " Gold Coast and Ashanti Cocoa Federation " with the ostensible purpose of protecting the interests of the farmers. On 23rd October, as the result of instructions issued by the Federation, farmers in the Colony began to hold back their crops from sale and from that date until 6th January practically no cacao grown in the Colony was marketed. During this period the decline in the price of cacao f.o.b. Accra was arrested but quotations failed to improve upon the low level which they had reached at the beginning of the season. Ashanti cacao continued to sell freely and naturally benefited by the arrest in price.

As soon as the Federation's Executive withdrew their embargo and the large stocks of cacao in the Colony were offered for sale the price declined sharply. Nevertheless the whole of the main crop for the year 1930/31, which in quality and quantity was well up to the average of previous years, was disposed of, though much of it on a falling market.

3. With a view to stimulating the consumption of cacao the Government proposed to associate the Colony with an advertising scheme in collaboration with other cacao-producing Colonies and manufacturers. The proposal, however, did not receive sufficient support from either growers or merchants to justify Government proceeding further with the matter.

4. The rates of import duty on the following articles were increased with effect from the 19th June, 1930 :—

Cartridges, loaded ...	From 5s. to 7s. 6d. per 100.
Gunpowder	From 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb.
Beer, Ale, Stout and Porter	From 1s. to 1s. 6d. per imperial gallon.
Matches	From 2s. to 2s. 6d. per gross of boxes.
Potable Spirits	From £1 7s. 6d. to £1 13s. 6d, per imperial gallon.
Perfumed Spirits	From 10s. to £1 15s. per imperial gallon.
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	From 1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb.
Manufactured :—	
Cigars ...	From 5s. to 8s. per 100.
Cigarettes ...	Not exceeding 3 lbs net per 1,000. from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per 100.
	Exceeding 3 lbs net per 1,000, from 6s. to 8s. per 100.
Other manufactured tobacco and snuff ...	From 2s. to 4s. per lb.
Wine— Sparkling ...	From 4s. to 8s. per imperial gallon.
Still	From 2s. to 5s. per imperial gallon.
Ad valorem rate of duty ...	From 10 per cent to 12½ per cent.

Notwithstanding the substantial increases in the rates of import duty levied on these articles the revenue derived from Customs duties was considerably less than that for the previous year. Without the increased duties, however, the revenue might have suffered still more seriously. The fall was due to reductions both in the quantities and values of imported articles, Gin and Geneva alone being responsible for a decrease of £304,533 as compared with the previous year. In accordance with a recommendation of the Liquor Commission of 1929 legislation was passed requiring annually the reduction by 10 per cent of the importable maximum of gin and geneva.

5. Apart from the continuation of the protracted dispute between the Omanhene of Akim Abuakwa and his subordinate Chief, the Ohene of Asamangkese, which it was hoped had been brought to an end by its submission to the arbitration of a Judge of the Supreme Court, and a serious affray between the two companies of Apam which resulted in forty-five deaths, native affairs have been satisfactory. Mention here may be made of a disturbance on the property of the Ariston Gold Mines, Prestea, during the course of which eight people were wounded. An official enquiry was held and the

Company, accepting moral responsibility for the action of certain of its employees, paid adequate compensation to the injured persons.

6. During the year the Provincial Councils have provided further evidence of their great value in the consideration of administrative problems which demand for their correct solution an intimate knowledge of local history and customary law as well as of the idiosyncracies of the people directly interested in them. One of their achievements will be sufficient to indicate their usefulness to Government. In one of the States in the Eastern Province a dispute with regard to the right of succession to the paramount stool had been the cause of dissension between the Divisional Chiefs, some supporting one section of the Stool Family and some the other, for over twenty-three years. The Governor decided to submit the matter to inquiry by the Provincial Council. After a long hearing, the Provincial Council submitted a finding which, being accepted by the Governor, has had the effect of reuniting the Chiefs and establishing peace in the State.

Their advice on contemplated legislative measures has proved no less valuable.

7. In the last annual report reference was made to the proposed institution of Stool Treasuries which it is hoped will provide funds to meet the cost of parochial services and thus relieve the Central Government of an appreciable portion of the financial burden. During the year this idea made great progress in popular estimation with the result that the time has arrived for a step forward and a Bill is being prepared to amend the Native Administration Ordinance so as to enable the States, which so desire, to pass bye-laws for the establishment of Stool Treasuries: it is anticipated that the Native Authorities in all the properly organized States will avail themselves of this power.

8. Ashanti has had a troubled year, many matters of dispute arising, mainly in respect of stool occupancy. Most of these, however, were partially if not finally determined. The majority of the disputants appealed to the Chief Commissioner for a settlement, and if the refusal of the administration to intervene has convinced the people that the settlement of internal affairs must come from within the division and not from Government, then the dissensions of the past months will have been a blessing in disguise and the year will have marked a distinct advance in the policy of government of the people by and in accordance with their own law and traditions.

Stool Treasuries are making slow progress. There is room for considerable improvement in the keeping of accounts and, with a few noteworthy exceptions, the essential matter of connecting expenditure with revenue is as yet but little understood.

9. In the Northern Territories, following the principle of developing native institutions to take a more active part in the administration of the country, Political Officers have continued their

efforts to prepare the Chiefs and Councillors for the gradual introduction of Indirect Rule and the increased responsibility which they will acquire on the introduction of a Native Administration Ordinance. In the Southern Province two conferences were held to inquire into the constitutions, laws of succession and composition of the various tribunals of the two states of Gonja (Gbanya) and Dagomba (Dagbon) with most satisfactory results. In addition to the two Native Treasuries instituted last year, six others were formed during the year under review. Although the revenue of these Treasuries is at present small they may be looked upon as the foundation stone of the policy of Indirect Rule.

In the Northern Province, in addition to the comparatively large Mamprussi State, there are a collection of organizations which do not owe allegiance to any paramount native authority. It has been found that some of these organizations have been divided for administrative purposes between two Districts thereby rendering the collation of information more difficult. A considerable amount of information has, however been collected and with an adjustment of District Boundaries the task of reorganizing the tribes should not present any serious difficulties.

10. The Government of the Gold Coast was administered by the Governor, Sir Alexander Ransford Slater, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. from the 1st to the 16th April, 1930, when he departed for England on leave of absence, and on his return from the 3rd November, 1930 to the 30th January, 1931, when he proceeded to South Africa on health leave after an attack of blackwater fever. From the 17th April, 1930, to the 22nd September, 1930 the Deputy Colonial Secretary, Mr. G. C. du Boulay, C.B.E., administered the Government. From the 23rd September, 1930 to the 2nd November, 1930 and from the 30th January, 1931 to the end of the year the Government was administered by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. G. A. S. Northcote, C.M.G.

CHAPTER II.—FINANCE.

Note.—The financial year is from the 1st April to 31st March.

11. The net revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the past five years was :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1926-27	3,787,507	3,750,347
1927-28	4,121,523	3,618,831
1928-29	3,562,715	4,278,481
1929-30	3,337,578	3,872,275
1930-31	2,599,218 (*a*)	3,672,245 (*a*)

Excluded from these figures are the sums credited to the Reserve Fund in respect of transfers from surplus balances and interest on reserve fund investments and also a payment from Reserve Fund in 1928-29 of £305,000 in settlement of a claim under the Enemy Property Ordinances.

(*a*) Excluded from the revenue figure for 1930-31 is a sum of £828,435 recovered from loan funds in respect of amounts advanced in the year and previous years from revenue for Loan Works. The revenue and expenditure include Colonial Development Fund Grants and Loans and expenditure thereunder of £17,163 and £44,143 respectively.

12. Of the 1930-31 Revenue, Customs Revenue accounts for £1,735,198; Licences and other Internal Revenue amounted to £224,047. Fees of Court or Office amounted to £235,894.

Other revenue amounted to £404,079 of which the Colony's share of income from the West African Currency Board Investments accounts for £151,216.

13. The expenditure for 1930-31 (excluding Reserve Fund Interest) may be summarised as follows : —

Recurrent Expenditure		£2,872,385
Extraordinary Expenditure :—		
Public Works Department	£548,625	
Posts and Telegraphs	32,758	
Other	16,319	
	597,702	
Railway Capital Works ...	118,693	
Takoradi Capital Works ...	16,358	
	732,753	
Expenditure on Loan Works	22,694	
Colonial Development Fund	44,413	
		799,860
		£3,672,245

14. The gross Revenue for 1930-31 (including Interest on Reserve Fund Investments and advances recovered from loan funds) was £3,499,418 and the gross expenditure (including Loan Works and Interest on Reserve Fund was £3,744,010.

15. Owing to the prevailing trade depression and consequential diminution in the Import Trade the working of the Railway showed a loss of £120,013. The loss on Takoradi Harbour was £30,072 as compared with a loss on the previous year's working of £70,272.

16. The expenditure on Personal Emoluments for 1930-31 amounted to £1,271,302—(£86,739 less than the estimate).

17. The year opened with an excess of Assets over Liabilities (excluding Reserve Fund) of £1,037,406 and closed with an excess of Assets over Liabilities of £792,814, a decrease of £244,592.

18. The Reserves of the Colony amount to £2,652,377 as compared with the 1929-30 total of £2,791,905 as under :—

	1930-31.	1929-30.
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	£792,814	£1,037,406
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund—surplus assets ...	7,698	7,572
	800,512	1,044,978
Investments only at 31st March :—		
Reserve Fund	1,300,334	1,310,609
Railway Renewals Fund ...	343,276	274,655
Supplementary (Sinking Fund) Reserve—not included in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities	208,255	160,853
	£2,652,377	£2,791,005

19. The Public Debt of the Colony on 1st April, 1930 was £11,791,000. In March, 1931, however, a loan of £1,170,000 bearing interest at 4½ per cent was successfully raised for the purpose of completing Takoradi Harbour, the Kumasi Water Works, Accra Water Works extension and the Supreme Court. As the issue of this loan was not completed until June, 1931, the amount thereof is excluded from the Public Debt Account as at 31st March, 1931. The Sinking Funds for redemption of the Public Debt amount to £1,680,050, included in that amount, however, is a sum of £213,574 in respect of which the market value of investments is £208,255 (*see* paragraph 18 above); actually, therefore, the true Sinking Fund is £1,466,476 as the sum of £213,574 is, in effect, supplementary to the ordinary Reserve Fund. In accordance with usual practice these amounts and the investments in respect of the Sinking Funds are excluded from the Balance Sheet of the Colony.

CHAPTER III.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

CACAO.

20. The total exports from all ports and to Togoland under French Mandate showed a decrease on the preceding year of 47,487 tons or 20 per cent. The crop was normal for the period and the decrease in shipments was due to attempts to improve prices by limiting supplies.

The percentage of exports contributed by the three Provinces for the past three years is tabulated below :—

	1928.	1929.	1930.
Eastern Province	41.7	43.4	43.6
Central Province	21.9	19.2	19.8
Western Province ... ... (includes Ashanti).	36.4	37.4	36.6

This shows the percentage to have remained more or less constant, and the decrease in export tonnage was distributed evenly over the country.

KOLA.

21. Maritime exports of fresh nuts show an increase of 1,609,109 lbs. as compared with the previous year, but the total is well below the mean of the previous four years. A survey of the industry, completed during the year, shows that overland traffic to the north is increasing. There was no appreciable change in the export of dried nuts to Europe.

OIL PALM PRODUCTS.

22. Shipments of oil show a decrease of 165 tons, whilst kernels show a further decline of 1,023 tons.

COPRA.

23. In common with all other products, the value of copra has fallen steadily throughout the year. The total exports were 917 tons, a decrease of 319 tons as compared with 1929.

RUBBER.

24. Production has fallen off appreciably owing to low values and the costliness of labour. The total exports show a decrease of 109,190 lbs. 80 per cent of the total exported was shipped from the Western Province.

COTTON.

25. Maritime exports of lint showed a further decrease of 119 lbs. whereas exports across the Eastern Frontier were 52,970 lbs. greater than during the previous year. The latter figure is for seed-cotton, not lint, and the increase coincides with a decrease in other products.

FOOD CROPS.

26. Throughout the country general supplies were just equal to demands. Prices were rather higher in some localities owing to a shortage of cereals, due to locusts attacking the young crops. Some foodstuffs were imported in anticipation of local crops failing in the north, but fortunately it was possible to control the hoppers and a famine was thus avoided.

HIDES AND SKINS (ALL KINDS).

27. This commodity showed a marked increase, being 15.2 per cent higher than in 1929. The total exports amounted to 554,941 lbs.

SISAL HEMP.

28. Production was again limited to the output from the Government Plantation at Accra. Exports amounted to 287 tons, an increase of 105 tons over the previous year. This item will not feature in future reports as the Plantation was closed in 1930.

Animal Health.

29. Tamale in the Northern Territories is the headquarters of the Department of Animal Health which consists of a Principal Veterinary Officer, a Veterinary Pathologist, five Veterinary Officers, an Inspector of Livestock and nine African Veterinary Assistants. Headquarters is to be removed to the new Pong-Tamale Veterinary Station in 1931-32.

30. There is a Veterinary School at Tamale for the instruction of African students of whom at present there are 13 under training.

31. During the year a laboratory has been built at Pong-Tamale, 20 miles north of Tamale for the purpose of production of anti-rinderpest serum, other sera and vaccines, and research.

32. The following is a rough census of the livestock of the country .—

	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.	Horses.	Donkeys.	Pigs.
Colony ...	40,000	220,000	200	100	60,000
Ashanti ...	1,500	10,000	400	500	20,000
Northern Territories ...	96,000	454,200	3,740	16,430	6,810

ANIMAL DISEASES.

33. *Anthrax.*—Sporadic outbreaks occurred throughout the country. The incidence of this disease is not tending to increase.

Cattle Plague (*Rinderpest*).—This year a systematised campaign of active immunisation was launched against this disease. Just over 31,000 head of cattle have been rendered permanently immune. Exotic laboratory serum and field serum manufactured at the immunisation camps was used. The scheme was handicapped by the difficulty in securing the appointment of a suitable pathologist, who did not arrive in the country until nearly the end of the year under review. At present these immune cattle form barriers to the introduction of rinderpest as the areas dealt with were those close to the Northern Frontier where rinderpest usually breaks out initially. Next year serum manufactured at the new laboratory will be available in quantity and within the next few years cattle plague will, it is hoped, be completely under control. Until this consummation, all stock improvement work is of little value.

Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia.—This disease is endemic in this country and rarely becomes epizootic. It is controlled by slaughter of sick and immediate in-contact animals. Two serious outbreaks occurred involving the death of several hundred cattle were fortunately localised and brought to an end by veterinary police methods.

Rabies.—Several suspected cases occurred throughout the country.

Trypanosomiasis.—Clinical cases are practically never seen in the local small West African Shorthorn cattle which are very highly resistant and are seldom seen in the humped Zebus which are all imported for slaughter and have a sufficient resistance to inhibit clinical symptoms for their comparatively short period of residence. Imported Zebus are susceptible if kept permanently in fly areas. Many cases were seen in horses which are highly susceptible. Successful treatment in many cases especially T. vivax infections, was effected by intravenous injections of tartar emetic and also by Antimosan, a Bayer product, a non-toxic antimony salt.

High casualties occur annually in sheep and goats from caseous lymphadenitis (pseudo-tuberculosis) and from parasitic helminths.

LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENTS.

34. *Castrations of scrub animals.*—Several thousand scrub cattle as well as sheep, goats and pigs were sterilised.

Zebu (humped) bulls and half bred Zebu bulls were issued during the year. The attempted grade-up of the local cattle by heavy English bulls was a complete failure owing to the crosses being unable to stand local conditions and losing resistance to local diseases. The Zebu crosses are a distinct improvement on the local animal and are much more likely to be successful.

Experiments in crossing Niger rams and local ewes have been successful so far. Eleven cross bred rams have been issued from Tamale farm.

One Middle White boar and two sows were imported during the year from Scotland. Eighty-seven half bred pigs were issued or sold for breeding.

New Rhode Island and Buff Orpington Poultry were also imported. The poultry farm has been greatly extended and it is expected that large numbers of pure birds will be available for issue shortly. Over 300 birds were issued or sold.

Nutritional and genetical experiments are being carried out. In co-operation with the Agricultural Department, attempts are being made to improve fodder.

LIVE STOCK TRADE.

35. The number of stock imported through the quarantine stations during the last three years was :—

	1928–29.	1929–30.	1930–31.
Cattle	51,977	51,952	50,434
Sheep and Goats ...	108,196	100,405	68,869
Horses	958	1,009	984

The revenue collected during the year was £17,859 18s. 9d.

The local livestock trade continues to increase rapidly in the Northern Territories and slowly in the Colony.

HIDE AND SKIN TRADE.

36. Efforts have been made to improve flaying and curing. Courses of instruction at Tamale Abattoir yielded such good results among Northern Territories butchers that the course was opened to Ashanti butchers.

Unfortunately this was immediately followed by a slump in the hide and skin trade and difficulty is being experienced in preventing a reversion to the old inefficient methods. One of the Nigerian experts of the United Africa Company, Ltd. visited the country and his criticism and advice was of great value.

Forestry.

37. Forest policy in the Gold Coast is directed primarily to the creation and maintenance of Forest Reserves of sufficient area, throughout the Colony, to protect the water supply and ensure the maintenance of the present humid type of climate, met with in the high forest country, which is an essential factor in the growth of cacao and other crops on which the prosperity of the country largely depends.

For this reason and because the natural forests of the country are in native ownership the Forest Department is not directly concerned with exploitation of the forests which is carried on entirely by private enterprise.

38. The quantity of timber exported during the year has decreased.

The following table gives the quantity and value of timber exported during the last five years :—

	Cubic feet.	Value.
1926-27	1,591,703	£174,076
1927-28	1,282,915	126,167
1928-29	1,437,917	135,640
1929-30	1,343,304	148,286
1930-31	923,515	101,656

39. It is not possible to obtain complete and reliable figures of the quantities of native timbers used within the Colony, as this industry is not controlled in any way by Government. Local timber is used extensively for building purposes and in the mines.

40. During the year three Forest Reserves with an aggregate area of 15 square miles were constituted, bringing the total area of Forest under reservation up to 1,758 square miles while a further 595 square miles have been demarcated and await constitution.

Imperial Institute.

41. During 1930 the following investigations and enquiries were carried out for the Gold Coast.

Timbers.—In continuation of previous work on a series of Gold Coast timbers forwarded by the Forestry Department, a report was furnished on the mechanical and physical properties of Kotoprepre wood, stated to be derived from *Bussea occidentalis* Hutch. It was found to be a very heavy and hard wood offering a high resistance to bending, crushing, shearing and indentation. The wood was submitted to the Imperial Institute Advisory Committee on Timbers, who were of opinion that it would not be very suitable for the United Kingdom market as it could not be used for cabinet-making or joinery or for ordinary flooring purposes. It was, however, considered that if offered cheaply as a secondary timber an outlet might be found for Kotoprepre for special purposes.

A sample of wood submitted by the timber department of a company operating in the Gold Coast was identified as *Diospyros mespiliformis;* particulars regarding the characteristics of the wood and its possible uses were supplied.

Fibrous Material.—A firm in London interested in Gold Coast products submitted a sample of a pale-brown, interlaced, fibrous material stated to represent the inner bark of a tree in the Colony. On microscopical examination of the ultimate fibres they were found to resemble closely those of *Antiaris toxicaria,* the bark of which is used as cloth by the Gold Coast natives, and it seemed probable that the sample was derived from this species. The material would not yield a fibre suitable for spinning, and whilst it could probably be employed as a source of paper pulp it is unlikely that it could be remuneratively exploited for this purpose.

Ginger.—Information was furnished to an enquirer in the Colony regarding the cultivation and preparation of ginger, together with

a list of publications on the subject. Particulars relating to the trade in the product and the current market prices in the United Kingdom were also supplied.

Ipecacuanha.—In connection with the commercial possibilities of ipecacuanha cultivation in the Gold Coast, information was furnished to the Department of Agriculture regarding the present position and prospects of the market for this product and suggestions were made as to where suitable planting material could be obtained.

Pimento.—Information was furnished to the Department of Agriculture regarding the trend of prices and the general market position of pimento in the United Kingdom.

Sericulture.—In connection with experiments in sericulture which it is proposed to carry out in the Gold Coast, a quantity of mulberry seed was supplied to a District Commissioner in the Northern Territories, together with a memorandum dealing with the cultivation of mulberry for sericultural purposes.

At the request of the Director of Education, Accra, observations were furnished regarding the feasibilitty of establishing an Eri silk industry in the Gold Coast, and upon the present commercial position in the United Kingdom of Eri and other silks which are classed as waste silks.

Akuamma seeds (*Picralima Klaineana*).—Information was furnished to the Director of Agriculture regarding the results of trials which have been made to determine the medicinal activity of the alkaloids isolated from these seeds.

Other enquiries dealt with during the year had reference to oil-palm cultivation in the Colony; cotton cultivation; the cultivation of Tung oil trees; the production of cacao; the economic development of forest land; and the general resources of the Colony.

PUBLICATIONS.

42. The following articles and notes of special interest to the Gold Coast were published during the year in the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute":—

Timbers from the Gold Coast, III. Denya and Samanta (Kotoprepre).

Investigations of Paper-making Materials: Sisal waste.
The Preparation of Plantation Rubber.
Mechanical Treatment of Palm Fruits.
Palm Oil Mills in the Gold Coast.

CHAPTER IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

(The trade particulars given in paragraphs 43-69 of this chapter are in respect of the Calendar year 1930).

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

43. *The gross revenue receipts* for the year, £2,140,677, were less by £248,532, or 10.4 per cent, than similar receipts for 1929, and are the lowest since the year 1922.

44. The value of domestic products and manufactures (excluding bullion) in 1930 was less than that in 1929 by £2,675,706, or 23.2 per cent. The purchasing power of the people, therefore, was considerably less and notwithstanding the increased import duties, which became effective as from the 19th June, 1930, the revenue derived from imported dutiable articles was less by £180,497. The lower prices paid for produce and the hold-up of cacao towards the end of the year were the main factors which affected the Customs Revenue.

45. There was a decrease of £58,623 in the revenue derived from articles subject to *Export* duties. Cacao alone accounted for a decrease of £55,403, and dutiable timber for £6,712. There was, however, an increase of £3,542 in the revenue derived from the duty on diamonds.

46. There was a decrease of £7,331 in the revenue derived from imported articles liable to *ad valorem* duty.

47. There was a decrease of £173,166 in the revenue derived from imported articles liable to *specific* duties. The decrease under the sub-head *Wines, Spirits* and *Malt Liquors* was £315,579. *Gin* and *Geneva* alone accounted for a decrease of £304,533. The increase under *Motor Spirit* of £85,927 is misleading in that £50,000 approximately will probably have to be refunded on Motor Spirit imported in bulk during 1930 and re-exported under drawback during 1931. There was an increase under the sub-head *Tobacco* of £43,473.

IMPORTS.

48. The value of all imports for the year was £8,953,770, being £1,128,611, or 11.16 per cent, less than the value of the imports for 1929.

49. Printed cotton goods, cotton manufactures (unenumerated) silk manufactures (other kinds), iron and steel manufactures (other kinds) brass and manufactures of brass, apparel, wool manufactures (other kinds), umbrellas and parasols, wood and timber manufactured (other kinds), and musical instruments (other kinds) were mainly responsible for the decrease of £442,404 in the value of articles subject to *ad valorem* duty. Although the value of dyed and printed cotton piece goods was less the quantities thereof imported were greater.

50. Prices of cotton goods ruled lower throughout the year, and for the reasons given in paragraph 44 stocks at the close of the year were above the average.

51. There were increased imports of tin manufactures and artificial silk manufactures.

The increase in *tin manufactures* is the direct result of the installation of tanks for the storage of bulk petroleum at Takoradi where petroleum is now cased for distribution locally and for export to neighbouring West African Colonies.

More accurate classification by importers explains the large decrease in *silk manufactures—other kinds* and the apparent slight increase in *artificial* silk goods. Silk goods of all kinds, like other luxury or semi-luxury articles, were affected by the reduced spending power of the people.

52. The value of the 1930 imports of articles subject to *specific* duty, other than wines, spirits, malts, cider and perry, was £159,961 less than in 1929. There were decreased importations of lumber wholly or partly dressed, cement, and soap, (other kinds). There were increased importations of petrol, kerosene and unmanufactured tobacco, but the values thereof were less. Tar, lubricating oil and cigarettes shewed increases in both quantity and value.

Nearly all the coal tar was imported by the Public Works Department for use in tarmetting the Colony's roads.

Stocks of *tobacco* were low towards the close of 1929 and that factor, together with the heavy importations during the first half of the year in anticipation of the increased duty, which took effect from the 19th June, 1930, explains the very satisfactory importations of unmanufactured tobacco and of cigarettes notwithstanding the dull trade year. To give an instance: 141,088,000 cigarettes were imported during the first half of 1930, and only 49,287,000 during the second half of the year.

53. The value of the imports of wines, spirits, malts, cider and perry was less by £117,195.

The imports of *still wines* during the last five years were as follows:—

	Gallons.
1926	202,419
1927	266,028
1928	180,647
1929	267,893
1930	259,438

Of the total imports of 259,438 gallons, 110,691 gallons came from France, 80,544 gallons from Germany, and 47,215 gallons from Holland. French wines have lost ground. Tonic wines and vermouth retained their popularity, no doubt on account of their high alcoholic content and their relative cheapness.

169,684 gallons of still wine were imported during the first half of the year and only 89,754 gallons during the second half.

The quantity of *potable spirits* imported in 1930 was 479,999 gallons. In 1929 the quantity was 736,725 gallons and in 1928 1,185,053 gallons. Compared with 1929 there was a reduction of 256,726 gallons and with 1928 the reduction was as much as 705,054 gallons.

The quantity of *gin and geneva* imported was 334,440 gallons, a decrease of 235,306 gallons. Of the total imports of gin and geneva 319,495 gallons, or 95.5 per cent, came from Holland.

There were also reduced importations of *brandy, whisky, cordials and liqueurs*, and *unenumerated* potable spirits. The importations of *rum* increased from 52,074 to 65,382 gallons.

A striking feature of the importation of spirits is portrayed by the following figures :—

	Imported during the first half of the year. Gallons.	Imported during the second half of the year. Gallons.
Brandy	5,380	5,122
Gin and Geneva	253,204	81,236
Rum	37,675	27,707
Whisky	42,984	21,921

The reduced spending power of the people and the increased duty of 6s. per gallon, which took effect from the 19th June, 1930, explain in some considerable measure the very considerable decrease in the importation and consumption of spirits, a decrease which will be further accentuated by the coming into operation on the first day of January, 1931, of the Gin and Geneva (Restriction of Importation) Ordinance, 1930, the Liquor Traffic Amendment Ordinance, 1930, the Liquor Licences (Spirit) Amendment Ordinance, 1930, and the Liquor Traffic Amendment Regulations, 1930, which Ordinances and Regulations embody the principal recommendations of the Liquor Commission which submitted its report in February, 1930. Other reasons for the decrease are set forth in paragraph 57 of the Annual General Report for 1929/30.

The consumption of *malt liquors* and *cider* and *perry* during the last five years was as follows :—

	Gallons.
1926	902,139
1927	1,486,873
1928	1,304,230
1929	1,380,840
1930	1,032,939

The duty on malt liquors was increased from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per imperial gallon on the 19th June, 1930, and there is no doubt (as in the case of spirits, still wine, and tobacco) that the increased duty

was expected and anticipated, for, whereas 697,217 gallons of malt liquors were imported during the first half of the year, only 335,440 were imported during the second half of the year.

Only 282 gallons of *cider and perry* were imported in 1930.

Of the total importation of 1,032,939 gallons of malt liquors and cider and perry, 814,306 gallons, or 78.8 per cent, came from Germany, 142,868 gallons, or 13.8 per cent, from Great Britain, and 67,851 gallons, or 6.5 per cent, from Holland. It is very gratifying to note that the dearer, heavier, and better British beers have gained ground.

54. The value of the imports of commercial free articles was less by £371,226. The chief decreases were in motor cars (including lorries) and parts therefor, bags and sacks (empty), currency notes, coal, flour, meats (all kinds), artisans' tools, aerated and mineral waters, medicines and drugs, biscuits, bread and cakes (other kinds). There were increased importations of alloy and silver coins, fish (all kinds), and machinery (railway and tramway, and water boring and pumping).

Of a total importation of 1,861 motor cars (including lorries) 1,442 were supplied by the United States of America and 272 by Great Britain.

There were 694 fewer *motor cars* imported in 1930, but 348 more *motor lorries*. The light Ford lorry is very popular, 883 being imported in 1930 as compared with 298 in 1929. It is much used for carrying passengers as well as produce.

Fewer *motor cycles* and *cycles* were imported in 1930, the respective decreases being 40 and 1,367.

Of the 79 motor cycles imported 75 came from Great Britain, which supplied 2,874 of the 2,947 bicycles imported.

The imports of empty produce *bags and sacks* decreased by 1,207,487. During the first half of the year imports were very small (only one-sixth of the year's imports) owing to the general uncertainty with regard to the extent of the 1930/31 main season crop.

There were reduced importations of Nigerian *coal* by Government for use by the Gold Coast Railway, which explains the decrease in the quantity of coal imported.

During the year little construction work was carried out and the number of labourers employed was considerably less. Tinned meats seem to be the staple food of the average labourer when in employment and the state of the labour market during the year is reflected in the decreased importations of *tinned meats* of all kinds and in *artisans' tools*.

The importation of *aerated and mineral waters* declined from 141,751 to 98,179 dozen bottles. The popularity of locally manufactured aerated and mineral waters is increasing.

Ninety-seven per cent of the alloy coin imported came from Togoland under French Mandate. To get a clearer comparative idea of the amount of alloy coin in circulation it should be noted that, whereas no alloy was exported to Great Britain in 1929, the value of the 1930 exports to Great Britain was £900,020, while the exports to Togoland under French Mandate amounted to £172,304 as compared with £62,109 in 1929.

The value of the British silver coins exported to Great Britain in 1930 was £117,125; in 1929 the value was £75,452.

The popularity of the small tins of *canned pilchards* from California, selling for threepence to sixpence each, was maintained. The cost of the tins is the principal factor in the retail price and the consumer receives the benefit of an excellent fish food for little more than the cost of tinning. Yet a few years ago the contents were treated as refuse.

The increase in *machinery* (railway and tramway) was the result of the fulfilment early in the year of indents for new locomotives required by the Gold Coast Railways.

EXPORTS.

55. The total value of the *exports* for the year ended 31st December, 1930, was £11,287,388, being £1,390,328, or 11 per cent, less than the value of the *exports* for 1929.

The value of the exports of domestic products and manufactures (including bullion) was less than the value for 1929 by £2,489,935, or 20 per cent.

The increase of £1,099,607 in the value of articles re-exported was mainly due to the re-exportation of alloy coin to the value of £900,020 and silver coins to the value of £117,125 to Great Britain (see paragraph 54), of cased kerosene and petrol from Takoradi, and of spraymex to Nigeria from Accra.

CACAO.

56. The export of raw cacao, including 3,808 tons exported overland across the Eastern Frontier (none was exported across the Western Frontier), amounted to 190,580 tons valued at £6,970,385. The value given is the f.o.b. value, which includes the export duty of £1 3s. 4d. per ton. ($\frac{1}{8}$ of a penny per lb.)

Compared with 1929 the quantity exported was less by 47,488 tons, or 20 per cent, and the decrease in value was £2,734,108, or 28 per cent.

Compared with 1928 the decrease in quantity was 34,497 tons and in value £4,259,127.

The sole reason for the considerable decrease in quantity was the hold-up by the Gold Coast farmers which began about the 23rd October and continued to the end of the year, for, although the quantity exported in 1929 was the highest on record, there is no doubt that, had it not been for the hold-up, the exports for 1930 would

have been very little less than those of 1929. For the last quarter of 1929 the exports of cacao by sea and land amounted to 83,242 tons; for the same quarter in 1930 the exports were only 41,705 tons, a difference of 41,537 tons.

The average f.o.b. value of cacao per ton in 1930 was £37; in 1929 it was £41.

57. The maritime exports of cacao for the years 1929 and 1930 were distributed as follows:—

Country of destination.	1929.	1930.
	Tons.	Tons.
Germany	48,044	56,285
United Kingdom	46,389	42,486
Holland	36,006	39,753
United States of America	84,947	87,129
France	6,379	2,921
Other Countries	10,725	8,198
Total	232,490	186,772

58. The following table shows the ports of export for the years 1929 and 1930:—

	1929. Tons.	1930. Tons.
Accra	100,136	80,251
Takoradi	86,086	67,912
Winneba	19,819	18,132
Saltpond	16,095	12,558
Cape Coast	8,598	6,272
Ada	748	1,240
Half Assini	957	259
Axim	51	148

GOLD.

59. *Raw Gold* exports totalled 272,089 ozs. valued at £1,055,634, an increase in quantity of 46,703 ozs. and in value of £185,771. The exports were the highest since 1919.

The increase in the gold exports is due firstly to the increased tonnage crushed by the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, Ltd. and to their increased extraction, and secondly to the increased tonnage crushed by and greater efficiency of the methods employed at the Abosso Mine (Taquah and Abosso Mines, Limited).

KOLA NUTS.

60. For the first time since 1925 the maritime exports of kola nuts show an increase. The quantity exported during the last six years was as follows :—

1925	6,097
1926	5,569
1927	5,128
1928	4,928
1929	3,056
1930	3,768

In 1929 exports to Nigeria by sea were 2,622 tons. In 1930 the quantity so exported was 3,218 tons, an increase of 596 tons.

In 1929 exports to Nigeria from Sierra Leone amounted to 1,749 tons. In 1930 the quantity was 1,319 tons, a decrease of 430 tons. It would seem, therefore, that, owing to the reduced spending power of the people of Nigeria in 1930, the cheaper Gold Coast kolas were preferred, for Nigeria's imports of kolas in 1930 were greater by 243 tons than they were in 1929. Kolas were also bought more cheaply on the Gold Coast during 1930, the f.o.b. value of the Gold Coast kolas being about half that of the Sierra Leone product.

It has now been definitely established that as a result of the road development in Ashanti and the Northern Territories, considerable quantities of kolas go to the North via Yeji, Bamboi and Buipe ferries, which explains why only 717 tons of kolas were exported from Takoradi in 1930 as compared with 2,665 tons from Sekondi in 1925. Although maritime exports have declined from 6,097 to 3,736 tons in the last six years, it is estimated that in the same period the quantity of kolas going North from Ashanti has risen approximately from 2,929 to 4,650 tons.

The kola industry in the Colony proper has been and is being affected adversely by cacao production, but not to the extent at one time supposed. Doubtless, with the continued depression in the cacao market, the kola industry will receive more attention than it has received in recent years, notwithstanding the lower prices being paid to the grower.

MANGANESE.

61. The quantity of *Manganese* exported in 1930 was 417,490 tons. (The quantity exported in 1929 was erroneously given in paragraph 65 of the Annual General Report for 1929/30 as 408,224 tons. The quantity actually exported was 419,224 tons.) Notwithstanding the increased facilities for handling and quick loading at Takoradi the exports show a decrease of 1,734 tons. Competition from South Russia, and in a lesser degree from South Africa, has undoubtedly had an adverse effect on our exports, but probably a greater contributory factor has been the unprecedented depression in the iron and steel industries.

The exports for the last five years were :—

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£
1926	344,933	684,852
1927	369,205	682,962
1928	324,499	610,209
1929	419,224	748,286
1930	417,490	823,396

RUBBER.

62. The quantity of *rubber* exported in 1930, viz., 539,696 lbs., was the smallest since 1924. 5,984,984 lbs. were exported in 1898 and 3,223,265 lbs. in 1910. These figures speak for themselves and it is distressing to see the efforts of a few enterprising planters who carry on a struggling industry rewarded so poorly.

PALM KERNELS AND PALM OIL.

63. Exports of palm kernels decreased by 1,099 tons, while the exports of palm oil decreased by 107 tons. Germany took 74 per cent of the palm kernels and the United Kingdom 29 per cent of the palm oil exported.

The exports of palm kernels and palm oil for the last five years were as follows :—

Year.	Palm Kernels.		Palm Oil.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1926 ...	7,659	125,556	1,752	52,283
1927 ...	6,545	107,079	1,090	30,227
1928 ...	6,214	103,906	502	13,515
1929 ...	6,569	96,447	596	16,830
1930 ...	5,470	69,018	489	11,392

DIAMONDS.

64. Since 1920 the exports of diamonds have been as follows :—

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Carats.	£
1920	102	365
1921	831	1,836
1922	5,306	6,798
1923	9,548	10,942
1924	66,946	85,631
1925	77,313	98,760
1926	299,835	362,833
1927	460,959	512,159
1928	698,826	584,279
1929	660,536	584,613
1930	861,119	658,994

TIMBER.

65. The exports of all kinds of timber totalled 934,790 cubic feet valued at £100,098, a decrease in quantity of 495,440 cubic feet and in value of £60,266.

The exports of timber for the last five years were as follows :—

	Cubic feet.	£
1926	1,880,456	213,928
1927	1,239,721	120,348
1928	1,547,776	138,853
1929	1,430,230	160,364
1930	934,790	100,098

In 1913 the quantity exported was 3,115,987 cubic feet valued at £366,094.

The result of the removal of the export duty on all timber, except mahogany, cedar, and baku, on the 12th December, 1929, is reflected on the increased export during 1930 of softer woods, which are being exported for use in the manufacture of three-ply wood for packing purposes.

In order to stimulate the export trade in mahogany and allied woods the export duty on mahogany, cedar, and baku was reduced from 2d. to 1d. per cubic foot as from the 19th June, 1930. Unfortunately the halving of the export duty has had no beneficial effect on the export of mahogany, for the price offered for this ornamental and luxury wood throughout the year was so poor as to make the cutting of logs not worth while. There is practically no market at the moment for African mahogany in the United States of America, where supplies are well above requirements.

DIRECTION OF TRADE.

66. The import trade with all parts of the Empire represented 54.78 per cent of the total import trade and is more by 1.84 per cent than similar trade for the year 1929.

The share of the import trade appropriated by the United Kingdom was 51.31, or 2.46 per cent more than in 1929.

Imports from British West Africa were 2.49 per cent, or .11 per cent less than in 1929.

The share of the import trade taken by the United States of America, Germany, and Holland was slightly less and that by France slightly larger.

The United Kingdom in the past five years has more or less maintained her share of the export trade; her share of the import trade, however, has on the whole gradually decreased.

The slight increase in her share of the import trade for 1930 may be attributed to the fact that imports are now classified as far as possible as received from the *country of consignment,* which is the place where the goods were last owned and from which they were procured by the importer.

Of the cacao exported Germany took 29.5 per cent, the United Kingdom 22.3 per cent, Holland 20.[illegible] per cent, and the United States of America 19.5 per cent.

50.2 per cent of the timber went to the United Kingdom and 49.8 per cent to the United States of America.

Germany took 73.7 per cent of the *palm kernels.* Of the *palm oil* 29.2 per cent was exported to the United Kingdom, 16.4 per cent to France, and 17.4 per cent to Italy.

86.1 per cent of the maritime exports of *kola nuts* went to Nigeria.

The United Kingdom received all the *gold* bullion and *diamonds.*

Norway took 33.7 per cent of the *manganese,* France 19, Canada 19.8, Belgium 6.2, and the United States of America 20.7 per cent.

TRADE CHANNELS.

67. The channels by which British manufactured goods reach the African consumer are :—

(*a*) Direct from manufacturer to consumer chiefly by parcels post.

(*b*) From manufacturer through indent houses in Great Britain to the consumer by freight and parcels post.

(*c*) From manufacturer through parent houses in Great Britain of trading firms having branches in West Africa, thence through the branches to consumer. This is the channel of the largest trade and represents the bulk of steamer freights to the Coast.

68. The method of sale adopted is by means of small stores owned by the various firms in the towns and villages. The firms have larger stores in the bigger centres and these and the smaller ones are usually in charge of African storekeepers under the supervision of Europeans. In addition there are various stores owned by Africans themselves who buy their goods from the larger importers or in some cases import direct.

There are great opportunities of direct trade with the African trader. Goods are often consigned through the banking houses.

69. Africans also import large quantities of goods for their own personal use through the medium of the parcels post. These goods are usually ordered from catalogue descriptions and payment is made with the order or the goods consigned through one of the banking houses. Extensive use is also made of the cash on delivery system. There are opportunities for the development of this trade, but goods must be of the type and quality stated. Advertisements in the local press will produce quantities of applications for catalogues.

Mines.

GOLD.

70. The gold won during the year ending 31st March, 1931 amounted to 246,075 fine ounces and was valued at £1,045,327 being an increase of 27,581 ounces and £117,166 over last years' figures.

This increase is due mainly to the increased tonnage mined at the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, Limited working at Obuasi and the Taquah and Abosso Mines, Limited at Aboso.

The Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, Limited not only easily maintains its premier position as the largest gold producer in the country but all the indications point to another very favourable year for this Company. During the year mining operations were so successful that a 100 per cent dividend was declared and 625,000 four shilling fully paid bonus shares were allotted to shareholders.

That the needs of the African employees have not been neglected during this period may be gathered from the fact that a new and up to date hospital equipped with the latest modern appliances has been built and opened for patients where the best medical attention can be obtained.

A welcome return to the dividend-paying stage was indicated during the year by the payment of a 6¼ per cent interim dividend by Taquah and Abosso Mines, Limited which works the adjacent mines Abosso and Adjah Bippo. It is important also to note that the difficulties encountered by a dislocation of the reef in the lower levels north of the internal shaft have been overcome and ore of payable value has in consequence been opened up. The sinking of the internal shaft was continued with the result that the reef where disclosed also shows values which are payable. The outlook for this company for the coming year is distinctly promising.

Unfortunately Ariston Gold Mines (1929), Limited working at Prestea failed to come up to expectations. This was partly due to a break in the north shaft which hindered operations considerably, but which has now been remedied. The values in the bottom of the mine have been confirmed and under new management the prospects of this company may be considered to be hopeful.

With regard to A'koon Syndicate at Abbontiakoon Mine it may be stated that they have had a fairly successful year.

At Bibiani further exploratory work was carried out, the results obtained hitherto being considered sufficient justification to continue operations.

There was no winning of gold from alluvial deposits during the year.

MANGANESE.

71. There was a decrease of 100,422 tons of manganese ore exported and a drop of £142,958 in value, the figures being 396,044 tons valued at £693,459. This decrease in tonnage and value was not due to any falling off in the manganese content of the ore which still retains its high standard nor to any lack of effort on the part of the management, but was brought about by extraneous causes mainly consequent on the world-wide trade depression. Until such depression tends to lift an increase in the output of manganese ore cannot be expected.

DIAMONDS.

72. Except for a few stones obtained by prospectors the winning of diamonds was confined to four companies, namely, the Consolidated African Selection Trust at Akwatia; the West African Diamond Syndicate at Kokotenten; Cayco at Topiramang and the Holland Syndicate working in the vicinity of Kade.

The number of carats exported was 848,199 valued at £595,079 showing a decrease of £33,798.

The universal trade depression which seriously affected prices and over production elsewhere are in this case responsible for the decrease in value.

Prospecting for diamonds has been carried on south of Tarkwa in the valley of the Bonsa River and in the Sefwi district.

In Ashanti prospectors have been active along the Anum River and near Nsuta (Mampong District).

CERTIFICATES OF VALIDITY.

73. Seven Concessions for mining were certified in the Colony and one in Ashanti. Two of these concessions were for bauxite in the Sefwi district.

LABOUR.

74. The average number of natives engaged in mining operations amounted to 12,380. There has been ample labour to meet all the

mining requirements of the year. No indentured or recruited labour has been employed, all labour voluntarily seeking work at the mines offices. Two mining companies have instituted a system of medical inspection before labour is engaged, thereby increasing efficiency.

GENERAL.

75. An increasing interest in the potentialities of the Gold Coast as a gold producer has been evident during the year. Many inquiries by persons of standing regarding concessions, prospects and abandoned mines have been forthcoming. This is not only a hopeful sign for the future but shows a return of confidence in the mineral resources of the Gold Coast which has been lacking in some quarters for some years past.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Mineral Resources Department.

76. During the year 1930 the following investigations were carried out for the Gold Coast :—

Water.—A chemical analysis was made of the dissolved mineral and gaseous constituents of a sample of water, sent by the Director of the Geological Survey, in order to assist in a research on the origin of the bauxite in the pit in which the water was found.

Bauxite.—Twelve samples of bauxite, received from the Geological Survey, were found to contain 41 to 63 per cent of alumina, with 1 to 28 per cent of ferric oxide. Small quantities of chromic and vanadic oxides were also present. One sample, containing about 63 per cent of alumina and about 7 per cent of total impurities, was of good quality.

Another consignment of three bauxites contained from 48 to 52 per cent of alumina, 6 to 21 per cent of ferric oxide, and 1 to 13 per cent of silica.

Mineral Specimens.—Seventeen mineral specimens, also from the Geological Survey, were assayed for gold and platinum, but none of them was found likely to be of any commercial value.

Chromite.—Two samples of chromite from the same source were of low grade, containing 37 and 27 per cent respectively of chromic oxide. The better material might be suitable for the manufacture of refractory bricks. Technical trials are in progress by a commercial firm to ascertain whether it could be used as a constituent of ceramic glazes.

Bauxitised Porphyry.—The percentages of free and combined alumina in a sample of this material, received from the Geological Survey, were determined.

Limestones.—Two samples of limestone, also received from the Geological Survey, consisted of dark grey fossiliferous limestone of good quality, suitable, after fine grinding or burning, for use for agricultural purposes.

China Clay.—A commercial firm sent a sample of China clay from West Africa. The preliminary examination gave promising results, although the percentage of clay present was low. The material fired to a pale cream colour and had a high vitrification temperature.

PUBLICATIONS.

77. Special reports on the research work on minerals carried out in the Gold Coast, supplied by the Geological Survey, appeared in Nos. 2 and 4 of the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute.

CHAPTER V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping and Harbours.

78. There was a decrease in the number and tonnage of shipping which entered and cleared during 1930 as compared with 1929. 940 vessels, representing an aggregate net registered tonnage of 2,627,847, entered the ports of the Colony during the year, and 948 vessels of a total net registered tonnage of 2,639,201 cleared for overseas in the same trade period. In 1929 the vessels entered inwards totalled 999, representing a net registered tonnage of 2,758,375, and 1,010 vessels cleared outwards during the same period with a total net registered tonnage of 2,782,012.

The following statement shows the nationality, number, and net registered tonnage of all vessels which entered and cleared from the Colony during the year 1930 :—

Nationality.	Number.	Tonnage.
British	1,048	2,872,358
French	222	709,198
German	196	515,350
Dutch	132	293,999
American	107	362,991
Norwegian	72	200,151
Italian	37	128,221
Swedish	32	72,404
Greek	26	69,808
Belgian	14	42,204
Portuguese	2	364
Total	1,888	5,267,048

Takoradi Harbour.

TRADE.

79. In spite of the universal depression in trade the number of vessels that used the Port was slightly in excess of the previous year.

The Port was used as follows :—

Tonnage of imports handled at wharves	135,406
Tonnage of imports handled at moorings	4,584
Tonnage of exports handled at wharves	407,466
Tonnage of exports handled at moorings	87,761
Total of all tonnage handled	635,517
Passengers landed	4,376
Passengers embarked	4,469
Tons of fresh water supplied	17,911
Tons of manganese exported	396,044
Tons of coal imported	37,765

Average time spent in port per vessel :—

General Cargo	16.85 hours
Coal	83.5 hours
Manganese	30.42 hours

FINANCE.

80. The Working Expenditure for the year was £38,979 and the total Receipts £168,412 and the general financial result is as follows :—

Interest on Loan		159,312
Management of Loan		304
Cost of remittances on Loan Charges to Crown Agents		436
Total ...		£160,052
Net Receipts	£129,433	
Contributions in connection with Widows and Orphans Pensions Scheme ...	547	129,980
Deficit		£30,072

DEEPENING.

81. The work of deepening the Harbour to required depths at certain places is proceeding steadily.

MOORINGS.

82. The six sets of moorings have been relaid and all berths have been available since 15th December, 1930. The moorings for the Oil Tanker Berth have been completed.

BUILDINGS, ETC.

83. Additional remedial works are being carried out at the Lighter and Main Wharves by the Acting Chief Resident Engineer. Four new bungalows for the European Staff of the Tugs and additional quarters for the African Staff of the Harbour were built during the year.

RAILWAY.

MILEAGE OPERATED.

84. The total mileage open for traffic at the close of the financial year 1930-31 was 500.

The main line runs in a northerly direction from Sekondi to Kumasi in Ashanti thence to Accra in a south-easterly direction, a total distance of 362 miles.

The Branch lines (3′ 6″ gauge) operated are the Takoradi Branch taking off the main line at $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Sekondi, and running 7 miles in a westerly direction to Takoradi; the Inchaban

Branch which runs in an easterly direction taking off the main line at 4¼ miles from Sekondi and having a length of 4 miles; the Tarkwa-Prestea Branch which runs in a north-westerly direction taking off the main line at Tarkwa, 39 miles from Sekondi and having a length of 18 miles, and the Central Province Branch which runs in a north-easterly direction from Huni Valley, 53 miles from Sekondi to Kade, a distance of 99 miles.

The Weshiang Branch (2′ 6″ gauge) runs from Accra in a westerly direction to Weshiang, a distance of 10 miles.

FINANCE.

85. The total capital expenditure in 31st March, 1931 stood at £9,305,607.

The earnings amounted to £979,235, a decrease of £203,800 as compared with the earnings for the year 1929-1930.

The working expenditure, including a contribution of £102,120 to the Renewals Fund and a sum of £22,657 for Pensions and Gratuities was £630,787, a decrease of £12,925 on the 1929-30 working.

The general financial result is as follows:—

		£
Loan Charges.		
(*a*) Interest		402,825
(*b*) Sinking Fund		67,084
(*c*) Expenses of Managing loan		999
(*d*) Cost of remittances on Loan charges to Crown Agents		1,790
Total		472,698
Net Earnings	£348,448	
Difference between contributions and outpayments in connection with Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Scheme ...	3,707	352,155
Deficit		120,543

TRAFFIC.

86. The number of passengers conveyed during the year, was 1,336,489, a decrease of 510,075 with a decrease of £71,228 in revenue compared with the previous year.

The total tonnage of goods traffic for the year, exclusive of live-stock, was 758,888, a decrease of 173,341 tons with a decrease of £107,363 in revenue compared with the year 1929-30.

The principal commodities carried are given below :—

Commodity.	*Tons Carried.*	*Decrease.*
Beer and Wine ...	... 1,998	1,275
Building materials	... 12,993	7,546
Coal and Coke ...	... 8,646	4,387
Cacao	... 132,499	6,963
Firewood ...	... 96,160	26,458
Imported foodstuffs	... 12,115	2,043
Gin and Spirits ...	... 1,072	1,613
Manganese ...	... 396,895	110,180
Motor Vehicles ...	... 2,039	1,768
Salt	... 3,746	1,321
Logs (Exported) ...	... 7,891	2,632

LOCOMOTIVES AND ROLLING STOCK.

87. The Railway has 83 locomotives including 4 steam rail coaches.

The total engine mileage (inclusive of rail coach mileage) was 1,447,304, a decrease of 87,028 miles, as compared with 1929-30 mileage.

Four new shunting locomotives were erected and four others prepared for service.

Twelve new passenger vehicles including two double coach articulated rail motor coaches were assembled and prepared for service.

ELECTRIC POWER.

88. There was an increase in the demand for electricity for lighting, power and domestic heating and the total of B.O.T. units supplied was 1,822,976, an increase of 147,790 units or 8.11 per cent over 1929-30.

BUILDINGS, ETC.

89. One bungalow for a Senior Workshop Artisan and additional quarters for the African staff were built at Takoradi.

Additional storage accommodation was completed and new offices for the Chief Electrical Engineer were built at Location.

SURVEY.

90. The final location of the proposed Western Province Railway was continued and all field work was completed early in July.

An excellent line has been located and the original estimate of the cost of construction has been materially reduced while the total distance between Tarkwa and Babeaneha has been reduced to 110 miles as compared with the original estimate of 140 miles.

Owing to the necessity for economy the Survey Party was disbanded towards the end of the year.

Roads and Motor Transport.

91. There were 6,350 miles of motorable roads in the Gold Coast, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories on 31st March, 1931, and of this total 2,125 miles were maintained by the Public Works Department and the remainder by Political Officers.

92. Some 432 miles or approximately one-fifth of the total mileage of the roads controlled by the Public Works Department have been "tarmetted". Very little extension of "tarmetting" was effected during the year, but a considerable amount of money was spent on improvements to the older "tarmet" surfaces. In the re-coating, which formed part of the improvements, a heavier bituminous mixture was largely used, and it is expected that this material will give satisfactory service.

93. A Committee was appointed in January, 1931 for the purpose of revising the Motor Traffic Ordinance, but the report of this Committee had not been received at the close of the year. One of the more important points under consideration by the Committee is the question of the gross weights of vehicles to be allowed on the roads. At present the gross weight allowed on Political earth roads is 35 cwts., and on other Political roads the weight is 70 cwts. On Public Works Department roads a maximum of 70 cwts. is allowed, but where the speed of a vehicle is controlled by means of a governor, the vehicle may be loaded up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons per axle. Vehicles drawing fourwheeled trailers must be governed in every case.

94. The Temporary Roads Department completed during the year the construction of the new Kade-Akropong Road (14 miles) in the Eastern Province of the Colony, and of the Insu-Enchi Road (81.7 miles) in the Western Province of the Colony. The Wiawso-Krokosua Road in the Western Province was completed to a point seven miles west of Asafo, at which point the work has been stopped for the present. The re-construction of the Bolgatanga-Navrongo section of road in the Northern Territories was also practically completed. The Department carried out several road surveys during the year in addition to the above construction work. It has been decided to close down the Department on the 30th April, 1931 owing to the existing financial situation, and the stoppage of all new road construction.

Posts and Telegraphs.

95. Owing to general trade depression the business transacted by the Posts and Telegraphs Department during 1930-31 shews a general decrease compared with the previous year.

96. Twenty-one new Postal Agencies were opened during the year and four converted into Departmental Offices. One Departmental Office was converted into Postal Agency.

97. The total revenue from all services was £119,056 as against £130,480 for the previous year. This figure excludes services for which no payment was made, totalling approximately £58,000.

98. The reduction of £11,400 in Revenue was spread over every service except Telephones, which shewed a slight increase. Parcels Revenue decreased by £3,360, Telegraphs by £3,660 and Stamps by £3,300. Money Orders and Postal Orders also shewed slight decreases.

99. The total expenditure of the Department amounted to £158,540, an increase of £3,780.

100. The Savings Bank Department shews a decrease of £14,902 in Deposits, coupled with an increase in withdrawals amounting to £2,053.

101. The balance due to depositors at the end of the year is thus reduced from £98,360 to £89,115, £2,530 having been credited to accounts as interest.

102. A New Telephone Trunk line was built from Tamale to Navrongo, giving direct communication with the French Territory of Haute Volta.

103. A considerable amount of new telephone trunk construction was carried out in the Colony in addition, and thirteen new Call Offices were opened during the year.

104. New Switchboards were installed at Kumasi, Sekondi and Koforidua and the Accra Exchange was again extended.

105. The Workshops of the Department made steady progress during the year, and supplied most of the requirements of the Department.

106. The Wireless Station maintained communication in a satisfactory manner and the British Official Press was received regularly during the year. Communication with steamers was maintained on short wave working from Accra to Liverpool.

An experimental Wireless service was also carried on with Nigeria.

CHAPTER VI.

Justice, Police and Prisons.

JUSTICE.

107. The Law of the Colony is the Common Law, the doctrines of equity and the statutes of general application in force in England on the 24th July, 1874, modified by a large number of local Ordinances passed since that date. The Criminal Law was codified in 1892 and the civil and criminal procedure are regulated by the Supreme Court and Criminal Procedure Ordinances, both passed in 1876.

108. The Supreme Court of the Gold Coast consists of the Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges. The Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges of Nigeria are also ex officio Puisne Judges of the Gold Coast.

109. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is limited to the Colony. In Ashanti and the Northern Territories there is a Circuit Judge who presides over the sittings of the Courts of the Chief Commissioners with practically the same jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases as the Judges in the Colony.

110. The West African Court of Appeal Order-in-Council came into force on the 1st March, 1930 and the first session of the Court was held at Freetown in Sierra Leone on March 10th. This Court deals with appeals from the Courts of the Colonies of the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia; from the Chief Commissioners' Courts of Ashanti and the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast; from the Courts of the Protectorates of Sierra Leone and the Gambia; and from the Courts of Togoland under British Mandate.

111. There is also a Full Court, which must consist of not less than two Judges. Its functions are practically limited to suspending or striking off the roll barristers and solicitors and to deciding criminal cases stated by a Divisional Court on affirming a conviction on a case previously stated by a Police Magistrate or Commissioner.

112. The Supreme Court consists of Divisional Courts at Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi. At Accra, there are usually three Courts sitting, over one of which the Chief Justice presides and Puisne Judges over the others. Criminal Assizes are held quarterly at the above-named towns and Special Divisional Courts are occasionally held at several of the larger towns.

113. The West African (Appeal to Privy Council) Order-in-Council, 1930, prescribes the procedure and rules to be observed in appeals from the West African Court of Appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

114. The Gold Coast (Privy Council Appeals) Order-in-Council prescribes the procedure and rules to be observed in appeals from the Full Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

115. The Police Magistrates, and Provincial and District Commissioners in charge of Provinces and Districts are ex officio Commissioners of the Supreme Court. In criminal cases the first named have the power of imposing a fine not exceeding £100 or inflicting imprisonment for a maximum period of one year. Their jurisdiction is limited to civil cases in which the amount in dispute does not exceed £300.

116. Commissioners may imprison for a term not exceeding six months or fine up to a maximum of £50; their civil jurisdiction is limited to cases where the amount involved does not exceed £100.

117. Appeals from the decisions of the Police Magistrates and Commissioners lie to the Divisional Court and all criminal cases tried by them are reviewed by the Judge of the appropriate Court, who has the power to reverse any of their judgments.

118. The Chief Law Officer and head of the local Bar is the Attorney-General who is assisted by a Solicitor-General and three Crown Counsel. The Chief Justice may, subject to certain conditions, admit as barristers and solicitors of the Supreme Court any admitted barrister or advocate of Great Britain or Ireland and any person who may have been admitted as a solicitor in England or Ireland or as a law agent to practise in Scotland. Every barrister so admitted is entitled to practise as a solicitor as well as a barrister.

119. Barristers and solicitors are not allowed to practise before the Courts of Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

120. During the period under review, 72 cases were disposed of by the West African Court of Appeal. 328 civil actions were brought in the Divisional Courts. The total of appeals is an increase and the total of civil actions in the Divisional Courts a considerable decrease over those of last year.

121. In the superior Courts, there were 131 convictions in criminal cases which is considerably less than the average of the last three years. In the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, there were 24,320 convictions which is 2,419 in excess of the previous year. This may largely be attributed to the increase of prosecutions under the Public Health and Motor Traffic Ordinances.

122. Several volumes of Law Reports have been printed and copies are obtainable from the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

POLICE.

123. The Gold Coast Police are responsible for the policing of the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate. The Headquarters of the Force are at Accra with Provincial Headquarters at Koforidua (Eastern Province), Cape Coast (Central Province), Sekondi (Western Province), Kumasi (Ashanti) and Tamale (Northern Territories).

124. The European Police Officers are selected for appointment by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the remainder of the

personnel, which is African, is recruited locally. The force is composed of three branches namely the Escort Police, the General Police and the Marine Police.

125. The Escort Police are illiterate natives mostly of the Northern Territories and kindred tribes, and include many old soldiers of the Royal West African Frontier Force. This branch of the force is armed. The General Police, all of whom are literate or partially so and have had a school education, are natives of the Colony and Ashanti and are mainly employed with the keeping of criminal records, issuing licences, traffic control and other duties which cannot be carried out by illiterates, while the Marine Police are recruited along the Gold Coast seaboard and are employed on water duties at the various ports in co-operation with the Customs Department.

126. A section of the force is detailed for Railway Police duties and a good Band is maintained at Headquarters.

127. A Police Training Depot near Accra was completed and occupied during 1930 and provides facilities for training the African personnel of the force on more up-to-date lines than in former years.

128. Since 1923, the Criminal Investigation Department has filed 27,500 finger prints and this bureau, which includes photographic and other criminal records, now compares favourably with similar institutions in other parts of the Empire.

129. Crime statistics for the year shew no remarkable increase or decrease. Stealing in various forms is the prevailing crime in the Gold Coast whilst offences under the Motor Traffic Ordinance account for a large number of the petty cases brought before the Courts.

130. Police perform all motor licensing, the registration of domestic servants and duties in connection with immigration and the registration of aliens. The inspection of weights and measures is carried out by police officers.

PRISONS.

131. The Prisons of the Gold Coast are divided into two classes namely, central, or convict prisons, and local, or small out-station prisons. There are four of the former and 24 of the latter type.

132. The convict prisons are supervised by European officers and are equipped with workshops. To these institutions are sent all persons sentenced to imprisonment exceeding six months. The following trades are taught by trained instructors: tailoring, carpentry and cabinet-making, shoe-making, cloth and mat weaving, string and rope making, masonry, market gardening, farming and laundry work. These industries, in addition to producing considerable revenue, are of reformative value as a considerable number of prisoners on discharge become useful members of the community by working at the trades they have learnt in prison instead of returning to a life of crime.

133. The local prisons are supervised by District Commissioners and are used for the detention of persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding six months. Their chief form of labour is work in connection with sanitation.

134. Every effort is made to effect the complete segregation of various classes of prisoners as far as the construction of the various prisons permit. Most of the prisons, however, only allow for segregation by night. There are female wards at Accra, Tamale, Elmina, Kumasi and Keta. Females at other prisons are temporarily accommodated in separate cells under special matrons. There are separate wards for debtors at Accra and Tamale.

135. There is an Institution for the care and reformation of Juvenile Offenders at Ada under the control of the Salavation Army.

136. During the year the daily population of all prisons averaged 1,826. The total expenditure was approximately £50,600 and the total cash revenue approximately £10,500.

137. The health was particularly good, the average daily number on the sick list being only 1.88 per cent.

CHAPTER VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

138. The most important works completed and in progress during the year were as follows :—

ACCRA.

1. *Accra-Ada Road (No. 135E).*—Extension completed up to junction with Temma Road, and all bridges and culverts completed on Temma-Prampram Section.

2. *Accra Sewerage Scheme (First Section).*—Pumping Station completed and motors installed.

3. *Korle Lagoon Reclamation Scheme.*—Outfall channels completed and a large area of lagoon bed excavated.

4. *Extensions, Accra Electricity Supply.*—Conversion of plant from Producer Gas to Oil completed.

5. *Prince of Wales College and School, Achimota.*—Additional low level and high level water tanks completed, and booster pump on 6-inch Achimota delivery main installed. Also sewage works extended, additional block of teachers' quarters at school built, and lightning conductors erected.

6. *Supreme Court.*—All reinforced concrete work to ground floor level completed.

7. *Twelve bungalows, Accra.*—Completed.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

8. *Koforidua Town Improvements.*—Surface Water Drainage Scheme continued.

9. *Koforidua, New Post Office.*—Completed and occupied by Posts and Telegraphs Department.

10. *Nsawam, P.W.D. Offices, Stores and Workshops.*—Main office and lorry and roller sheds completed. Work in hand on garage and cycle shed.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

11. *Road 200C, Coastal Road Tarmet Conversion.*—Work completed on sections from Cape Coast to Elmina, Anyanmaim to Saltpond and on deviations between Abodum and Bobikuma, and between Okitsu and Bodwease.

12. *Winneba, African New Hospital.*—Completed and occupied by Medical Department.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

13. *Sekondi, Hospital Improvements.*—Operating theatre. African subordinates' quarters, and conversion of old Senior Medical Officer's bungalow to Nurses Quarters completed.

14. *Takoradi, Layout, Roads and Drainage.*—Scheme continued.

15. *Takoradi, Police Barracks.*—Additional Block of Constables Quarters built.

16. *Takoradi, three bungalows.*—Completed.

17. *Takoradi, Retaining Wall.*—All works in connection with this reinforced concrete retaining wall completed.

ASHANTI.

18. *Consolidation of Roads.*—Bridges were built over the Tano River on Road A.7 ; over the Pru River on Road A.3 ; and on Road A.8 near Nkaseim.

19. *Kumasi Water Supply.*—Service reservoir completed. All pipes for rising main received but not yet laid. 18 miles of distribution main have been laid. Work on excavation for dam in hand.

20. *Kumasi, Extensions to Electricity Supply.*—Additional power unit has been received, and is now being installed.

21. *Kumasi, Post Office Engineering Block.*—Completed.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

22. *Road N.T.1 Prang-Tamale.*—All bridges and culverts to Tamale now provided with concrete decks.

23. *Gambaga, Improvement of Cattle Track over Scarp.*—Completed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

24. *Re-construction and tarring of tarmet roads.*—223 miles of road have been dealt with under this item.

CHAPTER VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Medical Services.

139. *Stations.*—Medical attendance can be obtained in all the principal centres of the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories. In several places where no Medical Officer is stationed, village dispensaries under the supervision of the nearest Medical Officer exist, and under a new scheme for training Nurse-Dispensers their numbers will be greatly increased within the next few years.

140. *Hospitals.*—There are at present seven European General Hospitals in the Gold Coast :—Five are in the Colony, one in Ashanti and one in the Northern Territories. There are 35 African Hospitals, 24 in the Colony, six in Ashanti and five in the Northern Territories. In addition to these there are several temporary African Hospitals which it is hoped to replace eventually by permanent buildings.

The Gold Coast Hospital in Accra does excellent and steadily increasing work and continues to grow in popularity with the native community. This Hospital contains 209 beds and 6 cots, and has an Out-patient Department which dealt with 14,191 Out-patients. There were 3,572 In-patients. The surgical work of the hospital is especially heavy, as many as 87 major operations having been performed in one month in addition to numerous minor operations.

The modern Actinotherapy Clinic at the European Hospital, Accra, which was installed at the end of last financial year proved very popular during the year under review and was in constant use.

Recently a new Diathermy apparatus was installed and has proved most useful.

A thoroughly up-to-date Maternity Hospital in charge of a Woman Medical Officer, and containing 22 beds and 15 cots was opened at Korle Bu in May, 1928, in the immediate vicinity of the Gold Coast Hospital. Out-patient attendances in 1930-31 were 9,968. Total In-patients amounted to 701. In addition to ante-natal obstetrical and post-natal work, the training of midwives and Health Visitors is undertaken.

In connection with the training of the African Dispensing and Nursing Staff, a new scheme has been evolved whereby a certain number of specially selected Nurses-in-Training will become Dispensers with the title of Nurse-Dispensers. A Medical Tutor was appointed last year and a very comprehensive syllabus was made out, and it is anticipated that the standard of the African Dispensing and Nursing Staff will be raised considerably.

The idea of turning out Nurse-Dispensers is to supply outlying villages, which hitherto have had very little medical assistance, with Dispensers who will have the necessary knowledge to render first aid and prescribe for the more common and simple ailments. They will also be of very great assistance to outstations where a Medical Officer has, in many cases, only his Dispenser to help him in his clinical work.

141. *Travelling Dispensaries.*—In 1928 a motor Travelling Dispensary in charge of a Medical Officer commenced to work in the Northern Territories and proved an immediate success. Two more were added later but shortage of staff necessitated the closing down of one.

142. *Leprosy.*—New buildings at the Ho Leper Settlement were completed and occupied at the end of last financial year. This year has, therefore, been one of consolidation rather than of expansion. Some of the more intelligent lepers have been trained as dressers and this has greatly facilitated the work as it is now possible to dress daily the ulcers of over 130 of the inmates.

Individual Case Cards are being kept and a commencement has been made in carrying out examinations for concomitant infections with the help of the Research Institute.

The various trades of weaving, carpentry, shoemaking, wood-carving and pottery are being carried on in the Settlement. All the furniture for the dressing rooms and clinical rooms was made on the spot. The inmates also make roads in their settlement and recently have made a football ground for themselves.

They have sufficient work and interests to make them contented, the result is that it is possible to keep a very large proportion of them for a considerable time under the lengthy and tedious treatment.

At the end of last year there were 499 lepers remaining and 105 were admitted during the period under review; 17 were discharged clinically and bacteriologically negative. There were two deaths and seven ran away.

Health Services.

CLIMATE.

143. The climate of the Gold Coast is on the whole hot and damp although rather cooler than that of most tropical countries situated within similar latitudes. The mean shade maximum temperature recorded during 1930 for three centres in the Colony, Ashanti and Northern Territories viz. :—Accra, Kumasi and Tamale was 88.3°, 81.1° and 93.8° respectively and the mean relative humidity 74.6, 85.7 and 64.6.

144. The rainfall varies with the configuration of the country, being greatest in the thick forest belts. The three centres, Accra, Kumasi and Tamale recorded the yearly totals of 28.39 inches, 50.78 inches and 47.42 inches respectively.

145. During the months of January and February, the Harmattan, a dry north east wind from the Sahara, blows strongly, carrying with it clouds of dust and rendering the atmosphere extremely dry. The daily range of temperature is greatly increased during this period.

VITAL STATISTICS.

146. The officially recognised registration areas for births and deaths totalled 30 during 1930, an increase of two over the previous year. These areas of course, comprise a very small part of the Gold

Coast and available figures should, therefore, be accepted as being somewhat crude and incomplete as far as the entire country is concerned.

147. The African population of the Colony, Ashanti and Northern Territories during 1930 is estimated by the Principal Registrar of Births and Deaths at 2,860,620, an increase of 752,159 over the 1921 census figure.

148. In 15 registration areas, with an estimated midyear population of 213,454; 6,511 births were recorded giving a crude birth rate of 30.9 in 1929.

149. The crude death rate for the same areas was 20.4 as compared with 19.3 for 1929.

150. The gross infantile mortality rate for the 30 registration areas was 116, compared with 113 for 28 registration areas for 1929.

151. It is interesting to record in Accra a marked decline in the number of deaths in mothers due as the direct result of childbirth. These deaths totalled 16, giving a rate of 6.1 per 1,000 recorded births. This rate compares very favourably with the 1929 rate, viz., 14.7.

152. The good work of the Accra Maternity Hospital no doubt accounts for this improvement.

153. As usual diseases of the respiratory and digestive systems account for the largest number of deaths.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

154. During the year there were several small outbreaks of small-pox, one at Domeabra in the Eastern Province of Ashanti which was speedily brought to an end, one in the Western Dagomba District of the Northern Territories and a third in the Kusasi District, Northern Territories.

At the end of the year, cases were still occurring in the Western Dagomba and Kusasi Districts. In all 376,668 vaccinations were performed.

155. Two cases of yellow fever occurred during the year, one at Cape Coast—a European lady who recovered and the other a fatal case in an African at Abosso.

Intensive anti-mosquito measures were undertaken at Cape Coast and Abosso and no further cases occurred.

INFANT WELFARE AND MATERNITY WORK.

156. The Infant Welfare movement continues to flourish and now five centres are operating, viz., at Accra, Kumasi, Sekondi, Cape Coast and Koforidua, the two new clinics at Cape Coast and Koforidua being extremely popular.

Unfortunately the clinic at Christiansborg had to be closed down owing to lack of staff, but the Temporary Lady Medical Officer,

whose appointment was terminated, continue to operate the clinic in a private capacity.

Ante-natal work continues to increase and the number of women delivered in the maternity hospital and in their own homes by qualified midwives also show a gratifying increase.

The maternity hospital in Accra does excellent work particularly from a preventive point of view by producing qualified midwives.

At the end of the year six women were ready to sit for the final examination and it is expected that the examination will be held very early next year.

The Gold Coast League of Voluntary Workers for maternity and child welfare has given splendid service during the year.

GENERAL HEALTH MEASURES.

157. Further experiments on septic latrines have proved very successful at Teshi, Labadi, Cape Coast and Kumasi and it is hoped that the latest type envolved will, when funds permit, replace the old insanitary pan type.

During the year the erection of a forced draught destructor was completed on the edge of the Korle Lagoon, Accra. This deals with about 70 tons of refuse daily and has proved very successful.

The work on the retaining wall of Korle Lagoon continued to make good progress and the construction of the rising main, for collecting and pumping surface water from the main drains in Accra into the sea was practically completed by the end of the year.

VILLAGE SANITATION AND WATER SUPPLIES.

158. Although much good work has been done in village sanitation, including new lay-outs and water supplies, it is regrettable that the financial situation of the Colony has not permitted the continuance of last year's progress.

Good progress was made during the year on the new Kumasi and Tamale Water Supplies and village water supplies were completed in some 14 Ashanti villages.

CHAPTER IX.—EDUCATION.

159. Education in the Gold Coast is voluntary and mainly in the hands of the Government and various missionary bodies. Of these the most important are the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Mission, the English Church Mission, the Ewe Presbyterian Church, the Presbyterian Church, the Roman Catholic Mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Gold Coast), the Roman Catholic Mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta), and the Wesleyan Mission.

160. Non-Government schools are officially recognised as of two kinds, assisted and non-assisted. An assisted school is one which has attained a certain standard of efficiency and receives a Government grant, while a non-assisted school receives no grant, generally because of the low standard of the work and the unsuitability of the staff, buildings and equipment.

161. Grants are awarded on general efficiency. Up to the end of December, 1930 they were calculated as a percentage of the expenditure on the actual salaries paid to teachers, but from 1931 onwards they will be calculated upon an approved minimum scale.

162. As education in the Colony and Ashanti is quite different from that in the Northern Territories and is controlled by a separate Ordinance the report on the Protectorate is dealt with in a separate section. Achimota also forms the subject of a separate section.

THE COLONY AND ASHANTI.

163. In the Colony and Ashanti there are 19 Government primary schools having an enrolment of 4,320 boys and 1,232 girls with a total average attendance of 5,367.

Four of these schools are in the Western Province, three in the Central Province, seven in the Eastern Province and five in Ashanti. These schools are entirely supported and equipped from Government funds, and the staffs are wholly African. The total number of Government teachers during 1930 was 280 of whom 230 were employed in primary schools and 41 in the Technical and Trade Schools. Two were lent to a Chief's School at Beyin and two to Achimota whilst five were employed as visiting teachers.

164. The number of mission assisted schools in the Colony and Ashanti during 1930 was 311; the number of known non-assisted schools being 259.

The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Mission had seven assisted schools, the Ewe Presbyterian Church 69, the English Church Mission 16, the Presbyterian Church 111, the Roman Catholic Mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Gold Coast) 22, the Roman Catholic Mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta) 23, and the Wesleyan Mission 58. In addition there is an assisted school of the International Faith Tabernacle in the Trans-Volta, a Mohammedan School at Saltpond, a Seventh Day Adventist School at Agona

(Ashanti) and two undenominational schools in the Eastern Province at Accra.

165. In the primary schools, the subjects of instruction include speaking, reading and writing in the vernacular and English, arithmetic, object lessons, singing, games and physical exercises, lessons on the duties and rights of an African citizen, drawing, nature study, hygiene, handwork and domestic work for girls. The form which the handwork takes depends on the locality. In urban schools woodwork and simple metalwork are favoured, while in rural schools gardening, mat-weaving, basket-making, brush-making, netting, etc., are mainly taught. In girls' schools increasing provision is being made for domestic science and child welfare. The great reluctance shown by parents in certain districts towards the education of their girls is dying out, and there is an increasing demand for female education. Three new Mission boarding schools for girls, each under European control, have recently been opened, whilst another is in course of erection. At present there are 13 schools in the Colony devoted solely to the education of girls. In addition, girls attend the ordinary primary schools and where possible receive special instruction in needlework and other domestic subjects.

166. There are only two secondary schools in the Colony, namely, Mfantsipim of the Wesleyan Mission, and St. Nicholas' Grammar School of the English Church Mission. Both of these schools are in Cape Coast. They are partly boarding schools and partly day schools and are always full. The curriculum is based mainly on the requirements of the Cambridge School Certificate.

167. For technical education, which is entirely in the hands of the Government, there is an increasing demand. The Accra Technical School provides a three years' course (practical and theoretical) in engineering and woodwork. This is the only school of its kind in the Colony, and the demand for admission is very great.

168. To provide a more elementary form of technical education three junior trade schools exist. In December, 1930 there were 298 pupils in residence at these schools, of whom 139 were being trained in woodwork, 80 in masonry, 10 in agriculture and 69 in metalwork. The time devoted to literary subjects in these schools is one-third of that spent in practical work. Specially promising pupils are given the opportunity of completing their technical training at the Technical School, Accra. The object of these trade schools is to provide a preliminary training for boys who desire to become skilled artisans, but during the course of this training the development of character and of a sense of responsibility in the individual takes a prominent place.

169. During the year there were five training colleges for male teachers and one for female teachers in the Colony. In the former there were 502 teachers in training but only 12 in the latter which was opened in 1929. In addition the Roman Catholic Mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta) has just opened a college

at Bla for the training of teachers who will undergo a special two years' course to fit them for teaching in Rural Schools which that mission intends to establish there. The Prince of Wales College and School, Achimota, which is no longer a Government Institution, trains teachers for Government, Missions and undenominational bodies, whilst the Presbyterian Training College at Akropong, Wesley College, Kumasi, the Training College of the Roman Catholic Mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Gold Coast) at Amisano, the English Church Mission Training College at Cape Coast, all for men, and the Training College of the Roman Catholic Mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Gold Coast) for women teachers at Cape Coast train teachers for their own missions only. Training is free so far as the students are concerned, but each, before being admitted, signs a bond to teach for at least five years in a Government or assisted school. For the teachers trained in the Prince of Wales College, Achimota, Government pays the fees. Government also pays grants towards the upkeep of the Mission Training Institutions. All training Colleges are inspected by officers of the Education Department.

170. Africans are slowly beginning to realise that their education is not complete when they leave the primary school and that, if they are to be successful in their careers, further training is necessary. Evening classes at which literary and technical subjects were taught were opened in 1930 with some success despite the lack of support given to similar classes in the past.

171. Games, especially Association Football, continue to be popular. Hockey is played regularly at some of the schools, but cricket is not so popular, possibly on account of the expense of maintaining the necessary equipment; it is, however, encouraged in all Government Schools.

172. Girls, who attend schools in ever increasing numbers, are also becoming keener on games. Hockey, tennis, net ball and badminton are some of the games played.

173. In addition to the activities of the Education Department and other definitely educational bodies a number of Government Departments and the Gold Coast Regiment maintain schools to meet their special needs.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

174. The Northern Territories of the Gold Coast present educational problems differing widely from those of the Colony and Ashanti. For this reason it was considered necessary at one time to maintain a separate department for the control of education in that Protectorate, and, although the departments have been amalgamated, a special Education Ordinance applies to the Northern Territories.

175. Crafts are the basis upon which the system of primary education is founded. During the past year there has been a noticeable

improvement in the craft ability and keenness of the teachers, in the aptitude of the pupils, and in the local practical interest in the work of the schools.

176. There are Government boarding schools at Tamale, Wa, Gambaga and Salaga. Except at Tamale, where there are only boarders, these schools are also attended by day scholars. There is a Government Junior Trade School at Tamale organised on similar lines to the trade schools in the Colony and Ashanti. A class for Mallams exists at Salaga and a number of non-commissioned officers and men of the Gold Coast Regiment receive instruction in the Tamale school.

177. The White Fathers' Mission has schools at Navrongo and Bolgatanga, which since January, 1929, have received Government assistance. Sisters of this Mission have started a Kindergarten school for girls at Navrongo with an enrolment of 30 girls, and instruction is given to 52 others in lace-making and other handwork.

178. The Roman Catholic Mission in the Trans-Volta area has an assisted school at Kete Krachi.

179. Ordinary school crafts are raffia work, mat making, rope making and rough carpentry. At Gambaga sheep-skins are dressed and dyed by native processes for use in leather work of various kinds. Cotton, grown on the school farm at Gambaga, is spun, woven and made into garments of the kind locally worn. Agriculture is taught at all schools and, with the approval of the sanitary authorities and of the householders themselves, improvements are effected in the local housing conditions.

Interest in the schools and appreciation of the education provided is increasing rapidly among parents and the local Chiefs and people.

180. The number of children in the Northern Territories Government schools during 1930, excluding the Trade School, was 472. Only 27 of these were girls. At the Junior Trade School, Tamale, there were 50 pupils.

181. It is as yet too early to expect appreciable results from educational work in the Northern Territories, but sound beginnings have been made and progress is satisfactory.

PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE AND SCHOOL, ACHIMOTA.

182. This institution aims at the provision of a continuous course of kindergarten, primary, secondary and university education for both boys and girls. It includes a training department for students who will become teachers.

183. The courses now available in the university section are as follows: London Arts, Science and Engineering, (intermediate and degree); London First Medical Examination.

184. The numbers at the beginning of 1931 did not represent the expected increase but are approximately the same as last year, i.e.—

Kindergarten	47
Lower Primary	88
Upper Primary	105
Secondary School	78
Training College (boys)...	142
Teacher Students (girls)	15
University	5
Handicrafts Course	1
	481

Of the above total 103 were girls.

185. On the first of April, 1930, the College came under the control of the newly constituted Council.*

186. Progress has been made with the work of laying out the grounds and playing fields, and the farm and land are increasingly used for practical teaching purposes.

187. The library has grown considerably and increasing use, both inside and outside the College, is being made of it. It is well patronized by Teachers in Government and Mission Schools.

*See Ordinance 10 of 1930 summarised under Chapter XII.

CHAPTER X.—LAND AND SURVEYS.

Land.

188. The cardinal principle adopted by Government in framing its land policy is that all land in the Colony belongs, or did originally belong, to the native and that all land has an owner. That it is not easy to translate this theory into practice is evidenced by the number of lawsuits relating to the boundaries of land that annually come before the courts for decision.

189. A more detailed account of the native system of land tenure and the divisions recognised by Native Customary Law will be found on pages 136 to 139 of the *Gold Coast Handbook* (1928 Edition).

190. When land is required for public purposes, Government has power under the existing law compulsorily to acquire it upon payment of compensation. Reference was made last year to legislation passed to simplify and accelerate the process of acquisition. A year's experience has justified the changes then introduced, and acquisitions can now be completed with greater speed and safety, though claimants still have full opportunity of having their claims decided by the Supreme Court.

191. When land is required by persons or companies for mining, agricultural, or arboricultural purposes, it is necessary in certain cases to proceed under the Concessions Ordinance, which empowers the Court to impose such conditions upon the tenants as may seem desirable and just in the interest of the native land owners.

192. When land is required merely for building and such purposes, it is usual to acquire it in accordance with English conveyancing practice. The cost of land is heavy but varies a great deal according to locality.

193. During the year the appointment of Commissioner of Lands was filled, but on the resignation of one of the Surveyors and Inspectors of Lands the vacancy was, for reasons of economy, not filled. This rendered it impossible to carry out as much demarcation of Government lands as had been hoped.

194. However, during the year perusal and collection of old records was continued and key plans showing Government lands at four further towns were completed. Those for six more are in hand.

195. The Record Draughtsmen have now taken over from the Survey Department all reproduction of plans for acquisitions and other transactions in which Government is interested.

The proposal that the Lands Department should take over the Registry of Deeds has been abandoned.

Surveys.

197. In the Survey Department the Printing Branch has been kept fully employed not only with the purely departmental work of printing maps and plans surveyed and made by the department itself but there

has also been the usual demand for special work from other departments and 178 different maps, plans and diagrams have been printed for them. The purely departmental work has involved the production of the new Wall Map of West Africa, scale 1/1,500,000, which was completed in June, 1930, and the usual number of field sheets, standard sheets and town plans.

198. The Cadastral Branch has also had a busy year. There were many acquisition surveys and in some cases these were preceded by troublesome proprietary surveys made to ascertain the owners of the land and their exact claims. Surveys in connection with town layouts and improvements continued to take up a good deal of the time of the Provincial Survey Sections while town surveys of Asamangkese (commenced last year), Begoro, Duakwa, Half Assini, Konongo, Agogo and Tamale were completed departmentally, other town surveys still in hand at the end of the year being Beyin, Atwabo and Akim Swedru. The Special Town Survey Party completed town surveys of Anwiawso, Sefwi Bekwai, Saltpond, Agona Swedru and also made a complete revision of those sheets of the Kumasi Town Survey that cover the denser parts of the town where development during the last few years has been greatest. Unfortunately, financial considerations have led to the retrenchment of this party at the end of last season.

199. The Forest Reserves Boundary Survey Party has also been retrenched but, before it was disbanded, had completed surveys of Bosomoa, Kajeasi, Kwekaru, Kwesi Anyinima, Pompo Headwaters, Jade Bepo and Kade Bepo Forest Reserves, of which the first four were in hand but not completed at the end of last year.

200. There has been a fair amount of Concession Survey work going on during the year. This work is done by licensed surveyors and checked by the Department.

201. The Topographical Branch completed surveys of the Afram and the western portion of the Ho standard sheets which were in hand at the end of the previous year. It then moved south to undertake revision work in the Eastern and Central Provinces.

202. Good progress was made on the survey of the main framework. A base line was measured at Kratchi and the observation of two thirds of the new chain of triangulation between Akuse and Kete Krachi was completed. A considerable amount of breaking down of the primary control by secondary work was done in some of the provinces and at Headquarters the whole network of precise traverses surveyed during the last few years in the southern portion of the Colony was finally checked and adjusted.

203. In the Survey School no new pupils were taken in but work with existing classes was continuous, five different classes having been in training at one time or another during the year.

Geological Survey.

204. Field work during the year included detailed geological mapping of (*a*) portion of the Obuasi district and the lower levels of the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation mine at Obuasi, (*b*) the diamondiferous areas af the Birim and Western Akim districts, (*c*) the Insuta manganese deposits, (*d*) the auriferous conglomerates (banket) and associated beds from Aboso to the Central Province Railway at Damang; and fairly detailed mapping of (*e*) the Anum-Kpeve area, (*f*) the district west of the Sefwi Bekwai and Yenahin bauxite deposits, and (*g*) the country east of a line joining Saltpond and Oda, as far as the meridian of Accra. A fairly detailed investigation of the geology of the area between Tarkwa and Axim was commenced towards the end of the year. This work will include an examination of the manganiferous iron ores south of Prestea, and the occurrences of gold and diamonds.

205. Visits were made to Kumasi and Tamale for the purpose of giving geological advice regarding the schemes for the water supplies of those towns, and the suggested sites for a dam for the Koforidua water supply were examined and a site which, from the geological standpoint, appears to be much more favourable than the others was found in the Okume valley.

206. The underground workings of the Abbontiakoon and Kotra Verchy mines were examined at the request of the company operating these mines.

207. About three hundredweights of loose boulders of chromite were found in an area of serpentine near Anum, but an attempt to find the source of the chromite was unsuccessful. Two samples of the chromite were assayed by the Imperial Institute and found to contain 37.80 per cent and 27.48 per cent of chromic oxide ($Cr_2^1O_3^1$), respectively. The Imperial Institute reported that the sample containing 37.8 per cent Cr_2O_3 showed peculiarities in chemical behaviour similar to those exhibited by a sample of "chromate of iron" submitted to them by a commercial firm. "Chromate of iron" is said to be a natural product which sells at a higher price than ordinary chromite (chromite containing 40 per cent Cr_2O_3 is valued at about 50s. to 55s. per ton c.i.f. U.K. ports at present). Samples of the Anum chromite have been submitted to the firm in question for testing, and further work will be done in the Anum-Kpeve area in 1931.

208. The work on the diamondiferous areas of the Western Akim and Birim Districts is not quite completed. The geological mapping has been done in much greater detail than usual and a careful study has been made of the distribution and mode of occurrence of the diamonds. The diamonds are closely associated with belts of green schists (metamorphosed basic igneous lavas, etc.) and there is little doubt that the diamonds are of quite local origin. It is interesting to note that the rocks in that part of the Tarkwa district where diamonds have recently been found are somewhat similar to the rocks

of the area worked for diamonds, and they appear to occur on the same geological horizon. Incidentally the first diamond recorded from the Tarkwa district was found by the Geological Survey in 1922.

209. Bulletin No. 5 " References to Occurrences of Economic Minerals in the Gold Coast, recorded in Annual Reports of the Director, Geological Survey " was published during the year.

CHAPTER XI.—LABOUR.

210. All over the Gold Coast may be found in large numbers illiterate labourers who have been attracted from the French territory to the north by the prospect of good work and wages. These, with the natives of the Northern Territories who have been led to travel southward by the same inducements, form the bulk of the unskilled labour supply. As workers they are reliable and strong and fairly adaptable without being conspicuous for intelligence; they are chosen . r preference by European employers on most works involving manual labour. Wages average 1s. 3d. per day for men, and 1s. for omen and boys.

211. The work on the farms and native buildings is done mainly by the owners and their families. Immigrant labourers are also employed, however, especially in gathering cacao.

212 The demand for labour, both skilled and unskilled, was con. able throughout the year but there has been no appreciable lack of it. The wages of skilled artizans are from 3s. 6d. to 5s. a day in the Government departments, such as the Public Works and Railway Departments, which employ these men. It is possible, however, for the best of them to become leading artizans or road overseers, and to earn as much as 10s. a day.

213. Carpenters, blacksmiths, masons and other artizans are trained by the various Government and Mission institutions and as apprentices in the Governments departments. The supply of skilled labour thus released has so far been readily absorbed.

CHAPTER XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Legislation.

(*This section deals with the calendar year* 1930.)

GOLD COAST COLONY.

214. Twenty-six Ordinances were passed of which the most important are as follows :—

No. 9 *of* 1930.—The Medical Practitioners and Dentists Registration Amendment Ordinance, 1930 empowers the Registrar of Medical Practitioners to issue to any missionary possessing satisfactory medical qualifications a licence to practise medicine, surgery and midwifery. The effect of this Ordinance is to permit skilled medical missionaries whose qualifications do not entitle them to be registered under the principal Ordinance to practise as if they were actually registered save that they are not entitled to accept any fee or reward though the missionary body to which the licensee belongs is permitted to make reasonable charges for their services.

No. 10 *of* 1930.—The Achimota College and School Ordinance, 1930 is intituled an Ordinance to make provision for the control administration and working of the Prince of Wales College and School, Achimota. It separates these educational establishments from Government administration and vests the entire control and superintendence over their general policy and property in a Council constituted partly of official and partly of unofficial members, some of whom are European and some of whom are African. The Council is incorporated and has power to acquire hold and dispose of movable and immovable property. The Principal is to be appointed by the Governor with the approval of the Secretary of State, but the Council is entitled to make recommendations in that behalf. Other members of the staff whose annual pensionable emoluments exceed two hundred pounds a year are to be appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Principal, those whose pensionable emoluments do not exceed that figure are to be appointed by the Principal. Suitable provision is made for the securing of pensions to the staff and for the regular inspection of the establishments by four inspectors appointed by the Governor. The duty is imposed upon the Council to submit to the Legislative Council of the Colony a report upon the working of the College and School at the expiry of three years from the commencement of the Ordinance.

No. 14 *of* 1930.—The Mosquitoes Amendment Ordinance, 1930 enables the Health Authorities to adopt the same measures in respect to the search for and destruction of mosquito larvæ in ships and other vessels as they have in respect to houses, and thus remedies a serious omission in the law.

No. 16 *of* 1930.—The Gin and Geneva (Restriction of Importation) Ordinance 1930 gives effect to certain of the recommendations

of a Commission appointed in 1929 to inquire into the consumption of spirits in the Gold Coast territories which has been alleged to be excessive. The Ordinance schemes to abolish the importation of gin and geneva in ten years by reducing the importation each year by ten per cent of the quantity imported in the previous year. Importation is to be allowed only by permit granted in conformity with the plan of gradual reduction and no permit is to be issued to any person who was not an importer in 1929.

No. 17 *of* 1930.—The Liquor Traffic Amendment Ordinance, 1930 also gives effect to certain recommendations of the Liquor Commission by prohibiting the importation of brandy, rum and whisky the cost of which is below a certain figure.

No. 18 *of* 1930.—The Liquor Licences (Spirits) Amendment Ordinance, 1930 also gives effect to certain recommendations of the Liquor Commission by imposing further restrictions on the sale of spirits. The principal Ordinance compelled every person who sold spirits for profit to take out a licence. The amending Ordinance compels a licence to be taken out whether the sale is for profit or not. Further restrictions are imposed in respect of the days and hours during which restaurants may be opened for the sale of spirits; and spirits may not be conveyed on a motor lorry unless waybills have been made out giving particulars as to the consignor, the consignee, the description and quantity of the spirits conveyed, the place where the spirits were loaded and their destination.

No. 20 *of* 1930.—The Reaffirmation of the Abolition of Slavery Ordinance, 1930 declares and enacts that slavery in any form whatsoever is unlawful and the legal status of slavery does not exist. Although slavery was abolished many years ago in the Colony and any dealing in slaves or any pawning of persons or any attempt to enforce the physical incidents of slavery is severely punishable, doubts have been expressed as to whether the legal status of slavery did not in fact exist. It was considered desirable to put an end to these doubts. The Ordinance, it should be observed, does not purport to abolish the legal status of slavery but reaffirms its non-existence.

No. 21 *of* 1930.—The Census Ordinance, 1930 enables the Governor in Council to direct a census of persons and livestock to be taken at any time and prescribes the method of taking the census. Hitherto an Ordinance *ad hoc* has been enacted whenever it was proposed to take a census.

No. 26 *of* 1930.—The Criminal Procedure Amendment Ordinance, 1930 gives legislative authority to the practice prevailing in Courts of Summary Jurisdiction of joining more charges than one in criminal trials in circumstances where it is lawful to effect this joinder in trials at Assizes.

ASHANTI.

215. Ten Ordinances were enacted of which the only ones which are noteworthy are :—

No. 9 *of* 1930.—The Census Ordinance, 1930 and

No. 10 *of* 1930.—The Reaffirmation of the Abolition of Slavery Ordinance, 1930 which are identical in terms with and effect the same purposes as the respective Colony Ordinances bearing the same titles.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

216. Seven Ordinances were enacted of which the only ones which are noteworthy are :—

No. 5 *of* 1930.—The Census Ordinance, 1930 and

No. 6 *of* 1930.—The Reaffirmation of the Abolition of Slavery Ordinance, 1930 which are identical in terms with and effect the same purposes as the respective Colony Ordinances bearing the same titles.

TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.

217. Five Ordinances were passed, three of which are of importance, namely :—

No. 1 of 1930.—The Administration Amendment Ordinance, 1930. This Ordinance defines the jurisdiction exercisable in the Southern Section by the tribunal of a Head Chief and the tribunal of a Chief in civil disputes relating to land. Provision is made for appeals from these tribunals to the District Commissioner's Court, thence to the West African Court of Appeal. In any land dispute between Head Chiefs or Chiefs belonging to different divisions the District Commissioner's Court has jurisdiction with an appeal therefrom to the Provincial Commissioner's Court and thence to the West African Court of Appeal. The employment of legal practitioners in any cause or matter brought before a native tribunal or before a District Commissioner's Court or a Provincial Commissioner's Court as above is prohibited.

No. 2 *of* 1930.—The Process Extension (Gold Coast Colony Tribunals) Ordinance, 1930 enables civil process issuing out of native tribunals in the Gold Coast Colony to be executed in the Southern Section.

No. 4 *of* 1930.—The Census Ordinance, 1930 is identical in terms with and effects the same purpose as the Census Ordinance, 1930 of the Gold Coast Colony.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Gold Coast Court.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION GALLERIES.

218. Photographic negatives of a number of subjects have been received from the Director of Agriculture, and from these enlargements of suitable subjects have been made for the showcases, also fourteen carbon transparencies for the windows.

219. New samples of rubber and coffee have been received from the Director of Agriculture to replace deteriorated exhibits, and the sisal exhibit has been withdrawn.

220. Loans of photographic negatives have also been made by Mr. Guy Eden, C.M.G., and Mr. St. Barbe Baker.

221. The collection of Gold Coast pictures by Mr. Spenser Pryse was hung in the Court on the occasion of the Government Reception to the delegates to the Imperial Economic Conference which was held in the Exhibition Galleries on 8th October.

222. Samples of Gold Coast products have been distributed to schools for use in school museums, also literature and postcards relating to the Gold Coast.

223. The public attendance in the galleries during the year was 608,886, an increase of over 200,000, as compared with the previous year.

APPENDIX A.

List of certain Publications, prices thereof and where they may be obtained.

Publication.	Price.		
PERIODICAL.			
	£	s.	d.
Address by the Governor on the Estimates	0	1	0
*Blue Book	0	15	0
Civil Service List	0	1	6
*Departmental Annual Reports (Bound)	1	0	0
*Gold Coast Gazette :—			
(Twelve months)	2	0	0
(Bound—Half Yearly) ...	1	0	0
Trade Supplement (Yearly) ...	0	10	0
*Gold Coast Review ... per volume	0	2	0
Legislative Council Debates. per session	0	10	6
Trade Report. (Yearly)	0	7	6
OTHER PUBLICATIONS.			
Ashanti (Rattray)	1	5	0
Birds of Tropical West Africa Vol. I ...	1	2	6
Customs Import and Export Lists ...	0	2	0
Customs Tariff and Customs House Guide	0	3	0
Forest Officer's Handbook of the Gold Coast	0	2	6
*Gold Coast Handbook (1928)	0	7	6
Laws of the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, Northern Territories and British Sphere of Togoland.			
Calf Bound 5 Volumes	8	8	0
Cloth Bound 5 Volumes	6	6	0
Annual Volume ...	0	10	6
Subsidiary Legislation. Annual Volume	0	10	6
Supplement to the Gold Coast Laws. Parts I and II ... ... each.	0	10	6
Motor Traffic Regulations and Road Guide	0	0	6
Plants of the Gold Coast (Irvine) ...	0	5	0

The above publications may be obtained from the Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra, Gold Coast.

*May also be obtained from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

A complete list of publications may be obtained from the Government Printing Office (Publications (Branch), Accra, Gold Coast.

APPENDIX B.

Survey Publications.

(PRINCIPAL PUBLICATIONS ONLY).

Description.			Price. On Linen and folded.	Price. Paper only.
Layered Maps	... 1 : 250,000	or nearly four miles to one inch ... ... The height of the ground is indicated by different colours.	4/-	2/-
Standard Maps	... 1 : 125,000	or nearly two miles to one inch	4/-	2/-
Topographical Maps	1 : 62,500	or nearly one mile to one inch	4/-	2/-
Town Plans...	... 1 : 6,250	One plan for each town. Accra, Koforidua, Kumasi, Keta, Sekondi, Cape Coast, Axim, Tarkwa, Dunkwa ...	8/-	4/-
Town Plans	... 1 : 1,250	of several of the largest towns in the Colony	—	2/-
		For the number of plans to each town, *see* Maps Catalogue obtainable from all Agents, Survey Department and Government Printer.		
Road Map ...	... 1 : 500,000	Southern Section of the Colony	8/-	4/-
General Map	... 1 : 1,000,000	Complete map of the Gold Coast	8/-	4/-

	£	s.	d.
Wall Map of West Africa 1 : 1,500,000. Size 100 x 50 inches. Mounted on cloth and rollers	1	10	0
Atlas of the Gold Coast. Contains 24 maps and graphs	0	5	0
School Map Book	0	0	9

Agents for the sale of Maps.

THE GOLD COAST.

The Wesleyan Methodist Book Depot,
Accra, Kumasi and Sekondi.

The United Africa Company, Limited,
Advertising and Agencies Department, Accra

NIGERIA.

The C.M.S. Bookshop, Lagos.
(Agents for the Wall Map of West Africa only.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

Edward Stanford, Limited,
12-14, Long Acre, London, W.C.2.

Sifton Praed & Co., Ltd.,
67, St. James Street, London, S.W.1.

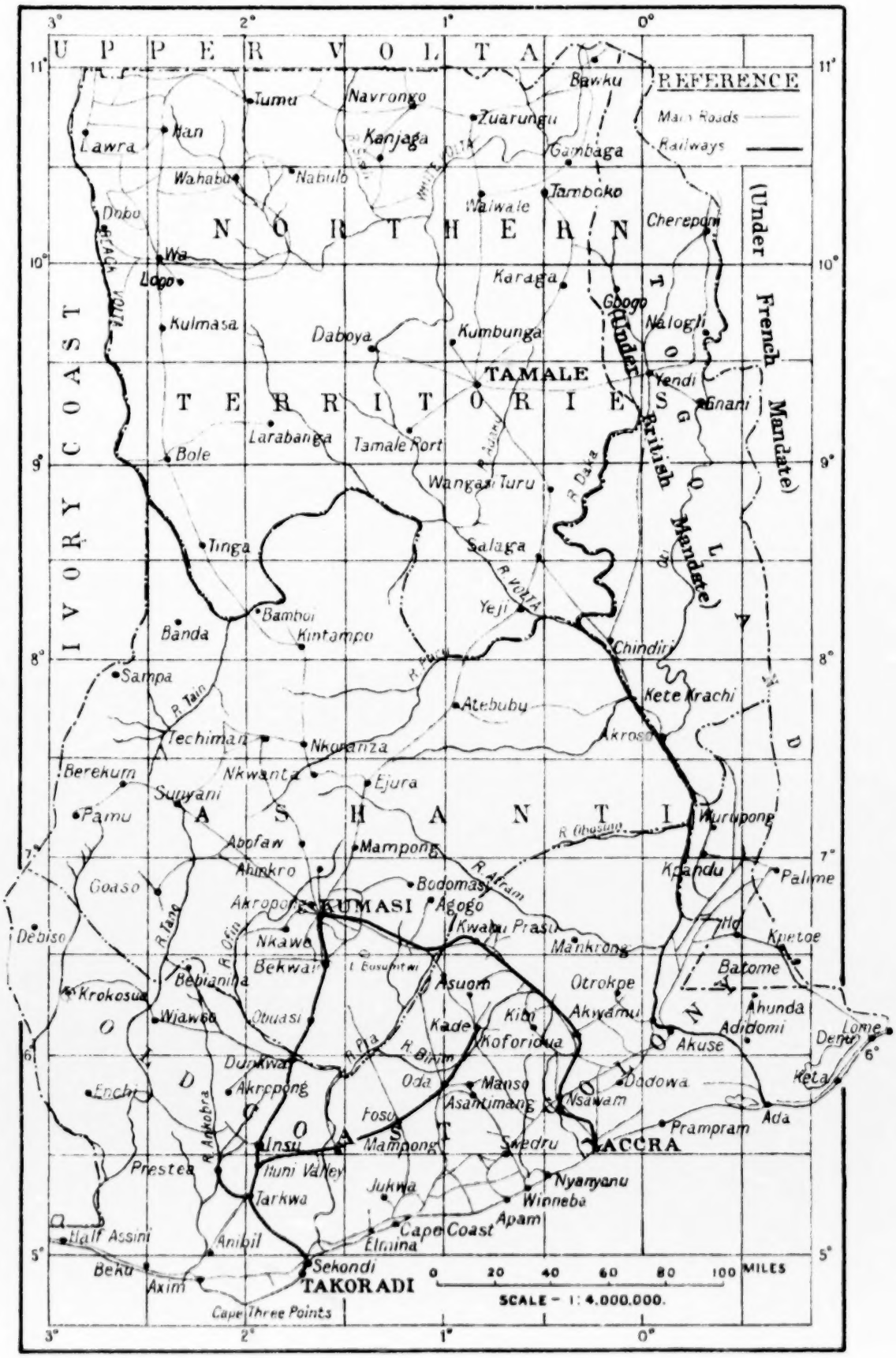
Philip, Son & Nephew,
20, Church Street, Liverpool.

J. E. Cornish, Limited,
16, St. Ann's Square, Manchester.

W. & A. K. Johnston, Limited,
Easter Road, Edinburgh.

All maps are obtainable from The Surveyor-General, Cantonments, Accra, Gold Coast, to whom all inquiries should be addressed.

THE GOLD COAST



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EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS.

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1930. Cmd. 3637. 6*d*. (7*d*.).

Agricultural Economics in the Empire. (E.M.B. 1.) 6*d*. (7*d*.).

Tropical Agricultural Research in the Empire, with special reference to Cacao, Sugar Cane, Cotton and Palms. (E.M.B. 2.) 1*s*. 6*d*. (1*s*. 9*d*.).

Geophysical Surveying. Report of a Sub-Committee of the Committee of Civil Research. November, 1927. (E.M.B. 6.) 6*d*. (7*d*.).

The Chemistry of Wine Making. A Report on Oenological Research. (E.M.B. 7.) 1*s*. 0*d*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

Grass and Fodder Crop Conservation in Transportable Form. (E.M.B. 8.) 1*s*. 0*d*. (1*s*. 2*d*).

Empire Grown Sisal and its importance to the Cordage Manufacturer. (E.M.B. 10.) 6*d*. (8*d*.).

Viticultural Research. (E.M.B. 11.) 1*s*. 0*d*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

Report on Insect Infestation of Dried Fruit. (E.M.B. 12.) 1*s*. 0*d*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

Grapefruit Culture in the British West Indies and British Honduras. (E.M.B. 13.) 1*s*. 0*d*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

Survey Method of Research in Farm Economics. January, 1929. (E.M.B. 14.) 6*d*. (8*d*.).

Oranges. World Production and Trade, Memorandum prepared in the Statistics and Intelligence Branch. April, 1929. (E.M.B. 15.) 1*s*. 0*d*. (1*s*. 3*d*.).

Schistosomiasis and Malaria in Relation to Irrigation. May, 1929. (E.M.B. 17.) 1*s*. 3*d*. (1*s*. 5d.).

Composition of Pastures. June, 1929. (E.M.B. 18.) 9*d*. (11*d*.).

Panama Disease of Bananas. Reports on scientific visits to the Banana growing countries of the West Indies, Central and South America. July, 1929. (E.M.B. 20.) 1*s*. 6*d*. (1*s*. 10*d*.).

Wool, a study of the fibre. September, 1929. (E.M.B. 21.) 1*s*. 6*d*. (1*s*. 11*d*.).

The Demand for Cheese in London. November, 1929. (E.M.B. 22.) 1*s*. 0*d*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

The Growing Dependence of British Industry upon Empire Markets. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 23.) 1*s*. 0*d*. (1*s*. 1*d*.).

Insect Infestation of Stored Cacao. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 24.) 1*s*. 6*d*. (1*s*. 8*d*.).

Indian Sunn (or Sann) Hemp. Its Production and Utilization. February, 1930. (E.M.B. 25.) 1*s*. 0*d*. (1*s*. 1*d*.).

British Industries and Empire Markets. March, 1930. (E.M.B. 26.) 1*s*. 0*d*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

Cocoa. World Production and Trade. May, 1930. (E.M.B 27.) 1*s*. 0*d*. (1*s*. 3*d*.).

Empire Marketing Board. May, 1929, to May, 1930. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 28.) 1*s*. 0*d*. (1*s*. 3*d*,).

The Biological Control of Insect and Plant Pests. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 29.) 1*s*. 0*d*. (1*s*. 4*d*.).

Canadian Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the Deterioration in Transit of Imported Canadian Fruit, 1927-29. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 30.) 1*s*. 0*d*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

The Production of Tung Oil in the Empire. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 31.) 1*s*. 0*d*. (1*s*. 1*d*.).

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No. 1602

Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the

GOLD COAST, 1931-32

(For Reports for 1929–30 and 1930–31 see Nos. 1504 and 1559 respectively. Price 2s. 6d. each.)

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE GOLD COAST, 1931–2.

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CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

1. The Gold Coast Colony, with Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate, is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between 3° 7′ W. long. and 1° 14′ E. long., and is bounded on the west by the French Colony of the Ivory Coast, on the east by Togoland under French Mandate, on the north by the French Soudan and on the south by the sea.

2. The area of the Colony is 23,937 square miles, of Ashanti 24,379, of the Northern Territories 30,486 and of Togoland under British Mandate 13,041.

3. The climate of the Gold Coast is on the whole hot and damp although rather cooler than that of most tropical countries situated within similar latitudes. The mean shade maximum temperature recorded during 1931 for three centres in the Colony, Ashanti and Northern Territories, viz.: Accra, Kumasi and Tamale, was 86.4°, 87.7° and 92.5° respectively and the mean relative humidity 76.6, 85.1, and 62.8. The rainfall varies with the configuration of the country, being greatest in the thick forest belts. The three centres, Accra, Kumasi and Tamale recorded the yearly totals of 29.22 inches, 66.69 inches and 40.06 inches respectively. During the months of January and February the Harmattan, a dry north-west wind from the Sahara, blows strongly, carrying with it clouds of dust and rendering the atmosphere extremely dry. The daily range of temperature is greatly increased during this period.

4. It is said that as early as the 13th century English and French navigators visited the Gold Coast, but according to records it was first discovered by Portuguese navigators in the latter part of the 14th century. In 1471 the Portuguese traded for gold near Elmina, at which place they made the first European settlement eleven years later. Several other settlements were found, and the country claimed for Portugal. The Portuguese remained in sole possession for over 50 years until the British commenced trading in 1553. The latter made no settlements, however, and their trade soon lapsed.

5. The Dutch appeared in 1595, rapidly becoming serious rivals of the Portuguese, and practically terminated the latter's occupation by capturing Elmina in 1637 and Fort St. Anthony at Axim in 1642.

6. Various companies of British merchants operated from 1618 onwards, and the " Company of Royal Adventurers of England Trading to Africa," which was incorporated in 1661, formed settlements at Anamabu, Accra, and Cape Coast, building a castle at the latter place.

7. The Swedes, Brandenburghers, and Danes also obtained a footing on the coast for varying periods, the Swedes building Christiansborg Fort, near Accra, about 1645. The Swedes and Brandenburghers ultimately withdrew, but the Danes rapidly improved their position, building forts between Accra and Ada and Keta, and exercising a kind of Protectorate over Akwapim and the Volta River District.

8. The third English company was unsuccessful, and the Treaty of Breda in 1667 left only Cape Coast Castle in British hands.

9. In 1672 the Royal African Company of England was incorporated, and under its influence British interests steadily advanced, and forts were established at several places, including Sekondi and Accra. The abolition of the exclusive privileges which the Company enjoyed, however, led to its decline and eventual dissolution in 1752. The " African Company of Merchants " was then formed, and was granted an annual subsidy by Parliament until 1821, when it was dissolved and its possessions vested in the Crown and placed under the Government of the West African Settlements, the seat of Government being at Sierra Leone.

10. In 1824, the Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir Charles MacCarthy, visited Cape Coast Castle and found the Fantis at war with the Ashantis. He led an army of Fantis, with a few disciplined soldiers, against the Ashantis. On the 24th January, 1824, he was killed at Insamankow, and his force totally routed. The war which ensued ended by the victory of the British at Dodowa, near Accra, in 1826, and peace was formally concluded by a Treaty in 1831 between the British, Fantis, and Ashantis.

11. After the peace the Government inclined to the policy of retiring from the coast, and transferred the government of the forts to the merchants interested, and Mr. George Maclean, the Governor appointed by them, contrived to extend and maintain his influence over the whole tract of country now known as the Gold Coast. In 1843, however, it was suspected that the Merchant Government connived at the slave trade, and the control of the forts was resumed by the Crown.

12. Hitherto the forts of the various nations were intermixed with each other, and there was no defined limit as to where the influence of one or the other began or ended. The imposition of Customs duties was rendered difficult, if not impossible, by the existence of the free ports of a rival nation within a stone's throw, as it were, of the duty ports. On the 24th January, 1850, by

Letters Patent, the Settlements on the Gold Coast ceased to be dependencies of Sierra Leone, and the Danish forts and protectorate were purchased. In 1866 the Gold Coast Settlements were reunited to Sierra Leone, and in 1867 a convention was made with the Dutch whereby the portion of the coast west of the Sweet River, which flows into the sea between Cape Coast and Elmina, was allotted to Holland, Great Britain taking all the territory to the east of the river, and a customs union between the two nations was established.

13. Many difficulties were, however, found in the way of Dutch occupation, as the native tribes refused to recognise their authority, and the prospect before them was that of a long series of petty wars with no reasonable hope of profit to be gained in the future. The result was the convention made between Great Britain and Holland in 1871, by which the Dutch transferred all their forts and possessions on the Coast to Great Britain, who at last obtained sole sovereignty of the territory from Half Assini to Aflao, the forts being transferred on the 6th April, 1872.

CHAPTER II.—GOVERNMENT.

14. At the conclusion of peace in 1874, measures were taken to place the government of the Gold Coast upon an efficient and secure footing.

15. By Charter of 24th July, 1874, the settlements of the Gold Coast and Lagos were separated from the government of the West African Settlements, and formed into one colony under the style of the Gold Coast Colony under a Governor-in-Chief with an Administrator at Lagos. There was one Executive Council and one nominated Legislative Council for the two settlements, and one Supreme Court. This Charter was superseded by Letters Patent dated the 23rd January, 1883, and the 13th January, 1886, respectively, and by the latter instrument Lagos was separated from the Gold Coast and formed into a distinct Colony. Provision was made for an Executive and Legislative Council, the members of both being nominated by the Crown; four unofficial members were appointed to the Legislative Council.

16. Both Councils were re-constituted by Royal Instructions dated 20th September, 1916, the Executive Council being constituted by the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services and the Secretary for Native Affairs with the Governor as President. The Legislative Council was constituted by the members of the Executive Council, and, in addition, six officials as ex-officio members, and such unofficial members as might be appointed by the Crown. The Legislative Council, which was re-constituted in 1925, is now composed of the Governor, fifteen official members and fourteen Unofficial members. For the first time it contains an elective element, provision having been made for the election of six Head Chiefs as Provincial Members, three municipal members to represent the towns of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi respectively, a mercantile member and a mining member.

17. The Legislative Council legislates for the Gold Coast Colony only. Ashanti and the Northern Territories are administered by the Governor.

18. The system of government generally may be described as a mixture of direct and indirect rule with a steady bias towards the latter. The Native Administration is almost entirely in the hands of the Native Chiefs, who are assisted in their respective spheres of authority by their councils of elders who are generally representative of various sections of the community. The Chiefs are responsible to Government through the District Commissioners. Native Tribunals presided over by Chiefs form part of the Colony's Judicial system, and their judgments are subject to appeal to the Supreme Court, and from the Supreme Court appeals may finally reach the Privy Council.

19. In executive and constitutional issues the decisions of a State Council, as the highest native authority is called, are subject to appeal to the Governor, whose decision is final.

20. The Gold Coast Colony is divided into three Provinces, Central, Western, and Eastern, the last including the Southern section of that part of Togoland under British mandate, and each Province is in charge of a Provincial Commissioner, assisted by District and Assistant District Commissioners.

21. Ashanti is divided into Districts each under a District Commissioner who exercises limited powers of jurisdiction. The dependency is administered by a Chief Commissioner with an Assistant Chief Commissioner as relieving officer. The Protectorate of the Northern Territories is administered in a similar manner.

22. The local affairs of the towns of Accra, Cape Coast, and Sekondi are administered by town councils, consisting of five official and five unofficial members. Their revenue is derived from house and land rates, various licences, and an annual grant-in-aid from Government. The councils are invested with powers and duties under certain Ordinances, and further have the power generally to do all such acts as may be necessary for the conservancy of the town and for the preservation of public health.

23. Town sanitary committees have been established at a number of smaller towns, but they are purely advisory, with no power of taxation. These committees, however, exercise a beneficial influence on the improvement of the sanitation of these towns, and are most useful institutions.

24. The municipal administration of Kumasi, the administrative headquarters of Ashanti, is in the hands of the Kumasi Public Health Board, which was formed in July, 1925. The revenue of the Board is chiefly derived from licences and fees similar to those charged by the various town councils in the Colony and from rents of Government land.

25. In the Colony the Governor in Council is empowered to declare any area within a town to be a " health area," and to regulate the erection of buildings within such an area.

CHAPTER III.—POPULATION.

26. The Colony is inhabited by a large number of native tribes, whose customs and form of government are of a more or less similar character.

27. The principal sea coast tribes are the following: Nzima, Shama, Komenda, Elmina, Cape Coast, Fanti, Winneba, Assin Gomoa, Ga, Adangbe, Awuna, Agbosome and Aflao.

28. In the interior of the Colony the principal tribes are: Aowin, Upper and Lower Wasaw, Sefwi, Upper and Lower Denkera, Twifu, Assin, Essikuma, Adjumako, Akim Abuakwa and Akim Kotoku, Kwahu, Akwapim, Eastern and Western Krobo, Akwamu, Krepi, Shai and Ningo.

29. In Ashanti the Ashantis and the Brong predominate, and in the Northern Territories there are some thirty-four tribes, classified in three language groups, Mole or Gagbani, Gur or Grumah and Akan.

30. The first group includes the Dagomba, Nanumba, Mamprusi, Kusasi, Builsa (Kanjarga), Nankanni, Nabdam, Dagarti, Lobi, Burifo, Talansi and Wala tribes, and the Safaliba.

31. The Gur or Grumah group comprises the Chamba, Komba, Gbimba, Nafeba, Nagbiba, Monkpimba and Bokasu, known collectively as Konkomba (barbarian), B'mawba, Kasena, Issalla, Vagella, Kpariba and Dega, while the Akan group includes the Chakosi, Gonja, Nchumeru, Nawuri, Dompo, Choruba, Noma, Adjati and Adele tribes.

32. In that part of Togoland under British Mandate the principal tribes are the Kusasi, Mamprussi, Dagomba, Chokosi, Konkomba, Chamba, and Ewe-speaking peoples.

33. There is a considerable element of alien African races resident in the Gold Coast, more particularly in the coast areas and on the mines in the Western Province. Hausas and Kroos are particularly in evidence in Accra.

34. According to the census taken in April, 1931, the total population of the Gold Coast, including Ashanti, the Northern Territories and the British Mandate of Togoland has been returned at 3,163,568, of which 3,182 are non-Africans.

35. The distribution of the total African population of 3,160,386 is as shewn in the following comparative table:—

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF THE RESIDENT AFRICAN POPULATION OF THE COLONY AND ITS DEPENDENCES.

	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
THE COLONY.					
Eastern Province ...	(a) 314,024	541,253	441,820	664,207	855,076
Central Province ...	306,755	221,039	247,306	302,626	431,384
Western Province	183,406	133,038	163,540	205,080	284,902
Total	764,185	895,330	852,666	1,171,913	1,571,362
ASHANTI.					
Eastern Province ...	Nil.	(b) 345,891	287,814	292,444	393,810
Western Province	Nil.			113,749	184,268
Total	—	345,891	287,814	406,193	578,078
NORTHERN TERRITORIES.					
Southern Province	Nil.	307,724	361,806	123,030	139,839
Northern Province	Nil.			407,325	577,436
Total	—	(c) 307,724	361,806	530,355	717,275
THE MANDATED AREA OF TOGOLAND.					
Southern Section ...	Nil.	—	—	87,155	125,529
Northern Section ...	Nil.	—	—	100,784	168,142
Total	—	—	—	187,939	293,671
SUMMARY :—					
Colony	764,185	895,330	852,666	1,171,913	1,571,362
Ashanti	—	345,891	287,814	406,193	578,078
Northern Territories	—	307,724	361,806	530,355	717,275
Togoland	—	—	—	187,939	293,671
Total	764,185	1,548,945	1,502,286	2,296,400	3,160,386

(a) Kwahu and Krepi were omitted.

(b) Includes a rough estimate of 10,240 for Kintampo which in 1901 was included in the administrative area of the Northern Territories.

(c) An estimate only.

36. It will be noticed that there were general increases, the aggregate over the 1921 figures being 863,983 or 37.6 per cent.

37. This is a definite indication that apart from any influx of people from neighbouring countries the health of the autochthonous population has been well maintained during the past ten years.

38. The following remarks and statistics regarding Births and Deaths relate only to certain of the larger towns and cannot be taken as in any way indicative of the general rates : e.g. the comment below on the preponderance of male deaths.

39. *Births.*—Some 8,239 births were registered during 1931, of which 4,080 were males and 4,159 females. This gives a ratio of 100 males to 101.9 females.

Comparative rates for the last three years are as follows :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.
M.	3,693 ...	4,090 ...	4,080
F.	3,783 ...	3,964 ...	4,159
P. (total)	7,476 ...	8,054 ...	8,239

40. The natural increase of births over deaths was 2,267.

41. The combined birth-rate of the thirty registration areas is estimated at 31.3 for the year 1931, the rate for 1930 being 35.2.

42. *Deaths.*—Registrations in respect of deaths numbered 5,972 during 1931, of which 3,765 were males and 2,207 females, a proportion of 170.6 male to every 100 female deaths The preponderance of male deaths has, no doubt, as in past years, a close reference to the annual influx of male labour from French West Africa and the Kru Coast.

43. Comparative rates for the last three years are as follows :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.
M.	3,454 ...	3,752 ...	3,765
F.	1,997 ...	2,220 ...	2,207
P. (total)	5,451 ...	5,972 ...	5,972

44. It is estimated that the combined crude death-rate of the thirty registration areas during 1931, per thousand living persons, was 23.5 as compared with 26.4 in 1930.

45. *Stillbirths.*—Only 343 stillbirths were reported during 1931. This is equivalent to four per hundred live-births, and is a remarkably low figure in a country where malaria, to name but one disease causing intra-uterine death, is known to be rife.

46. *Infantile Mortality.*—In 1930, the infant mortality rate was 116, and in 1931, the rate was 114 per thousand living births resulting from the deaths under one year of 936 infants.

47. Comparative rates for the last three years are as follows —

	1929.	1930.	1931.
Rates	113 ...	116 ...	114

48. In view of the fact that infant mortality provides a useful index of local health, it is pleasing to note the very considerable reduction that has taken place in the loss of infant life in registration areas during the past ten years—the rate in Accra having fallen from 247 in 1921 to 95 in 1931.

Migration.

49. The following are the data as to Non-Natives, Immigrants from other Colonies, and Native Foreigners found in the Gold Coast at the 1931 Census.

NON-NATIVES.

	British.	Other Europeans.	Syrians.	Others.	Total.
COLONY.					
Western Province	503	99	60	22	—
Central Province ...	166	81	40	11	—
Western Province	747	228	296	52	—
ASHANTI	324	124	166	10	—
NORTHERN TERRITORIES	85	13	8	—	—
TOGOLAND	18	24	—	1	—
MARITIME	68	4	—	32	—
Total	1,911	573	570	128	3,182

AFRICAN RESIDENTS DERIVING FROM OTHER COLONIES.

	Gambia.	Sierra Leone.	Nigeria.	Cameroon.	West Indies.	Others.
COLONY.						
Western Province	13	1,630	6,846	—	—	—
Central Province	5	59	10,518	—	1	—
Eastern Province	7	807	24,970	—	—	—
ASHANTI	—	299	15,036	—	—	—
NORTHERN TERRITORIES	—	—	6,378	—	—	—
TOGOLAND	—	13	3,955	—	—	—
Total	25	2,808	67,703	—	1	—

AFRICAN RESIDENTS DERIVING FROM NON-BRITISH COLONIES.

	French West African Possessions.	Liberia.	Unclassified.
COLONY.			
Western Province	14,277	3,078	75
Central Province	15,227	732	—
Eastern Province	37,806	2,792	6,203
ASHANTI	52,734	201	529
NORTHERN TERRITORIES	46,136	—	8,780
TOGOLAND	30,102	9	—
Total	196,282	6,812	15,587

50. The number of Europeans who entered the Gold Coast during 1931–32 was 2,411, an increase of 2 per cent over the previous year, while 1,965 left the Colony, an increase of 20 per cent over last year.

51. Thirty-one Africans left for places outside West Africa, while 51 returned from such places.

52. Records of Africans travelling between West African ports are not kept.

CHAPTER IV.—HEALTH.

53. The general health of the whole community was not unsatisfactory although the record of the health of the European section was not so good as it had been in the years immediately preceding. A localized outbreak of yellow fever in the Northern Territories in which a certain number of deaths occurred had much to do with this. In addition, the world financial depression imposed an extra strain on all Europeans and undoubtedly exerted a generally lowering influence on their health and welfare.

54. The health of the African community was fairly good. There was an absence of serious epidemics amongst them, although here also the financial condition had its adverse effect especially on the immigrant labouring class who suffered much from under-nourishment owing to shortage of money and consequent ability to purchase food.

55. In spite of a definite reduction in medical personnel owing to retrenchments the numbers of out-patients and in-patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of the Colony were well maintained. The following statement shows the total numbers dealt with by both branches of the Department (Medical and Health) in the general and contagious diseases hospitals, dispensaries and clinics of the Colony during the past two years :—

	In-patients.	*Out-patients.*
1930–31	18,864	251,921
1931–32	18,584	240,483

56. By far the greater proportion of the population of the Gold Coast lives in small villages and is engaged in farming, cacao being the chief product. Prevalent diseases are yaws, malaria, dysentery, worms, ulcers, etc. In the gold-mining area around Tarkwa tuberculosis is regrettably common in underground workers.

57. Of infective diseases the total treated amounted to 108,166 or about 41.75 per cent of the total of 259,067 of all in- and out-patients. An analysis of the diseases of the group treated was as follows :—

	Per cent.
Yaws	57.82
Malaria	27.76
Gonorrhœa	3.15
Pneumonia	1.76
Tuberculosis	1.23
Influenza	1.19
Syphilis	.64
Other diseases	6.45

58. Five hundred and eighty-two deaths from infective diseases occurred in Government Institutions and were caused as follows :—

Pneumonia	31.09
Tuberculosis	27.66
Malaria	8.07
Dysentery (amœbic)	4.29
Septicæmia	4.29
Bacillary dysentery	1.71
Blackwater fever	1.37
Other diseases	21.52

These constituted .53 per cent of all infective diseases treated.

59. Of the total of all diseases treated, viz., 259,067, an analysis showed the following :—

	Per cent.
*Preventable diseases	50.89
Affections of the digestive system...	10.86
Affections of skin and cellular tissue	9.93
Affections of respiratory system	5.91
Affections of nervous system and of organs of special sense	4.77
Affections of genito-urinary system (non-venereal)	2.24
Affections of bones and organs of locomotion ...	1.73
Affections of circulatory system	0.90
General diseases	3.56
Other diseases	9.21

60. One thousand four hundred and nine deaths occurred from all diseases which can be classified as follows :—

	Per cent.
Preventable diseases	51.31
Digestive diseases	10.29
Genito-urinary diseases (non-venereal)	7.45
Nervous diseases and organs of special sense ...	4.54
General diseases	4.40
Skin and cellular tissue	3.12
Circulatory diseases	2.83
Respiratory diseases	2.62
Affections of bone and organs of locomotion ...	.70
Other diseases	12.74

*Note.—Preventable diseases include infectious diseases, intoxication and poisons, scabies and tinæ, helminths and affections produced by external causes.

61. An outbreak of smallpox in a mild form and easily controlled took place in Eastern Dagomba (Northern Territories) and the neighbouring area of Togoland. Two hundred and one cases occurred with a mortality of eight per cent.

62. Vaccination is steadily maintained. Over 364,000 were performed during the year with over 87 per cent of successes.

63. A disquieting event was the recurrence during the year of yellow fever from which the Gold Coast had been so happily free for over three years. Seventeen cases occurred with 12 deaths. Europeans in Tamale suffered severely; all five cases there ended fatally.

64. Malaria prevails everywhere and is a constant drain on the health of all classes. It constitutes six to eight per cent of all cases treated and 20 per cent of all working days lost by European officials are due to this one cause.

65. Of blackwater fever there were 19 cases with four deaths in Europeans. In Africans and Syrians nine cases and four deaths were recorded.

66. Of venereal diseases syphilis is uncommon but gonorrhoea is widespread.

PROVISIONS FOR TREATMENT.

(*a*) Medical, Health and Laboratory Services Staff.

67. On the 1st April, 1932, there was an estimated provision in the Medical, Health and Laboratory Service Branches for seven Administrative Officers, two Specialists, 42 Medical Officers, two Pathologists, five Women Medical Officers, four African Medical Officers. In addition there were one European Matron and 30 Nursing Sisters and 246 African Nurses (Ordinary and Mental) and Midwives. The Health Branch included nine European Medical Officers of Health, 20 European and 101 African Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors. There were in addition 78 Dispensers and ten Laboratory Attendants.

68. The training of the African subordinate staff is concentrated in Accra. Nurses and dispensers for the Colony are trained at the Gold Coast Hospital, midwives and health visitors at the Maternity and Princess Marie Louise Children's Hospitals and sanitary inspectors at the special school for the purpose.

69. A scheme for establishing a body of specially qualified Nurse-Dispensers who will be in charge of dispensaries in the rural areas has recently been initiated. These are being trained to deal with yaws, malaria, etc., and the prevalent complaints.

(*b*) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

70. There are in all seven European hospitals with a total of 74 beds. These hospitals are up-to-date, well staffed and well equipped, and 769 in-patients and 1,745 out-patients were dealt with during the year.

71. There are altogether 33 African hospitals containing 903 beds and 92 cots. Well equipped dispensaries are attached to all the hospitals. The Gold Coast Hospital at Accra with 227 beds and cots is one of the finest in Africa. An idea of its work may be gained from the following figures.

	1928–29.	1929–30.	1930–31.	1931–32.
Total Out-patients	13,786	14,638	14,191	13,261
Total In-patients	2,661	3,087	3,572	3,645
Major Operations	602	671	650	675
Minor Operations	295	436	670	709
Daily average (In-patients) ...	208	233	222	223

72. At the African Hospital, Kumasi, with 140 beds and cots, equally valuable work goes on.

	1928–29.	1929–30.	1930–31.	1931–32.
Out-patients Total	18,546	19,539	20,881	17,804
In-patients Total	2,508	2,137	-2,360	1,954
Operations Major	202	194	206	229
Operations Minor	248	170	286	382
Daily average (In-patients) ...	124.6	157.5	138.9	134.2

73. The Maternity Hospital, Accra, is one of the most valuable institutions in the Gold Coast, and its work is increasing yearly and the demand in accommodation is insistent. The value of its work is shown by the rapid drop in maternal mortality in Accra since its erection in 1928. A reduction from 17 per 1,000 (1917 to 1929) to 6.1 in 1930 and seven in 1931 is a remarkable achievement.

74. Extension of accommodation is very much required. There are only 29 beds and 678 in-patients admissions took place during 1930–31 which increased to 972 in the following year. During the year ten nurses qualified as midwives, who are controlled and regulated by a Midwives' Board working under a Midwives' Ordinance.

75. Of two travelling dispensaries one had to cease to function during the year but the other continued work throughout the year in the Lawra area.

(*c*) Mission Hospitals.

76. There is only one Mission hospital in the Gold Coast. This is a fine Hospital with 60 beds situated at Agogo in Ashanti and does excellent work under the direction of the Basel Mission.

77. The Roman Catholic Mission has recently opened a dispensing and child welfare centre in the Axim district and further extension of work in the Eastern and Western Provinces is being organised.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

78. Hygiene and sanitation, port health work, infant welfare work, etc., are controlled by the Health branch. Vaccination for smallpox, anti-rat measures for plague, mosquito control for yellow fever and malaria, health propaganda, and so on, besides general routine sanitation, are steadily carried on.

79. In spite of financial depression certain advances can be recorded. A well-planned scheme for the dangerous marshy area west of Achimota College was begun, a new pipe-borne water supply for Tamale was opened in March, 1932, steady progress was made on the Kumasi water supply scheme, and the opening of a new market at Cape Coast may be noted.

80. Efficient port health work is carried on at Accra and Takoradi and all ports of entry, particular attention being paid to the eradication of rats and mosquitoes and to the spread of infection between ship and shore. No port was declared infected during the year.

81. Ante-natal and child welfare work suffered a set-back owing to reduction in staff consequent on falling revenue. The children's hospitals at Accra and Kumasi continued their valuable work throughout the year. It is feared that a further drop in revenue may cause a regression in this valuable branch but voluntary schemes for the carrying on of this work under the guidance of the Red Cross Society are already being formed.

CHAPTER V.—HOUSING.

82. It will be readily understood that the economic depression from which the Gold Coast, in common with so many other countries, is suffering at the present time has had, inevitably, a certain repercussion on the construction or the completion of houses.

83. On the other hand it is very gratifying to note that the value of a solid and healthy type of building is being more and more appreciated by the African population. From discussions with householders in various parts of the Gold Coast it is evident that house construction is undertaken for three main reasons, other than to provide shelter for the family and relatives of the builder, viz., to serve as an investment by leasing portions of the house to strangers thereby bringing in a certain financial return, to serve as security for money borrowed to open up a business or to purchase a lorry or to employ labour on farms and, lastly, to form a legacy to the heirs of the owner.

84. The day has passed when the indigenous people living in the more populous centres along the littoral and in inland towns were content with mud and wattle or rush or grass huts which soon became dilapidated owing to the depredations of termites and the effects of wind and rain and which were dangerous owing to the possibility of fire and on account of the harbourage for vermin which they afforded.

85. The progress in house construction has been phenomenal and this is particularly noticeable in the ports, such as Accra and Sekondi, and in certain of the larger townships as, for example, Kumasi in Ashanti.

86. Where funds have not been available for the construction of concrete block or brick houses the solid *pise de terre* or, as it is locally called, " swish " or puddled earth type is favoured.

87. Especially good work has been done in Ashanti and very many villages and townships have been laid out on modern lines with ample provision for lanes, open spaces, sanitary sites and recreation fields, the houses themselves being built in solid swish rendered inside and out with cement, and with well-ventilated rooms of adequate size with cross-ventilation and louvred windows.

88. Smaller townships in the Colony proper and in the Northern Territories are following the lead of Ashanti, but here and there in the Colony itself there has been a slight retrogression owing to lack of adequate supervision or encouragement and insanitary vermin-ridden wattle and daub or corrugated iron dwellings have been erected.

89. The rectangular or so-called Ashanti type of compound built on a plot of 60 × 80 feet has been adopted to a large extent even in backward areas in the Colony proper and every endeavour is made to educate the local community to appreciate the advantages of this type.

90. For some time to come the round hut with grass roof will hold sway in all but the larger townships in the Northern Territories, although this type, which has certain obvious disadvantages from the health standpoint, e.g. darkness, and inadequate ventilation, thus favouring the presence of vermin, is being rapidly replaced in Tamale and one or two other townships in the north.

91. Happily the indigenous population has no need to live in tenements.

92. It is mainly the Krus from the Kru Coast or the labourers from the Ivory Coast, Haute Volta and French Sudan who are in any way disposed to live in groups in sheds or hangers, and they are driven to do this to a certain extent on account of the relatively high rents charged by local house-owners and because they are compelled to economise in the matter of cooks, since they are for the most part bachelors.

93. Legislation exists to prevent overcrowding but it is difficult to invoke.

94. House-to-house inspection forms one of the more important activities of the Health branch and advantage is invariably taken during such visits to point out defects in housing. Where necessary information is given to the local officers of the Public Works Department and notices for repair or demolition of dangerous or dilapidated dwellings are served on the owner.

95. In the larger areas European and African Building Inspectors are available for inspection duties and to give advice on housing, but the number of officers in these grades has been reduced as an economy measure.

96. The actual legal sanctions for the control of housing and town-planning vary in the different parts of the Gold Coast and its Dependencies.

97. For example, Building Regulations drafted under the Towns Ordinance have been applied to the following townships: Achimota, Nsawam, Koforidua, Mangoase, Nkawkaw, Keta, Somanya, Suhum, Aburi, Mampong, Akropong, Agona Swedru, Oda, Saltpond, Winneba, Axim, Dunkwa, Takoradi, Tarkwa, Ho and Kpandu.

98. In such towns and in those having a municipal or quasi-municipal organisation, for example, Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi and Kumasi, the local building regulations are applied in detail. Whereas slightly less detailed regulations are applicable to other towns to which the Towns Ordinance has been applied ; and so on down to very simple rules for townships and villages in Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

99. Government has undertaken housing schemes from time to time, the best example being the New Zongo at Kumasi constructed to take the place of the rat-ridden and plague-infected swish and wattle hovels demolished during the plague epidemic of 1924–25.

100. In addition there have been housing schemes which provided for the loan of building materials or the giving of credit to assist would-be house–owners, but these have not been a great success and, except under special circumstances, as for example, an outbreak of dangerous infectious disease, it is felt that house construction should be left largely to private enterprise.

101. There are no building societies at present in the Gold Coast Colony or its Dependencies but there seems no reason why the scope of the Co-operative (Agricultural) Societies should not be widened in selected areas or separate building societies formed on the same lines to assist persons to build house property.

102. The progress in house construction and in the layout of towns and villages in the Gold Coast and its Dependencies during the last decade has been so marked as to be of very favourable augur for the future of the Colony and of its peoples.

CHAPTER VI.—PRODUCTION.

103. The principal occupation of the inhabitants of the Gold Coast is agriculture. In the Colony, Ashanti and Southern Togoland the chief agricultural industry is the cultivation of cacao for export, and in the Northern Territories, where cacao does not thrive, the raising and marketing of stock and the raising of crops are the principal occupations.

104. Steps are now being taken to encourage the large-scale production of such fruits as bananas, oranges, and pine-apples, more especially in the coastal regions, with a view to the creation of a fruit export industry.

105. Next in importance to agriculture is the mining industry. Gold mining has been long established in the Western Province of the Colony and in Southern Ashanti: There is a manganese mine in the Western Province and diamond mines in the Eastern Province.

AGRICULTURE.

CACAO.

106. Production of cacao can only be assessed by direct methods. Cultivation is wholly by native farmers, whose holdings, not necessarily single units, average 2½ acres each. 90 per cent of the crop is harvested between August and January, but exports spread out from September to May. The average export for a season is about 220,000 tons. The 1931–32 season production was about 205,000 tons. Of this amount some 6,000 tons came from the Mandated Territory of Togoland, of which 1,600 tons was shipped from the Gold Coast and the remainder from French Togoland.

107. The distribution of production is moving westward. New cultivation is mainly in the Western Province of Ashanti, and the Western Province of the Colony.

108. There is some indication that the peak of production has been reached, as population is a limiting factor, and increased planting is offset by a reduction in yield of the older areas, in the absence of any manuring or soil cultivation.

109. A system of co-operative cacao growers' societies has been founded under the Co-operative Societies Ordinance 1931. Societies are formed and supervised by the Department of Agriculture. All cacao sold through these societies is of high purity and commands a price premium.

KOLA.

110. There are two main kola areas. In the Colony, production has declined in favour of cacao. The export from Accra, about 3,000 tons in 1924, has steadily fallen to 1,450 tons in 1930–31 and 550 tons in 1931–32. The quantity transported northwards by road was 210 tons against three tons in the previous year.

111. The Ashanti area production has remained fairly constant at about 5,500. In 1924, 2,500 tons were shipped from Takoradi; last year the export from that port had fallen to 600, and this year to 33 tons. The overland export however, about 2,000 in 1924, steadily rose to about 4,500 tons in 1931.

Oil Palm Products.

112. The oil palm is indigenous, and found wild throughout the rain forest. Pericarp oil and palm kernel oil are used locally for culinary purposes. Production for export depends chiefly on the price, and on financial conditions. The export has fallen off as shown below :—

	Tons.	£
1931	319	4,739
1930	402	10,083
1929	568	16,529

113. One mill is being worked in the Western Province. A mill built in the Eastern Province under the Government subsidy scheme was closed down owing to the low price of oil.

114. The export of kernels was as follows :—

	Tons.	£
1931	3,719	35,428
1930	4,945	64,061
1929	5,967	89,433

Copra.

115. During the last two years the export of copra has fallen off owing to low prices.

	Tons.	£
1931	1,065	12,033
1930	917	15,655
Average 1924–1919 ...	1,359	29,500

Cotton.

116. There were no maritime exports during the year; 3,466 lbs. of lint were produced in 1930. Export over the frontier of seed cotton was 200,221 lbs. against 236, 253 lbs. in 1930, from Togoland. Cotton production in the Northern Territories is being developed slowly, but no exportable surplus is yet produced.

Rice.

117. A Government rice mill in the Western Province has encouraged production. The following table gives the tons of paddy brought to the mill :—

	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30	1930–31
Paddy ...	35	128	191	106	289

118. In other parts of the Colony small patches are produced for local use.

119. The rice from the mill is all consumed locally, and fetches 10s. per 100 lbs. at the mill against 12s. last year. The average price for the previous three years was 14s.

Rubber.

120. Owing to low prices, and the relative costliness of labour the production has fallen from 540,000 lbs. valued at £21,986 in 1930 to 221,000 lbs. valued at £4,936 in 1931.

Sisal Hemp.

121. With the closing down of the Government plantation at Accra last year, there was no production of sisal in 1931.

Food Crops.

122. There is a large production of food crops—yams, cassava, maize, cocoyams, groundnuts, guinea corn, plantains, etc., for local consumption. With the falling off of imported foodstuffs owing to the financial conditions, the production of local food crops has increased, but cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy.

123. The staple foodstuffs vary considerably in different parts of the country. In the Navrongo District of the Northern Territories the staple vegetable foods are millet, guinea-corn, beans, groundnuts, and shea butter, while beef, mutton, goats, game and poultry are quite commonly eaten.

124. In the Lawra—Wa area of the Northern Territories, a Savannah type of country, yams and maize are the staple foods. Shea-nuts and groundnuts are also part of the diet. Animal foods are not so commonly eaten.

125. Further south in Mamprusi, the Northern Section of Togoland, and the Southern Province yams are the main food supply, with maize and millet, beans and sweet potatoes, shea butter and groundnuts. Animal foods are eaten in considerably less quantities. This is the true Savannah region and is remarkable for the scarcity of its population.

126. In the Forest zone, the area of greatest productivity and containing the cacao and mining regions, plantains, yams, maize, beans, groundnuts, palm-oil and fruits, cocoyams, sweet potatoes and cassava are eaten, while animal foods are still more sparingly eaten.

127. In the Coastal zone, which includes all the principal shipping centres and the great trade centres, maize, cassava, plantains, palm-oil, coconut and rice are mainly eaten, while beef, mutton and pork are the animal foods. This area also has a considerable fish diet.

Hides and Skins.

128. The total export of all kinds showed a large decrease in 1931, amounting to less than 50 per cent of the 1930 export.

Production by Non-Africans.

129. In general there have been but few plantation ventures and these have not been sufficiently successful to encourage development. The companies which had survived until the current year have suffered from the low prices obtaining for produce and with one exception are not likely to survive. Four of these companies situated in the Western Province and Southern Ashanti were producing rubber and their production has fallen by some 60 per cent during the year. In the Eastern Province a large general plantation ceased all operations other than the harvesting of cacao, coffee and fruits. A small coffee plantation, near Kumasi, was likewise compelled to stop all expenditure other than that required to harvest the crop. One plantation near Akrokerri in Ashanti, producing mainly cacao, under the able management of a single European, managed to continue activities and pay its way. The owners of an extensive concession astride the railway in the Central Province, have had under consideration the question of growing bananas on a large scale with a view to export but at the close of the year no decision had been taken in the matter.

ANIMAL HEALTH.

130. Pong-Tamale, in the Northern Territories, is the headquarters of the Department of Animal Health which consists of a Principal Veterinary Officer, a Veterinary Pathologist, five Veterinary Officers, an Inspector of Livestock and eleven African Veterinary Assistants. One of the Veterinary Officers is being retrenched on account of the bad financial position and the Veterinary Pathologist's post is also likely to be abolished.

131. The new laboratory has not yet started work owing to the new Veterinary Pathologist being invalided. A Veterinary Officer has been withdrawn from the field and will begin the manufacture of Anti-Rinderpest Serum in April, 1932.

132. The following is a rough census of the livestock of the country :—

	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.	Horses.	Donkeys.	Pigs.
Colony	40,000	220,000	200	100	60,000
Ashanti	1,500	10,000	400	500	20,000
Northern Territories	110,000	454,200	3,740	16,430	6,810

ANIMAL DISEASES.

Anthrax.

133. Sporadic outbreaks occurred throughout the country. The incidence of this disease is not tending to increase.

Cattle Plague (Rinderpest).

134. In spite of the delay in the manufacture of laboratory Anti-Rinderpest serum, between twenty and thirty thousand head of cattle have been immunised this year in addition to last year's thirty-one thousand. All this work has been done in the Northern Territories and represents the first real big constructive effort in the Protectorate for the general economic welfare of the people. Owing to transport difficulties, no crop can be exported economically but cattle can be taken to the markets on the hoof and earn a very ready sale and a good profit. In the past, devastating epizootics of cattle plague have ravaged the country and the cattle were reduced to a fifth or less of their numbers at the beginning of the century. The disease could not be controlled until the present cattle immunisation scheme was inaugurated in 1930. The initial immunisation of the basic stock of the country should be completed by the early part of 1934. Already the cattle population of the country is increasing and the owners have regained confidence now that they realise that the periodic holocausts at the shrine of rinderpest have ended. No natural outbreak of any note arose in the Northern Territories. In the Coastal livestock area of the Colony, a serious outbreak occurred and accounted for at least ten thousand out of the forty thousand local cattle. Owing to shortage of Veterinary Staff and lack of equipment, segregation and isolation measures were the only possible prophylactics and though the disease was thereby confined to certain areas, the large casualties show how necessary is active immunisation against cattle plague.

135. *Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia* is endemic in this country and rarely becomes epizootic. It is controlled by slaughter of sick and immediate in-contact animals. One serious localised outbreak occurred during the period.

136. *Rabies* was reported from several centres and appears to be increasing. Lack of recognition of the symptoms in dogs by the public is probably a contributory factor.

137. *Trypanosomiasis* is practically never seen clinically in the local small West African Shorthorn cattle which are very highly resistant, and seldom in the humped Zebus which are all imported for slaughter and have a sufficient resistance to inhibit clinical symptoms for their comparatively short period of residence. Imported Zebus are susceptible if kept permanently in fly areas. Many cases were seen in horses which are highly susceptible. Successful treatment in many cases, especially *T. vivax* infections,

was effected by intravenous injections of tartar emetic and also by Antimosan, a Bayer product, a non-toxic antimony salt. A large clearing experiment is being tried at Pong-Tamale to eliminate Glossina tachinoides and palpalis from a large part of the valley of the Naboggo River. If fully successful, as there is every reason to believe, similar methods could clear inexpensively large areas from tsetse fly.

Livestock Improvement.

138. *Castrations of scrub animals.*—Several thousand scrub cattle as well as sheep, goats and pigs were sterilised. Zebu (humped) bulls and half-bred Zebu bulls were issued during the year. The attempted grade-up of the local cattle by heavy English bulls was a complete failure owing to the crosses being unable to stand local conditions and losing resistance to local diseases. The Zebu crosses are a distinct improvement on the local animal and are much more likely to be successful.

Pong-Tamale Livestock Farm.

139. Experiments in crossing Niger Rams and local ewes have resulted in an improved animal which appears to possess the resistance of the dam to local diseases.

140. Eight pure-bred Middle White, 23 half-bred Middle White and 25 half-bred Large White pigs were issued or sold for breeding.

141. Over four hundred pure-bred Rhode Island Red and Buff Orpington poultry were sold or issued.

142. The stock improvement farm has been much extended and improved since the move to Pong-Tamale. The large output of improved swine and poultry is producing a marked beneficial effect on the general stock of the country.

Livestock Trade.

143. The number of stock imported through the quarantine stations during the last three years was :—

	1929–30.	1930–31.	1931–32.
Cattle	51,952	50,434	39,001
Sheep and Goats	100,405	68,869	31,771

144. During the year 1931–32 approximately 32,560 cattle and 36,871 sheep and goats were exported.

145. The revenue collected during the year was £13,166 4s. 3d. The decrease is due partly to bad trade and partly to yellow fever and rinderpest restrictions. The decreased cattle import is mainly due to the latter causes and that of sheep and goats to the former.

146. The local livestock trade continues to develop and increase. With the co-operation of administrative officers, livestock fairs are being instituted at Northern Territories markets where local stock will be auctioned.

147. The hide and skin trade has been very poor but the improvement in flaying continues.

FORESTRY.

148. The total forest area of the Colony, Ashanti and British Mandated Togoland is estimated at 15,350 square miles. The merchantable area from a timber point of view is said to be 10,000 square miles, but it is estimated that only about 5,000 of this is sufficiently well tapped by rivers and railways to be economically exploited for the export timber trade.

149. The forest policy of the Gold Coast is designed primarily for the creation and maintenance of forest reserves of sufficient area and suitable distribution for the purpose of maintaining water supplies and the humid climatic conditions required by the major agricultural industries on which the prosperity of the country so largely depends. This policy aims at the ultimate reservation of 6,000 square miles of forest or 24 per cent of the total area afforested, as distinct from savannah or parkland, country. To date some 3,148 square miles have been secured or are about to be secured. The ownership of the land, originally vested in the Native Authorities, is not disturbed, and wherever these Authorities are able and willing to do so the administration of the reserves is left in their hands, Forest Officers acting in an advisory capacity. In cases of proved mal-administration resort is had to the Forests Ordinance and the Government, through the Forestry Department, usually assumes management.

150. The productive aspect is, for the present, subordinated to the protective; such exploitation of the timber assets of the country as takes place is carried out entirely by private enterprise and mostly from forest land not included in the reserves. The destruction of immature trees of some of the more important economic species is controlled by legislation, and regulations exist whereby the felling of mahogany for export, regardless of its origin, is effectively supervised. Exploitation of the other species of forest crop, many of which are utilisable and now coming into prominence on overseas markets, is controlled in the forest reserves, but not in areas outside of them. Comparative figures of mahogany exports are attached as Appendix I. No data are yet obtainable on which to estimate the annual local consumption of timber and other forest produce; timber is extensively used not only in the mining industry but also in the domestic life of the people.

151. The productive capacity of the local classes of forest which exist in the forested country has not yet been fully determined. The components consist of 300 or more tree species, some 100 or more of which may be classed as "timber trees," i.e., trees capable of producing timber of merchantable dimensions. The grades of timber are almost as numerous as the species and by no means all have a recognised economic value. Subject to later and more detailed investigation it is estimated that the present capacity, including an appreciable volume of over-mature stock, of all classes of timber is some 1,500 cubic feet per acre or an annual output of 100 cubic feet per acre. In terms of species of recognised economic value this figure should be reduced considerably, but the possibility, assuming that the projected programme of forest reserves is carried out, is an annual output of some one hundred million cubic feet of timber from these species. As a national asset these reserves are of considerable potential, monetary value, quite apart from whatever value attaches to them from the protective functions they are designed to exercise. Neither the potential monetary nor the actual protective values appear yet to have impressed themselves deeply on the African mind. To him forest land is the ideal cultivable land and his system of shifting cultivation has done and continues to do irreparable damage.

152. The recent general economic depression has been reflected in the timber trade. Not only have exports fallen off but there has also been an appreciable diminution in building operations. The one forest product that appears to be in increased demand is the palm tree, and it is reported from various parts of the country that the sale of palm wine is now becoming a large industry and that the increasing number of vendors of this product forces itself on one's notice.

WORK CONDUCTED AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE DURING THE YEAR 1931 FOR THE GOLD COAST.

Plant and Animal Products Department.

153. *Economic Investigations and Enquiries.*—During 1931 the following investigations and enquiries were carried out for the Gold Coast.

154. *Danta wood* (*Cistanthera papaverifera*).—In continuation of a previous report on the green timber as received from the Forestry Department, a report was furnished giving the results of a complete series of mechanical tests and working trials carried out (partly at the Imperial Institute and partly at the Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough) on air-dried Danta wood with a standard moisture content of about 12 per cent

The results of the investigation indicated that the timber compares not unfavourably with hickory, ash and other woods used for tool handles, and practical tests by manufacturers confirmed this opinion. The Imperial Institute Advisory Committee on Timbers agreed that the selected timber should be suitable for hammer handles and for pick and shovel handles, except of the highest class, provided that it can be offered at a competitive price.

155. Before arranging for further practical trials the Committee requested information as to the price at which the timber could be landed in the United Kingdom, the supplies likely to be available, and whether consignments could be offered in the form of sawn planks as well as logs. This information was duly received, a price of 5s. or 6s. per cubic foot for logs and 7s. 6d. for planks, c.i.f. London or Liverpool, being quoted with the intimation that these figures could be considerably reduced for large quantities of the timber; as regards supplies, the timber was stated to be available in almost unlimited quantity. The Advisory Committee on Timbers were of opinion that the prices quoted were too high in comparison with those of hickory but that it would be worth while for the Forestry Department to endeavour to market the timber at a lower figure.

APPENDIX I.

Mahogany Export.

	Cubic feet.	*Value.* £
1927	1,239,721	120,348
1928	1,547,776	138,853
1929	1,430,230	160,364
1930	934,790	100,098
1931	625,829	61,258

Distribution of Mahogany Exports.

Countries exported to.	Quantities.				
	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
United Kingdom ...	485,572	490,382	598,080	429,250	162,659
Other parts of British Empire	—	15,200	—	—	—
British West Africa ...	—	—	—	30	—
United States of America	654,869	984,788	824,610	426,201	458,378
France	328	600	800	51	—
Holland	1,344	252	—	—	744
Germany	2,880	5,292	—	—	4,048
Other Foreign Countries	94,728	51,262	6,740	—	—
Totals	1,239,721	1,547,776	1,430,230	*855,532	625,829

*This makes a total of 855,532 c. ft. for the year 1930 *vide* Table 14 of the Blue Book for 1930–31 and *Gazette* (Trade Supplement) No. 12 of 1931. Table No. 20 of the same Blue Book shows a total of lumber exported during the year 1930 as 934,790 c. ft. including woods other than mahogany.

MINERALS.

GOLD.

156. During the year under review the gold won amounted to 264,422 fine ounces having a value at par of £1,123,266, as compared with 246,075 ounces and £1,045,327 for the previous year.

157. This improvement is mainly due to an increase in the tonnage mined and treated by the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation at Obuasi and by the Akoon Syndicate (now the Tarkwa Gold Areas) at Abbontiakoon.

158. With the exception of some 26 ounces won by alluvial mining methods at Abranbran Concession near Dunkwa, all the gold won was obtained from four lode mines, two of which are operating on the banket and two on quartz reefs.

159. By far the largest producer was the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, and there is reason to believe that the wonderful success of this Company is likely to be maintained.

160. At Bibiani work is still confined to development, and the size and value of the ore-body as so far disclosed is so promising that it has been decided to erect a trial crushing and treatment plant, which will be extended should further development work warrant such a course.

MANGANESE.

161. The ore exported by the African Manganese Company, which is still the only producer on the Gold Coast, amounted to 218,637 tons (wet) having a value of £339,252, being 177,407 tons and £354,207 less than last year.

162. In 1929–30, when conditions were normal, there were exported 496,486 tons valued at £836,417, so that in the short space of two years there has been a decrease of 277,849 tons and £497,165, while the number of native employees has ben reduced from 1,740 to 765.

163. This serious decline is due in part to the general depression, and in some measure to the fact that the price of manganese ore has been forced below its economic level by the Soviet Government in their efforts to capture the market.

164. The outlook in the near future is, therefore, not very promising.

DIAMONDS.

165. There were exported 790,737 carats valued at £383,585, as compared with 848,199 carats and £595,079 for the previous year.

166. This decrease is due to the low prices now ruling.

167. There were four companies operating, namely: The Consolidated African Selection Trust, Ltd., at Akwatia; the West African Diamond Syndicate at Kokotenten; the Holland Syndicate operating near Kade; and Cayco (London) Ltd., at Topiramang.

168. There was but little prospecting done for diamonds outside the areas held under concessions during the year, which is doubtless due to the lack of incentive now that prices are so low; also, efforts in this direction have probably been influenced by the lack of success attending the extensive prospecting operations of the previous year.

Labour.

169. The average number of natives employed in general mining operations amounted to 11,839, as compared with 12,380 of the previous year, showing a decrease of 541. This is due chiefly to the great reduction in the number of natives employed in manganese and diamond mining, which is all the more noticeable in view of the fact that there was a marked increase in the number of natives employed in gold mining.

170. The supply of labour has been ample for mining purposes.

Concessions.

171. Eleven certificates of validity in the Colony and one in Ashanti in respect of mining concessions were gazetted during the year.

172. Of these, one was for gold, two for diamonds, one for bauxite and seven for minerals in general.

General.

173. Since 21st September, 1931, when Great Britain abandoned the gold standard, the price of this metal has been at a premium, which has not only acted as a stimulus to the companies at present operating, but also as an inducement for others to take up concessions for the purpose of winning gold.

174. This is the only hopeful feature at present in Gold Coast mining, as until the world's economic problems have been solved, there is little likelihood of expansion in the manganese and diamond industries.

WORK CONDUCTED AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE DURING THE YEAR 1931 FOR THE GOLD COAST.

Mineral Resources Department.

Economic Investigations and Inquiries.

175. During the year 1931 the following investigations and inquiries were carried out for the Gold Coast Geological Survey Department:—

Bauxite.—Three samples of bauxite were found to contain from 28 to 54 per cent of alumina. The percentages of ferric oxide ranged from 0.9 to 18, and of silica from one to 30.

Mineral Specimens.—Complete chemical analyses were made of ten, and partial analyses of two mineral specimens, and a mineralogical identification was made of another. Two other specimens were assayed for platinum, none being found, and in one of them a small percentage of chromic oxide was determined. Two other specimens were assayed for gold, less than 2 dwt. per ton being found in one of them. Small percentages of chromic oxide and manganese dioxide were found, respectively, in two other samples.

Monazite.—A sample of monazite was found to contain 61.7 per cent of cerium earths, and 6.5 per cent of thoria.

Diamond concentrates.—Complete mineralogical examinations were made of 17 concentrates.

PUBLICATIONS.

A special report on the research work on minerals carried out in the Gold Coast, supplied by the Geological Survey, appeared in No. 3 of the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute.

CHAPTER VII.—COMMERCE.

IMPORTS.

176. The value of all imports for the year was £4,803,874, being £4,149,896, or 46 per cent, less than the value of the imports for 1930.

177. The following table shows the value of imports for the years 1930 and 1931 respectively arranged on a tariff basis :—

Head of Imports.	1930.	1931.	*Decrease.*
I —COMMERCIAL	£	£	£
Ad valorem	2,991,425	1,595,527	1,395,898
Specific—other than wines, spirits, malts, cider and perry	1,569,593	986,396	583,197
Specific—wines, spirits, malts, cider and perry	591,118	183,687	407,431
Free Goods	3,059,432	1,666,487	1,392,945
2 —Government Stores ...	742,202	371,777	370,425
Total ...	8,953,770	4,803,874	4,149,896

178. The statement given below shews the percentage of the total quantity of cotton goods which were supplied by the United Kingdom in 1929, 1930, and 1931 respectively.

Cotton manufactures.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Bleached piece goods	97.9	96.37	95.51
Dyed piece goods	85.7	86.78	88.32
Coloured piece goods	85.8	81.00	96.30
Grey piece goods	91.0	90.90	93.01
Printed piece goods	58.9	64.52	78.00
Velveteen piece goods ...	56.8	49.18	55.75
Sewing cotton	93.9	79.12	86.35

179. The following statement distinguishes the principal makes of cars and lorries imported into the Gold Coast in 1931.

Motor Cars.		*Motor Lorries*	
Make.	*Nos.*	*Make.*	*Nos.*
Morris	81	Ford	312
Ford	46	Chevrolet	194

Motor Cars.		*Motor Lorries.*	
Make.	*Nos.*	*Make.*	*Nos.*
Buick	20	Dodge	119
Chevrolet	19	Rugby	18
Austin	14	Federal	10
Willys Knight	14	Other kinds	27
Hillman	11		
Armstrong Siddeley ...	9		
Other kinds	76		
Total ...	290		680

180. Of a total importation of 970 motor cars and lorries 716 were supplied by the United States of America and only 207 by the United Kingdom.

181. Of the 290 motor cars imported, however, 188 came from the United Kingdom.

182. Of the 37 motor cycles imported 34 came from the United Kingdom, which supplied 734 of the 819 bicycles imported. 55 bicycles were imported from French Togoland, but the majority were no doubt of British origin, so that the United Kingdom still maintained its share of the import trade, unfortunately considerably depressed, in bicycles.

EXPORTS.

183. The total value of the exports for the year ended 31st December, 1931, was £9,300,620, being £1,986,768, or 18 per cent less than the value of the exports for 1930.

184. The following table shows in comparative form the value of the various classes of exports arranged in groups for the past five years.

Classes.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	£	£	£	£	£
Domestic products and manufactures (excluding bullion)	13,458,721	12,944,318	11,530,760	8,855,054	6,504,092
Foreign products and manufactures (excluding bullion and specie) ...	51,752	110,712	96,353	154,232	117,550
Bullion	727,182	648,815	869,863	1,055,634	1,069,629 (*a*)
Coin	112,720	85,030	180,740	1,222,468	1,609,349
Total	14,350,355	13,824,875	12,677,716	11,287,388	9,300,620

(*a*) Including silver bullion, valued at £48, re-exported.

185. The following table gives particulars of the principal domestic articles exported by sea and overland during the years 1930 and 1931 :—

Articles.		1930.		1931.		Difference.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£		£
Cacao	Tons	190,580	6,970,385	244,097	5,493,165	+ 53,517	— 1,477,220
Gold (raw)	Ozs.	272,089	1,055,634	273,514	1,069,581	+ 1,425	+ 13,947
Diamonds	Carats	861,119	658,994	880,479	440,924	+ 19,360	— 218,070
Rubber	lbs.	539,696	21,987	221,449	4,935	— 318,247	— 17,052
Kola nuts	lbs.	8,441,311	138,322	2,952,870	38,382	— 5,488,441	— 99,940
Hides (cattle) untanned	lbs.	544,704	18,132	234,546	3,986	— 310,158	— 14,146
Manganese Ore	Tons	417,490	823,396	247,191	388,963	— 170,299	— 434,433
Copra	Tons	917	15,671	1,065	12,034	+ 148	— 3,637
Palm kernels	Tons	5,470	69,018	4,035	37,204	— 1,435	— 31,814
Palm oil	Tons	489	11,392	320	4,749	— 169	— 6,643
Timber—unmanufactured	Cubic feet	934,790	100,098	636,127	62,479	— 298,663	— 37,619
Fibre—other kinds (Sisal hemp)	Tons	287	6,802	—	—	— 287	— 6,802
Cotton lint	lbs.	239,719	1,837	200,221	974	— 39,498	— 868

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

186. The following table shows in comparative form the Customs Revenue under the various heads for the years 1930 and 1931 :—

Head of Revenue.	1930.	1931.	Increase.	Decrease.
IMPORT DUTIES.	£	£	£	£
Ad valorem	303,136	196,364	—	106,772
Specific—other than wines, spirits, malts, cider and perry	814,182	576,810	—	237,372
Specific—wines, spirits, malts, cider and perry	742,533	218,371	—	524,162
EXPORT DUTIES.				
Cacao	222,343	284,783	62,440	—
Diamonds	31,381	20,996	—	10,385
Mahogany cedar, and baku ...	5,168	2,608	—	2,560
Kola nuts	—	1,065	1,065	—
MISCELLANEOUS.				
King's and Colonial Warehouse rents	2,912	2,089	—	823
Firearms, etc., Warehouse rents	428	291	—	137
Other Miscellaneous	10,434	6,004	—	4,430
LIGHT DUES...	8,160	6,887	—	1,273
Total gross receipts...	2,140,677	1,316,268	63,505	887,914
Duties drawn back, over-entered and abated	41,225	31,103	—	10,122
Total net receipts	2,099,452	1,285,165	63,505	877,792

GENERAL COURSE OF PRICES.

187. Index prices of *imported* goods were lower than they were in 1930 until near the close of the year. When England went off the Gold standard index prices began to rise, but the full effect of that rise will not be felt until 1932.

188. The prices paid for *cacao* in 1931 were the lowest recorded, the average annual f.o.b. value in 1931 being £23, as compared with £37 in 1930.

189. The f.o.b. value per lb. of *kola nuts* exported was 3½d. at the beginning of the year ; at its close the similar value was 2¼d. In 1930 the average annual f.o.b. value was 4d. per lb.

190. The prices paid in 1931 for palm oil and kernels, mahogany, copra and rubber were also lower than those paid in 1930.

Index prices in 1930 and 1931.

(*As declared on Customs Entries.*)

IMPORTED GOODS.

Article.	1930.	1931.
Biscuits, bread and cakes :—		
Pilot or ships'	100 ...	93
Other kinds	100 ...	111

IMPORTED GOODS—*continued.*

Article.	1930.	1931.
Cotton manufactures :—		
Bleached	100	78
Dyed	100	74
Coloured	100	70
Grey	100	80
Printed	100	79
Sewing	100	88
Yarn	100	83
Fish all kinds :—		
Canned or preserved in jars or bottles	100	99
Dried salted, smoked or pickled not in tins, jars or bottles	100	94
Rice	100	76
Flour (wheaten)	100	78
Matches	100	100
Meats :—		
Beef and pork, pickled or salted	100	88
Canned and bottled	100	88
Smoked or cured	100	78
Corrugated iron sheets	100	82
Milk	100	89
Salt, other kinds	100	100
Soap, other kinds	100	89
Sugar (refined)	100	82
Tobacco :—		
Unmanufactured	100	96
Cigars	100	114
Cigarettes	100	102
Wood and timber :—		
Lumber, sawn or hewn, undressed	100	95
Lumber, sawn or hewn, wholly or partly dressed	100	122

EXPORTED GOODS.

Cacao	100	62
Raw gold	100	101
Diamonds	100	65
Rubber	100	56
Manganese	100	80
Copra	100	66
Kola nuts	100	80
Palm kernels	100	74
Palm oil	100	59
Mahogany	100	92

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE.

191. The following table shows the trend of the aggregate external *sea-borne* trade of the Colony for the last pre-war year, 1913, and 1931 respectively :—

Countries.	Import Trade per cent.		Export Trade per cent.		Aggregate Trade per cent.	
	1913.	1931.	1913.	1931.	1913.	1931.
United Kingdom ...	69.99	55.06	64.77	49.04	67.26	51.05
British West Africa ...	5.54	2.86	7.42	.75	6.53	1.38
Other Parts of British Empire	.21	1.46	—	1.43	.10	1.51
Total British Empire ...	75.74	59.38	72.19	51.22	73.89	53.94
United States of America	5.09	16.85	1.86	15.28	3.40	15.81
Germany	7.85	7.69	16.57	12.98	12.41	11.21
Holland	3.82	5.28	—	15.28	1.82	11.95
France	.94	3.39	8.39	1.43	4.84	2.09
Other foreign countries	6.56	7.41	.99	3.81	3.64	5.00
Total foreign countries ...	24.26	40.62	27.81	48.78	26.11	46.06
Grand Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

192. The import trade with all parts of the Empire represented 59.38 per cent of the total import trade and is more by 4.60 per cent than similar trade for the year 1930.

193. The share of the import trade appropriated by the United Kingdom was 55.06, or 3.75 per cent more than in 1930.

194. Imports from British West Africa were 2.86 per cent or .37 per cent more than in 1930.

195. The share of the import trade taken by Germany, Holland, and France in 1931 was less, while that of the United States of America was slightly larger.

196. The percentage share of the import and export trade taken by the United Kingdom, United States of America, Germany, Holland and France respectively during the last five years was as follows :—

Year.	United Kingdom.		United States of America.		Germany.		Holland.		France.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1927	57.90	30.59	11.90	24.59	8.05	17.93	6.48	15.77	3.50	4.02
1928	53.64	30.13	13.06	20.83	9.66	20.55	7.68	15.95	3.54	4.77
1929	48.85	29.11	16.45	29.52	11.66	16.74	7.53	12.03	4.18	3.61
1930	51.31	39.97	15.46	14.37	11.43	20.38	6.96	13.29	4.33	2.68
1931	55.06	49.04	16.85	15.28	7.69	12.98	5.28	15.28	3.39	1.43

197. The following table shows the principal countries with which the external *sea-borne* trade of the Colony was carried on during 1931 together with the values of such import and export trade :—

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom	2,512,260	4,477,289	6,989,549
British West Africa ...	130,595	68,344	188,939
Other parts of the British Empire.	66,385	130,380	206,765
Total	2,709,240	4,676,013	7,385,253
United States of America	769,008	1,395,406	2,164,414
Germany	350,828	1,184,476	1,535,304
Holland	241,067	1,394,905	1,635,971
France	154,746	130,563	285,309
Other foreign countries ...	338,015	347,447	685,493
Total foreign countries	1,853,664	4,452,827	6,306,491
Grand Total ...	4,562 904	9,128,840	13,691,744

198. The attached Tables A and B show the value of the principal articles imported at ports and of the principal articles of domestic produce exported from ports in the year ended 31st December, 1931.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

199. It will be seen from paragraph 197 that the value of the exports to the United States of America, Holland, and Germany largely exceeded the value of the imports from these countries. Only in the case of France did the value of the imports from, exceed the value of this Colony's maritime exports to, that country. It must be noted, however, that cacao valued at £114,000 was exported overland to French Togoland, which cacao, there is every reason to believe, ultimately found its way to France.

200. The value of the imports from the United Kingdom, as given in paragraph 197 includes that of coin and currency notes to the amount of £110,000, while the value of the exports includes that of coin and currency notes amounting to £1,556,000, and that of re-exports valued at £23,000. The real trade value of the maritime exports to the United Kingdom, therefore, was £2,898,000. In this connection *see* Tables A and B.

201. Of the Colony's cacao the United Kingdom took only 24 per cent, of its manganese 8 per cent, of its timber 34 per cent, of its kernels 14 per cent, and of its copra 67 per cent. The only direct steamship connection with the Dominions is the monthly service carried out by Elder Dempster and Company, Limited, between Canada and South Africa. These ships call at Gold Coast ports as inducement offers.

202. This Colony is at present debarred from participating in any Empire tariff reciprocity agreement owing to the Anglo-French Convention of 1898.

TABLE A.

The Value of the Principal Articles imported at Ports in the Year ended 31st December, 1931. In Thousands of £.

Article.	Item No. of the Import List.	Countries of Consignment. All countries	United Kingdom		British West Africa.		Other parts of British Empire.		United States of America.		Germany.		Holland.		France.		Other Foreign Countries.		
		Value.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	
Cotton piece goods	81, 82, 83, 84, 85 and 91	706	554	78.5	10	1.4	—	—	—	—	33	4.7	92	13.0	1	.1	16	2.3	
Motor spirit	170	220	—	—	1	.5	—	—	218	99.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.5	
Cigarettes	216	167	159	95.2	8	4.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bags and sacks (empty) ...	24	132	79	59.9	2	1.5	29	22.0	—	—	7	5.3	4	3.0	2	1.5	9	6.8	Belgium 6.8%.
Flour (wheaten)	104	123	9	7.3	—	—	1	.8	113	91.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Motor cars and lorries ...	51	120	37	30.8	5	4.1	—	—	74	61.7	—	—	—	—	2	1.	2	1.7	
Rice	102	113	7	6.2	3	2.7	24	21.2	—	—	23	20.3	34	30.1	20	17.7	2	1.8	
Iron and steel manufactures (excluding corrugated iron sheets, buckets, pails and basins, lamps, and lanterns)	155	111	76	68.5	—	—	—	—	1	.9	20	18.0	4	3.6	1	.9	9	8.1	Czecho-Slovakia 2.7%, Belgium 4.5%.
Soap (other than toilet) ...	197	101	83	82.1	3	3.0	—	—	—	—	1	1.0	11	10.9	3	3.0	—	—	
Silk artificial (other than apparel)	195*a*	100	67	67.0	1	1.0	—	—	—	—	10	10.0	1	1.0	3	3.0	18	18.0	Italy 14%, Japan 2%, Austria 1%, Switzerland 1%.
Fish—canned and bottled ...	94	94	9	9.6	—	—	2	2.1	64	68.0	3	3.2	1	1.1	—	—	15	16.0	Portugal 14.9%.
Kerosene	167	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cotton manufactures unenumerated, including sewing, yarn, hosiery and ribbons	86, 87, 88, 89 and 90	90	72	80.0	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	5	5.5	5	5.6	2	2.2	5	5.6	Belgium 2.2%, Japan 2.2%.
Apparel	7	89	73	82.0	1	1.1	—	—	1	1.1	2	2.3	1	1.1	2	2.3	9	10.1	Japan 9.0%.
Beer and ale, stout and porter	28	85	21	24.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	70.6	4	4.7	—	—	—	—	
Rubber tyres	186	76	37	48.7	—	—	1	1.3	22	29.0	1	1.3	1	1.3	14	18.4	—	—	
Tobacco unmanufactured ...	214	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sugar—refined	212	66	28	42.4	—	—	—	—	5	7.6	22	33.3	—	—	5	7.6	6	9.1	Czecho Slovakia 9.1%.
Medicines and drugs	149	65	54	83.1	—	—	—	—	5	7.7	4	6.1	—	—	2	3.1	—	—	
Cement...	59	62	43	69.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4.8	5	8.1	—	—	11	17.17	Belgium 16.1%.
Fish—dried, etc.	95	58	—	—	1	1.7	4	6.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	91.4	Canary Islands 89.7%.
Coal, coke and patent fuel ...	70, 71 and 72	57	11	19.3	46	80.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Motor cars and lorry parts ...	52	53	16	30.2	—	—	—	—	33	62.2	1	1.9	—	—	1	1.9	2	3.8	
Meats—beef and pork, etc. ...	144	53	5	9.4	—	—	—	—	5	9.4	28	52.8	1	1.9	—	—	14	26.5	Denmark 26.5%.
Machinery—mining	135	52	46	88.4	—	—	—	—	1	1.9	2	3.9	2	3.9	—	—	1	1.9	
Corrugated iron sheets ...	152	48	47	97.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2.1	—	—	—	—	
Silk manufactures (other than artificial silk)	194 and 195	44	36	81.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4.6	—	—	2	4.5	4	9.1	Japan 6.8%.
Meats—canned and bottled ...	145	43	13	30.2	—	—	4	9.3	1	2.3	3	7.0	11	25.6	2	4.7	9	20.9	Argentine 18.6%.
Oil—lubricating	168	42	12	28.6	—	—	—	—	25	59.5	3	7.1	1	2.4	1	2.4	—	—	
Perfumery (except fancy soap)	178	35	23	65.7	—	—	—	—	3	8.6	3	8.6	3	8.6	1	2.8	2	5.7	Belgium 5.7%.
Railway rolling stock ...	50	33	33	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wine—still	225	33	5	15.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12.1	13	39.4	10	30.3	1	3.0	
Stationery (other than paper)	209	33	29	87.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6.1	—	—	1	3.0	1	3.0	
Biscuits, bread and cakes ...	29 and 31	30	24	80.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3.3	—	—	3	10.0	2	6.7	Belgium 6.7%.
Milk	161	30	20	66.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	13.3	2	6.7	4	13.3	Denmark 10.0%.
Machinery—railway and tramway	137	28	26	92.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3.6	1	3.6	—	—	—	—	
Electrical and telegraphic apparatus	93	27	25	92.6	—	—	—	—	1	3.7	1	3.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Implements and tools ...	115, 116 and 117	26	13	50.0	—	—	—	—	1	3.8	9	34.6	1	3.9	1	3.8	1	3.9	
Cordage	77	26	26	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whisky	202	26	26	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Boots, shoes, and slippers ...	35, 36 and 37	25	18	72.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12.0	—	—	—	—	4	16.0	Japan 12.0%.
Salt (other than table) ...	190	24	14	58.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8.3	—	—	4	16.7	4	16.7	Spain 16.7%.
Books, printed	34	23	20	87.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8.7	—	—	—	—	1	4.3	
Matches	143	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4.6	—	—	—	—	21	95.4	Sweden 95.4%.
Gin	200	22	7	31.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	68.2	—	—	—	—	
Other articles (excluding coin and currency notes) ...	—	816	499	61.1	42	5.2	1	.1	30	3.7	89	10.9	25	3.1	50	6.1	80	9.8	
Total Imports, excluding coin and currency notes ...	—	4,394	2,402	54.6	123	2.8	66	1.5	769	17.5	351	8.0	241	5.5	135	3.1	307	7.0	
Coin (including currency notes)	—	169	110	65.1	8	4.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	11.8	31	18.4	French Togoland 16.6%.
Grand total Imports ...	—	4,563	2,512	55.1	131	2.9	66	1.4	769	16.8	351	7.7	241	5.3	155	3.4	338	7.4	

TABLE B.

The Value of the principal Articles of Domestic Produce exported from Ports in the Year ended 31st December, 1931. In Thousands of £.

Domestic Produce.	Item No. of the Export List.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.		British West Africa.		Other parts of British Empire.		United States of America.		Germany.	
		Value. £	Value. £	Percentage.	Value. £	Percentage.	Value £	Percentage.	Value. £	Percentage.	Value. £	Percentage.
Cacao	10	5,379	1,310	24.4	—	—	83	1.5	1,212	22.5	1,154.5	21.5
Gold (raw)	6	1,070	1,070	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diamonds	14	441	441	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manganese	36	389	32	8.2	—	—	48	12.3	139	35.7	1	.3
Timber	59 & 60	62	21	34	—	—	—	—	41	65	.5	.9
Palm Kernels...	43	36	5	14.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	47.3
Kola nuts	42	35	5	1.6	24	67.4	—	—	—	—	.3	.7
Copra	40	12	8	67.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8.6
Rubber	24	5	4	71.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	23 1
Palm oil	46	5	5	10.4	—	—	—	—	1	22.2	3	55.5
Other articles...	—	12	6	50.2	1	10.3	—	—	.2	1.8	3	25.7
Total exports of domestic produce including bullion	—	7,446	2,898	38.9	25	.3	131	1.8	1,393	18.7	1,181	15.9
Re-exports :—												
Coin and silver bullion ...	—	1,578	1,556	98.6	7	.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other articles...	—	105	23	21.9	36	34.3	—	—	3	2.9	3	2.9
Total Re-exports	—	1,683	1,579	93.8	43	2.5	—	—	3	.2	3	.2
Grand Total Exports ...	—	9,129	4,477	49.0	68	.7	131	1.5	1,396	15.3	1,184	13.0

Countries of Destination.

TABLE B.—*contd.*

The Value of the principal Articles of Domestic Produce exported from Ports in the Year ended 31st December, 1931. In Thousands of £.

Domestic Produce.	Countries of Destination.						
	Holland.		France.		Other Foreign Countries.		
	Value. £	Percentage.	Value. £	Percentage.	Value. £	Percentage.	
Cacao	1,394	25.9	48	.9	177.6	3.3	Denmark .3%, Belgium .7%, Sweden .3%, Norway .4%, Italy 1.5%.
Gold (raw)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diamonds	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Manganese	—	—	66	17.0	103	26.5	Belgium 4.1%, Norway 22.4%.
Timber	—	.1	—	—	—	—	
Palm Kernels...	1	1.7	13	36.7	—	—	
Kola nuts	.1	.3	—	.1	10.5	29.9	French West Africa 29.9%.
Copra	—	—	1	9.7	2	13.8	Italy 13.8%.
Rubber	.2	4.7	—	.3	—	—	
Palm oil	—	—	—	—	.5	11.9	Italy 11.9%.
Other articles...	—	.1	1	8.6	.4	3.3	
Total exports of domestic produce including bullion	1,395	18.7	129	1.7	294	4	
Re-exports :—							
Coin and silver bullion ...	—	—	—	—	15	1	
Other articles...	—	—	2	1.9	38	36.1	French West Africa 30.5%. Fernando Po 3.8%.
Total Re-exports	—	—	2	.1	53	3.2	
Grand Total Exports ...	1,395	15.3	131	1.4	347	3.8	

CHAPTER VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

203. The rates of wages for manual labour vary between 8d. and 3s. a day for the unskilled labourer and from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. for artisans and tradesmen. Higher rates are paid in certain cases to skilled craftsmen.

204. Wages in the principal occupations are approximately as follows :—

Occupations.	Average Rates of wages.	Average hours worked.
Government Departments.		
AGRICULTURE.		
Labourers	1s. 4d. a day ...	45 hours a week.
PUBLIC WORKS.		
Labourers	8d. to 1s. 4d. a day.	
Apprentices	1s. 6d. to 3s. a day	
Carpenters, Masons, Fitters, Blacksmiths, etc.	3s. to 5s. a day	
Artisans	6s. a day ...	48 hours a week.
RAILWAYS.		
Labourers, Cleaners, etc.	1s. 3d. to 4s. a day	
Fitters, Drivers, Machinists, Boiler-Makers, etc.	2s. 3d. to 7s. a day	
Commercial.		
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.		
Unskilled labour ...	£3 to £10 a year with free board and lodging.	No fixed hours.
MINES.		
Unskilled labourers	1s. to 1s. 9d. a day	48 hours a week.
Apprentices and skilled labourers ...	1s. 9d. to 10s. a day	
DOMESTIC SERVANTS.		
Cooks	£4 per month ...	Usual domestic hours.
Steward Boys ...	£3 per month	
Washermen	£1 5s.	

205. The cost of living varies considerably in different parts of the country but tends to be higher in the coastal towns. Not only do urban and rural values vary in a marked degree, but the monetary basis on which the cost of living index is ordinarily established bears in this country but little relation to the real cost of living. The only index of the cost of living is the standard of the living wage. The cost of a labourer's food in the rural areas is approximately 3d. a day, in the inland towns or large villages 6d. a day, and in Accra 9d. a day.

206. The cost of living for Europeans varies from £30 to £40 month, and may be higher, according to the standard of living, and responsibilities of the individual concerned.

207. The trade depression has resulted in a decrease in the spending power of the population generally but this in the main has caused little hardship in a country where land for farming is plentiful and the essentials of life are obtainable with the minimum of labour. The decrease in spending power has been largely set off by a decrease in the price of native foodstuffs. While it may be said that the standard of living has not been noticeably affected by the general depression, the amount of money in circulation and the buried resources of the family unit have shrunk almost below the pre-war level.

IX.—EDUCATION.

208. Education in the Gold Coast is voluntary and is mainly in the hands of Government and various missionary bodies.

209. Non-Government schools are officially recognised as of two kinds, assisted and non-assisted. An assisted school is one which has attained a certain standard of efficiency and receives a Government grant.

210. Grants are awarded on general efficiency and are calculated as a percentage of the expenditure on the salaries paid to teachers according to an approved minimum scale.

211. As education in the Colony and Ashanti has a separate Ordinance from that of the Northern Territories, a section is devoted to each. Achimota also forms the subject of a separate section.

(*a*) The Colony and Ashanti.

212. There are nineteen Government primary schools, fourteen in the Colony and five in Ashanti, having an enrolment of 4,301 boys and 1,299 girls with a total average attendance of 5,475. These schools are entirely supported from Government funds, and the staffs are wholly African.

213. The total number of Government teachers during 1931 was 271, of whom 237 were employed in the primary schools and 27 in the Technical and Trade Schools. One was lent to a Chief's school at Beyin and two to Achimota, whilst four were employed as visiting teachers.

214. The number of mission assisted schools in the Colony and Ashanti during 1931 was 328, and of known non-assisted schools 240. The assisted schools were distributed as follows :—

Ahmadiyya Movement	1
A.M.E. Zion Mission	7
English Church Mission	16
Ewe Presbyterian Church	74
First Century Gospel	1
Presbyterian Church	117
Roman Catholic Missions :—	
Vicariate Apostolic of the Gold Coast	23
Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta	23
Seventh Day Adventist	1
Wesleyan Mission	62
Undenominational	3

215. In the primary schools, the subjects of instruction include speaking, reading and writing in the vernacular and English, arithmetic, singing, the duties and rights of an African citizen, drawing, nature study, hygiene, handwork, and domestic science for girls. The form which the handwork takes depends on the locality. In urban schools woodwork and simple metalwork are favoured, while in rural schools gardening, mat-weaving, basket-making, brush-making, net-making, etc., are mainly taught. In girls' schools increasing provision is made for domestic science and child welfare. The great reluctance shown by parents in certain districts towards the education of their girls is dying out, and there is an increasing demand for their education. Four new mission boarding schools for girls, each under European control, have recently been opened. At present there are sixteen schools in the Colony devoted specially to the education of girls. In addition, girls attend the ordinary primary schools and, wherever possible, receive special instruction in needlework and other domestic subjects.

216. Apart from Achimota, there are only two secondary schools in the Colony, namely Mfantsipim of the Wesleyan Mission and St. Nicholas' Grammar School of the English Church Mission. Both of these schools are at Cape Coast. They are partly boarding schools and partly day schools and are always full. The curriculum is based mainly on the requirements of the Cambridge School Certificate Examination.

217. For technical education, which is entirely in the hands of the Government, there is an increasing demand. The Accra Technical School provides a three years' course (practical and theoretical) in engineering and woodwork. This is the only school of its kind in the Colony, and the demand for admission is very great. To provide a more elementary form of technical education, three junior trade schools exist. In December, 1931, there were 333 pupils in residence at these schools, of whom 155 were being trained in woodwork, 93 in masonry, 6 in agriculture, and 79 in metalwork. The time devoted to literary subjects in these schools is one-third of that spent in practical work. Especially promising pupils are given the opportunity of completing their training at the Technical School, Accra. The object of these schools is to provide a preliminary training for boys who desire to become skilled artisans, but during the course of this training the development of character and of a sense of responsibility in the individual takes a prominent place. The trade schools are in process of reorganisation.

218. For the training of male teachers there are five training colleges in which a full four years' course is given. The number of teachers in training in these colleges at the end of 1931 was as follows :—

Achimota College	172
Akropong Training College	112

St. Augustine's Training College	55
St. Nicholas' Training College	17
Wesley College	110
Total	466

219. At Achimota College teachers are trained for Government and undenominational schools, and for schools of the smaller missions.

220. Akropong Training College, which is controlled by the Presbyterian Church of the Gold Coast, trains teachers for Presbyterian and Ewe Presbyterian schools.

221. St. Augustine's Training College, at Amisano, trains teachers for the Roman Catholic Missioon Schools in the Colony and Ashanti.

222. St. Nicholas' Training College, at Cape Coast, trains teachers for the English Church Mission schools.

223. At Wesley College, Kumasi, the Wesley Mission trains its own teachers.

224. In addition to these, the Roman Catholic Mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta) opened, in 1931, St. Francs Xavier's Training College at Bla for the training of teachers who will undergo a special two years' course to fit them for teaching in rural schools which this mission intends to establish in the Trans-Volta District.

225. For the training of women teachers the Roman Catholic Mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Gold Coast) has established is small training college at Cape Coast.

226. At all the colleges training is free, but each student, before being admitted, signs a bond to teach for at least five years in a Government or assisted school. For the teachers trained at Achimota College Government has hitherto paid all fees, but a boarding fee is to be collected in future from the students. Government also pays grants towards the upkeep of the mission training institutions. All training colleges are inspected by officers of the Education Department.

227. Games, especially association football, continue to be popular. Hockey is played regularly at some of the schools, but cricket is not so common, possibly on account of the expense of maintaining the necessary equipment; it is, however, encouraged in all Government schools. Girls are becoming keener on games. Hockey, tennis, net ball and badminton are some of the games played.

228. In addition to the activities of the Education Department and other definitely educational bodies, a number of Government Departments and the Gold Coast Regiment maintain schools to meet their special needs. In connection with the Posts and Telegraphs Department there is a technical school at which apprentices receive theoretical and practical instruction. Practically the whole of the installation of the Takoradi telephone exchange was undertaken by the school. At the Agriculture and Forestry Training Centre, Kumasi, a three years' course of training is given to prepare youths for appointment to the junior staff of the Department of Agriculture. Candidates for appointment to the Forestry Department are given a two years' course at the training centre and in their final year receive instruction in silviculture from an officer of the Forestry Department.

(*b*) THE NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

229. The separate sub-department for the control of education in the Protectorate has been absorbed, but a special Education Ordinance still applies there.

230. There are Government primary boarding schools at Tamale, Wa, Gambaga and Salaga. Except at Tamale, where there are only boarders, these schools are also attended by day scholars. The number of pupils in attendance in 1931 was 479, of whom 29 were girls. At Tamale there is a Government Junior Trade School organised on similar lines to the trade schools in the Colony and Ashanti. There were 53 pupils on the roll during the year.

231. There are four mission primary schools all of which are in receipt of Government assistance. Three of these are controlled by the White Fathers' Mission, and one by the Roman Catholic Mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta). The total number of pupils in attendance at these schools in 1931 was 353 of whom 107 were girls.

232. In the primary schools particular attention is paid to craftwork. During the past year there has been a noticeable improvement in the craft ability and keenness of the teachers, in the aptitude of the pupils, and in the local practical interest in the work of the schools. Ordinary school crafts are raffia work, mat-making, rope-making and rough carpentry. Sheep-skins are dressed and dyed by local processes for use in leather work of various kinds. Cotton grown on the school farm is spun and woven and made into garments of the kind worn locally. Agriculture is taught in all schools With the approval of the sanitary authorities and the householders themselves improvements are effected in the local housing conditions. Among the 107 girls attending mission primary schools are included 70 who form a special class for instruction in lace-making and other handwork.

233. There is a veterinary school at Pong-Tamale for African students of whom at present there are sixteen under training.

(*c*) PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE AND SCHOOL, ACHIMOTA.

234. This institution aims at the provision of a continuous course of kindergarten, primary, secondary and university education for both boys and girls. It includes a training department for students who will become teachers.

235. The courses now available in the university section are as follows: London Arts, Science and Engineering (intermediate and degree); London First Medical Examination.

236. The numbers at the beginning of 1932 were :—

Kindergarten	46
Lower Primary	83
Upper Primary	111
Secondary School	98
Training College (boys)	126
Teacher Students (girls)	16
University	18
Special Course	3
	501

of the above total 112 were girls.

237. On the first of April, 1931, the College came under the control of a Council, constituted as follows :—

(*a*) Three members appointed annually by the Governor, such appointments being personal and by name.

(*b*) Six African members (of whom one is a woman), in the first instance appointed by the Governor, but subsequent to the first six apppointments, elected by the Council on the nomination of the African members;

(*c*) Four members of the staff (of whom one is a woman), elected annually by a ballot of those members of the staff who have been confirmed in their appointments;

(*d*) The Principal; and

(*e*) The Director of Education.

BOY SCOUTS AND GIRL GUIDES.

238. Both the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements are represented in the Gold Coast, and there are at present one Rover crew, 42 Scout troops, and 31 Wolf Cub packs, while there are eleven companies of Guides and nine Brownie packs. It is hoped to start Ranger companies in the near future

CHAPTER X.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping and Harbours.

239. Communication with the United Kingdom is maintained by the vessels of the African Steamship Company and the British and African Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., who maintain a fortnightly mail service from Liverpool, calling at Takoradi and Accra.

240. In addition to the mail service there is a cargo service from Liverpool, and also from London, Hamburg, and New York. There is also occasional communication with Canada by cargo boat.

241. The length of the voyage from the United Kingdom is 13–14 days by mail boat, and from 20 to 25 days by cargo boat.

242. In addition various foreign steamship lines, among which are the Holland West Afrika Line, the Woermann Line, and the Chargeurs Reunis Line, maintain a regular passenger and freight service between the Continent and Gold Coast ports.

Takoradi Harbour.

243. Work on the construction began in 1921, and on the 8th November, 1926, the first ship entered the harbour.

244. The harbour was formally opened 3rd April, 1928.

245. The inducement to construct a deep-water harbour was the elimination of the lighter, with the resultant speeding up of traffic and therefore increased capability in handling a growing and very considerable bulk of produce.

246. In the year 1930, two and a half years after the opening of the harbour and in spite of the decline in trade which had already become manifest, 371 vessels entered, with a net tonnage of 1,042,726 tons, and 326 cleared, with a tonnage of 943,081.

247. The harbour, which cost £3,133,366, is composed of two breakwaters, some 2,500 feet apart, running from the shore in an easterly direction. The area of water enclosed is approximately 220 acres.

248. The lee breakwater, which is provided with rail and road facilities, has four wharves of a total length of 1,000 feet. Two of these wharves, each with its own transit sheds and cranes, are allocated to imports. The third is for the export of manganese, and behind it is situated a dump capable of holding 25,000 tons of ore, together with a handling plant which is on the endless belt principle and can load up to 1,000 tons per hour. The fourth wharf is for coal traffic and is provided with cranage facilities.

249. An open dump for bulk cargo, provided with cranes and a shed for the storage of salt, etc., is situated to the west of the coal wharf. On the outer side of the lee breakwater there is a mooring berth for vessels carrying bulk petroleum, with a 10-inch pipe line which can be connected to vessels discharging petroleum, and leads to the storage tanks 2½ miles away. There are also six mooring berths in the deep water portion of the harbour.

250. At the base of the harbour wharves are provided with road, rail, and cranage facilities for lighters for the shipping of cacao and mahogany. A transit shed, and cacao sheds are situated behind these wharves.

251. The harbour has a slipway and moorings for lighters and has its own Signal Station. The Administration, Customs, Immigration Offices and a Disinfecting Station are situated within the harbour area.

252. The deficit on the year's working, after taking into consideration the interest payable on the loan, amounted to £43,645.

253. The principal working results are as follows :—

Total Capital Expenditure	£3,150,772
Gross Receipts	124,865
Working Expenditure	33,013
Net Receipts	91,852
Gross Expenditure	168,510
Deficit	43,645
Percentage of Working Expenditure to Gross Receipts	26.4
Percentage of Net Receipts to Capital Expenditure	2.92

254. Particulars of the revenue collected, the tonnage handled, and the number of vessels which entered at each port in 1931 are given hereunder :—

Port.	Revenue.	Tonnage handled.			Number of vessels which entered.
		Import.	Export.	Total.	
	£				
Accra	590,126	76,135	116,650	192,785	639
Takoradi	391,721	89,556	352,558	442,114	556
Winneba	105,909	10,685	27,981	38,666	288
Cape Coast	76,218	12,846	9,656	22,502	220
Saltpond	47,581	6,153	13,235	19,388	241
Keta	28,802	5,149	1,562	6,711	134
Ada	20,339	2,269	961	3,230	59
Axim	10,152	1,009	12,052	13,061	133
Half Assini	5,906	1,029	236	1,265	23
Parcels Post (all ports)	26,486	—	—	—	—
Total	1,303,240	204,831	534,891	739,722	—

RAILWAY.

Mileage Operated.

255. The Main line of 3′ 6″ gauge runs in a northerly direction from Sekondi to Kumasi in Ashanti, thence to Accra in a south-easterly direction, a total distance of 361 miles.

256. Particulars of the Branch lines are as follows :—

Branch.	*Mileage.*
Takoradi–Sekondi	7
Tarkwa–Prestea	19
Huni Valley–Kade	99
Accra–Weshiang	10

257. The Weshiang Branch has a 2′ 6″ gauge.

258. The total mileage open for traffic at the close of the financial year 1931–32 was 500.

Traffic.

259. The number of passengers conveyed during the year, exclusive of Achimota workmen, was 1,004,626, a decrease of 331,863 with a corresponding decrease of £49,331 in revenue compared with the previous year.

260. The total tonnage of Goods Traffic for the year, exclusive of Live-stock, was 526,313, a decrease of 232,575 tons, with a decrease of £159,678 in revenue compared with the year 1930–31.

261. The principal commodities carried are given below:—

Commodity.	*Tons carried.*	*Decrease.*
Beer and Wine	1,369	629
Building materials	8,446	4,547
Coal and Coke	2,086	6,560
Cacao	123,488	9,011
Imported Foodstuffs	10,176	1,939
Gin and Spirits	924	148
Manganese...	208,767	188,128
Motor Vehicles	1,356	683
Petrol	13,964	1,385
Logs (Exported)	3,593	4,298
		Increase.
Firewood	96,826	666
Salt...	5,246	1,500
Timber, Native, not exported ...	3,177	1,510

Locomotives and Rolling Stock.

262. The railway has 79 locomotives including four steam rail coaches.

263. The total engine mileage (inclusive of rail coach mileage) was 1,188,088, a decrease of 259,216 miles, as compared with 1930–31 mileage.

264. Five new passenger locomotives were prepared for service and eight obsolete engines were withdrawn.

265. Three new passenger vehicles were prepared for service and 26 new 20-ton covered goods vehicles were erected.

Electric Power.

266. In spite of the fact that 684 additional lighting, heating and power points were installed, there was a decrease in the demand for electricity and the total of B.O.T. units supplied was 1,772,338 giving a decrease of 50,638 units or 2.77 per cent compared with 1930–31.

Buildings, Etc.

267. As a result of the financial depression in the Colony, capital works, renewals and new minor works have only been carried out where urgently necessary.

Capital Works.

268. The replacement of the Cinnamon Bippo line connecting Abosso station with the Cinnamon Bippo Mines, has been effected and is now available to Traffic.

Transport Service.

269. The transport Service at Sekondi and Takoradi and the Rest House at Sekondi were taken over from the Transport Department by the Railway on 1st July, 1931. The cost of working this service was £1,265 and the earnings £460.

ROADS.

Roads and Motor Transport.

270. The total mileage of motorable roads on 31st March, 1932, was 6,400 miles, and of this total 1,868 miles are in the charge of the Public Works Department.

271. The general average cost of maintenance per mile of the Public Works Department roads during 1931-32, was £63 5s., a reduction of £11 8s. per mile, or 15.7 per cent, compared with the previous year. This was due partly to a reduction in the rate of wages paid to labour, and partly to larger extraordinary expenditure during the previous two years on the reconditioning of tarmet roads.

272. Of the Public Works Department roads, 434½ miles have now been "tarmetted," this representing 23.3 per cent of the total Public Works Department mileage. These tarmetted roads are now in good order, after the recent reconditioning.

273. No new road construction was carried out during the year.

274. The Accra Town Council owns a service of motor omnibuses in Accra, and privately owned omnibuses ply between Accra and Achimota, a distance of eight miles.

275. Privately owned lorries ply for hire both as regards passengers and goods over all motorable roads in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

276. There are numerous ferries upon the various roads throughout the Colony, Ashanti, and in the Northern Territories.

277. A certain number of the existing ferries are leased by Government to the United Africa Company, Ltd. In cases where ferries, either operated by Government or leased to the United Africa Company, have been taken over from a local Chief, a proportion of the net receipts is paid to the former owner.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

278. The general trade depression referred to in the report for 1930–1931, continues, and there has been a further shrinkage of revenue, as compared with that year.

279. The activities of the Department continue steadily to extend, and the provision of Postal facilities at, hitherto, remote villages continues ; the actual cost of such extended services being, as a general rule, borne by the Chiefs and people of the districts concerned, and involving little or no additional expense to Government.

280. The total revenue for all services was £107,537 as against £119,464 for the previous year. This figure excludes services for which no payment was made, totalling approximately £50,000.

281. The reduction of £11,927 in revenue was spread over all services excepting Savings Bank and Telephone business.

282. An increase of 3,288 Savings Bank deposits occurred, totalling £66,287 (a slight drop of £69), and a decrease of 385 withdrawals, totalling £63,644 (a large drop of £14,492). This is a very satisfactory feature in view of the acute depression prevailing. The balance standing to the credit of depositors was £94,183—an increase of £5,068.

283. Overseas parcel traffic shewed a large decrease, as was to be expected. Parcels received in the Colony totalled 71,693 as compared with 96,749 in 1930–31.

284. There were decreases in Money Order, Postal Order, and Telegraph revenue.

285. Telephone business remained almost stationary. Rentals increased by £1,239 but Trunk Call revenue decreased by £2,281.

286. The total expenditure of the Department amounted to £145,819, a decrease of £12,721, as compared with £158,540 in 1930–31. The decrease occurred principally in Personal Emoluments.

287. A new telephone exchange was installed at Takoradi to meet increasing traffic conditions and underground cables were laid at Takoradi, Cape Coast and Nsawam.

288. Eleven and a half miles of new telephone line was erected and some reconstruction work done on other routes.

289. Maintenance of lines in the Western Province, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories is a difficult proposition, owing to heavy bush, tornadoes, bush fires, etc., but the numerous interruptions were dealt with expeditiously, and communication was restored with a minimum of delay.

290. The workshops of the Department continued to serve a useful purpose, and supplied most of the technical requirements of the Department, including the maintenance of the wireless station.

291. Communication with ships has been satisfactorily maintained. The British Official Wireless Press has been regularly received. Conditions of expense have hitherto precluded the acceptance of Marconis, and Daily Mail News Bulletins.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

292. The Bank of British West Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have a number of branches established throughout the Gold Coast. The former bank has sixteen branches and the latter nine.

293. There are Post Office Savings Bank facilities at 73 post offices.

294. There are no Agricultural or Co-operative banks, but in the Colony and Ashanti there are 206 cocoa-producing Co-operative Societies run under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture with a total membership of 4,065. The societies have a paid-up share capital of £3,219 15s., and last year they sold 2,248 tons of cacao.

Currency.

295. The following coins and currency notes are current in the Gold Coast :—

British gold and silver coin (very scarce), British Treasury Notes, and West African Currency Notes of denominations £5, £1, and 10s.

West African silver coins, of denominations 2s., 1s., 6d., and 3d., West African alloy coins of the same denominations, and nickel-bronze pence, half-pence and tenth of a penny pieces.

296. The estimated amount of nickel-bronze coin in circulation on the 31st March, 1932, was £59,414, and of alloy coin £3,915,433. The amount of British and West African silver coinage in circulation cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy. West African Currency Board notes to the value of approximately £2,000,070 were in circulation during the year under review.

Weights and Measures.

297. British standard weights are used in the Colony and Ashanti. The inspection of weights and measures throughout the Gold Coast is performed by police officers. During the year 763 weights, measures, and weighing instruments were examined, and out of this number 89 were rejected.

CHAPTER XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

298. The Department comprises civil, mechanical, electrical and public health branches and has charge of the construction, supervision and maintenance of all public buildings and roads (except chiefs' roads), waterworks, electric power stations (except Sekondi and Takoradi, controlled by the Railway), drainage etc., and carries out investigations for water supplies and development of hydraulic power.

299. The staff of the Department was reduced during the year by 77 Europeans and 71 Africans. The reduction of staff will considerably reduce the expenditure on Personal Emoluments in 1932–33, but will not produce its full effect until 1933–34.

Extraordinary Works.

300. Owing to the continued state of financial depression, the activities of the department were drastically curtailed, the vote of £68,865 for Extraordinary Works being largely for the completion of works which had been commenced during the previous financial year.

301. The only important works which were carried out during the year under the above head were as follows :—

(*a*) Completion of the first portion of the Accra Sewerage Scheme. This scheme has resulted in a very considerable purification of the waters of the Accra Lagoon.

(*b*) *Korle Lagoon Reclamation Scheme, Accra.*—The excavation of the lagoon bed, and the construction of the dwarf boundary wall behind which the excavated material is deposited were continued. This work, by reducing mosquito-breeding areas, will largely benefit the health of Accra.

(*c*) The new engineering block at the Takoradi Post Office was completed.

Loan Works.

302. The present state of these works is as follows :—

(*a*) *Supreme Court, Accra.*—The expenditure during the year was £22,733. Good progress was made during the year although there was a certain amount of delay during the early part of the year owing to excessive rainfall.

(*b*) *Kumasi Water Works.*—The service reservoir, the distribution mains, the clear water well, and two permanent bungalows have been completed. The rising main has been completed with the exception of a length of 1,300 feet. At the dam and waste weir the excavation was practically completed, and approximately half the total quantity of concrete had been placed.

(*c*) *Duplication of trunk main, Accra Water Works.*—This work provides for a main of 14-inch diameter spun iron pipes from Weshiang to Accra to augment the existing 12-inch diameter main of cast iron pipes. The work of laying was commenced in November, 1931, and at the end of the year upwards of four miles of new main had been completed.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND.

(*a*) *Tamale Water Supply.*—This supply was nearing completion at the end of the year.

(*b*) *Cattle Immunization Scheme, Pong-Tamale.*—Completed except for the water supply.

(*c*) *Cape Coast Electric Supply.*—The power-house bungalow was completed in August, 1931, and the power-house and transformer-house were almost completed by the end of the year. The laying of mains progressed well.

CHAPTER XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

JUSTICE.

303. The Law of the Colony is the Common Law, the doctrines of equity, and the statutes of general application in force in England on the 24th July, 1874, modified by a large number of local Ordinances passed since that date. The Criminal Law was codified in 1892 and the civil and criminal procedure are regulated by the Supreme Court and Criminal Procedure Ordinances, both passed in 1876.

304. The Supreme Court of the Gold Coast consists of the Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges. The Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges of Nigeria are also *ex-officio* Puisne Judges of the Gold Coast.

305. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is limited to the Colony. In Ashanti and the Northern Territories there is a Circuit Judge who presides over the sittings of the Courts of the Chief Commissioners with practically the same jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases as the Judges in the Colony.

306. The West African Court of Appeal Order-in-Council came into force on the 1st March, 1930, and the first session of the Court was held at Freetown in Sierra Leone on 10th March. This Court deals with appeals from the Courts of the Colonies of the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia ; from the Chief Commissioners' Courts of Ashanti and the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast ; from the Courts of the Protectorates of Sierra Leone and the Gambia ; and from the Courts of the Mandated Territory of the British Sphere of Togoland.

307. There is also a Full Court, which must consist of not less than two Judges. Its functions are practically limited to suspending or striking off the roll barristers and solicitors and to deciding criminal cases stated by a Divisional Court on affirming a conviction on a case previously stated by a Police Magistrate or Commissioner.

308. The Supreme Court consists of Divisional Courts at Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi. At Accra, there are usually three Courts sitting, over one of which the Chief Justice presides, while Puisne Judges preside over the others. Criminal Assizes are held quarterly at the above-named towns and Special Divisional Courts are occasionally held at several of the larger towns.

309. The West African (Appeal to Privy Council) Order-in-Council, 1930, prescribes the procedure and rules to be observed in appeals from the West African Court of Appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

310. The Gold Coast (Privy Council Appeals) Order-in-Council prescribes the procedure and rules to be observed in appeals from the Full Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

311. The Police Magistrates and Provincial and District Commissioners in charge of Provinces and Districts are *ex-officio* Commissioners of the Supreme Court. In criminal cases the first-named have the power of imposing a fine not exceeding £100 or inflicting imprisonment for a maximum period of one year. Their jurisdiction is limited to civil cases in which the amount in dispute does not exceed £300.

312. Commissioners may imprison for a term not exceeding six months or fine up to a maximum of £50 ; their civil jurisdiction is limited to cases where the amount involved does not exceed £100.

313. Appeals from the decisions of the Police Magistrates and Commissioners lie to the Divisional Court and all criminal cases tried by them are reviewed by the Judge of the appropriate Court, who has the power to reverse any of their judgments.

314. The Chief Law Officer and head of the local Bar is the Attorney-General, who is assisted by a Solicitor-General and three Crown Counsel. The Chief Justice may, subject to certain conditions, admit as barristers and solicitors of the Supreme Court any admitted barrister or advocate of Great Britain or Ireland and any person who may have been admitted as a solicitor or Writer to the Signet in any of the Courts in London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, or as a law agent in Scotland. Every barrister so admitted is entitled to practise as a solicitor as well as a barrister.

315. Barristers and solicitors are not allowed to practise before the Courts of Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

316. During the period under review, 56 cases were disposed of by the West African Court of Appeal. Two hundred and fifty-one civil actions were brought in the Divisional Courts. The total of appeals and of civil actions in the Divisional Courts is a considerable decrease over those of last year.

317. In the Superio Courts, there were 135 convictions in criminal cases thus showing an increase of four over those of the previous year. In the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, there were 22,828 convictions being 1,492 less than those of the previous year.

318. Several volumes of Law Reports have been printed and copies are obtainable from the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

319. Mr. H. G. Bushe, C.M.G., Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, visited the Gold Coast in February, 1932.

POLICE.

320. The Gold Coast Police are responsible for the policing of the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories and the British Mandated Area of Togoland. The headquarters of the force are at Accra with provincial headquarters at Koforidua (Eastern Province), Cape Coast (Central Province), Sekondi (Western Province), Kumasi (Ashanti) and Tamale (Northern Territories).

321. The force is composed of three branches, namely, the Escort Police, the General Police and the Marine Police.

322. The Escort Police are illiterate natives mostly of the Northern Territories and kindred tribes, and include many old soldiers of the Royal West African Frontier Force. This branch of the force is armed. The General Police, all of whom are literate or partially so and have had a school education, are natives of the Colony or Ashanti and are mainly employed with the keeping of criminal records, issuing licences, traffic control and other duties which cannot be carried out by illiterates; the Marine Police are recruited along the Gold Coast seaboard and are employed on water duties at the various ports in co-operation with the Customs Department.

323. A section of the force is detailed for Railway Police duties and a good band is maintained at headquarters.

324. A Police Training Depôt is established near Accra.

325. The total establishment of the force at the end of the year under review was 38 European Officers and 1,971 African other ranks.

326. Since 1923, the Criminal Investigation Department has filed 30,705 finger-prints and this bureau includes photographs and other criminal records.

327. The following table gives the crime statistics for the last three years. It will be observed that the figures for 1931-32 show a slight decrease.

	1929–30.	1930–31.	1931–32.
Cases reported	24,530	24,521	24,316
Persons prosecuted	28,279	27,136	25,440
Persons convicted	23,490	22,162	20,743

328. The following are the details for the past year :—

4,277	persons were sent to prison.
13,595	persons paid their fines.
1,802	persons cautioned.
430	persons bound over.
283	persons committed to high Courts.
356	juveniles dealt with.
20,743	

329. Police undertake all motor licensing, the registration of domestic servants and duties in connection with immigration and registration of aliens. The inspection of weights and measures is carried out by police officers.

330. The number of motor vehicles licensed during 1930, 1931, and the first quarter of 1932, is as follows :—

	No. of Private Motor Cars.	*No. of Motor Lorries, etc.*	*No. of Motor Cycles.*	*No. of Trailers.*	*Total.*
1930	2,359	4,987	825	750	8,921
1931	2,004	5,057	722	641	8,424
1932 ... ... (First Quarter).	1,470	4,032	487	480	6,469

PRISONS.

331. The prisons of the Gold Coast consist of four central prisons and twenty-one local prisons.

Central Prisons.

332. The central prisons are situated at Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale and accommodate all persons sentenced to imprisonment exceeding six months. These prisons are supervised by European officers and are equipped with workshops in which the following trades are taught by trained instructors : tailoring, carpentry and cabinet making, shoemaking, cloth and mat weaving, cane furniture and basket making, masonry and laundry work. At Kumasi, Tamale and Sekondi are extensive farms which produce ground crops and vegetables. These industries, in addition to producing considerable revenue, are of reformative value.

Local Prisons.

333. These are situated in the headquarters of the various districts and accommodate local prisoners with sentences of six months and under. The prisons are supervised by District Commissioners with African gaolers in direct control. Their chief form of labour is conservancy work, farming and various station work. Prisoners with sentences of over six months are transferred to central prisons.

JUVENILES.

334. There is an institution for juveniles at Ada under the control of the Salvation Army to which boys up to the age of 15 years are sent. They are retained to the age of 18. The boys receive educational and vocational training. Accommodation is limited to 22.

SEGREGATION.

335. It is to be regretted that owing to congestion and the fact that most prisons have only association wards, proper segregation is difficult to maintain. Recidivists wear distinctive badges and are located and work together, accommodation does not permit their location in single cells.

336. A new star class has been formed for specially industrious prisoners of good conduct. These are granted extra privileges.

337. There are female wards at Accra, Elmina, Kumasi, Tamale, Akuse and Keta. At other prisons females are temporarily housed in separate cells under special matrons. There are separate wards for debtors at Accra, Elmina and Tamale. There is a special ward for tubercular prisoners at Elmina.

HEALTH.

338. All prisons are regularly visited by Medical Officers. There are prison infirmaries at all central prisons. The weights of prisoners are recorded monthly. With the exception of two mild outbreaks of chicken-pox there have been no epidemics. The daily average on the sick list was 2.2. per cent.

339. There were 26 deaths amounting to 15 per 1,000.

POPULATION.

340. During the year the daily population averaged 1,715.94 as compared with 1,825.89 in the previous year. This large decrease may be attributed to the fact that time is now allowed for payment of fines, the formation of Native State prisons, and that the absence of work in the large centres has driven a considerable number of occasional labourers back to the land where opportunities for crime are not so frequent.

341. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable organising officers, there is no probation system or Prisoners Aid Society.

CHAPTER XIV.—LEGISLATION.

342. The Ordinances dealt with in this report include, in addition to those passed during the financial year 1931–32, those Ordinances that were enacted in the last quarter of the previous financial year, as they were not included in the last Annual Report.

Gold Coast Colony.

343. The following is a list of Ordinances passed during the period under review :—

1. The Loan Ordinance, 1931.
2. The Animals (Control of Importation) Ordinance, 1931.
3. The Infectious Diseases Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
4. The Co-operative Societies Ordinance, 1931.
5. The Legal Practitioners Ordinance, 1931.
6. The 1931–32 Supply Ordinance, 1931.
7. The European Officers' Pensions Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
8. The Pensions (Non-European Officers) Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
9. The Pension (Reverend Alexander Garden Fraser) Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
10. The Midwives Ordinance, 1931.
11. The Appropriation of Lapsed Personalty Ordinance, 1931.
12. The Supreme Court Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
13. The Towns Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
14. The Defence Force Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
15. The Town Councils Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
16. The Cinematographs (Poster Censorship) Ordinance, 1931.
17. The Police Force Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
18. The Land Registry Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
19. The Timber Protection (Forest Officer's Authority) Ordinance, 1931.
20. The Master and Servant (Penal Provisions Repeal) Ordinance, 1931.
21. The Geneva and Gin (Restriction of Importation) Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
22. The Interpretation (Governor in Council Definition Amendment) Ordinance, 1931.
23. The Native Administration Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
24. The 1930–31 Final Supply Ordinance, 1931.

1. The Royal West African Frontier Force Amendment Ordinance, 1932.
2. The Mercury Ordinance, 1932.
3. The Gold Mining Products Protection (Licence Fees) Ordinance, 1932.
4. The Basel Mission Society (Restoration of Property) Ordinance, 1932.

5. The Coroner's Jury Oath Amendment Ordinance, 1932.
6. The Land (Perpetual Succession) Ordinance, 1932.
7. The Arbitration (Foreign Awards) Ordinance, 1932.
8. The Diseases of Animals Amendment Ordinance, 1932.
9. The Master and Servant Amendment Ordinance, 1932.
10. The Forests (Discontinuance of Grants) Ordinance, 1932.
11. The Survey Amendment Ordinance, 1932.
12. The Native Administration Amendment Ordinance, 1932.
13. The Concessions Amendment Ordinance, 1932.
14. The Official Emoluments Levy Ordinance, 1932.
15. The Liquor Traffic (Definition of Gin Amendment) Ordinance, 1932.
16. The Pensions (Widows and Orphans) Ordinance, 1932.
17. The 1932–33 Supply Ordinance, 1932.

344. Of the above the most important are the following :—

No. 4 *of* 1931.—The Co-operative Societies Ordinance. This Ordinance affords for the first time statutory provision for the registration of co-operative societies, for their control and for prescribing the liabilities of their members. It is based upon the corresponding legislation of Ceylon.

No. 5 *of* 1931.—The Legal Practitioners Ordinance, 1931, consolidates and amends the law relating to legal practitioners and makes provision for the establishment of a disciplinary committee, with power to inquire into complaints of professional misconduct on the part of legal practitioners, and to report thereon to the Judges of the Supreme Court.

No. 10 *of* 1931.—The Midwives Ordinance restricts the practice of midwifery in certain towns to women registered under the Ordinance and to persons who have been engaged in practice for not less than two years prior to the commencement of the Ordinance. Registration is restricted to women holding special qualifications. The training of midwives and their control generally are placed in the hands of a Midwives Board.

No. 20 *of* 1931.—The Master and Servant (Penal Provisions Repeal) Ordinance, 1931, replaced certain penal provisions in the Master and Servant Ordinance which had fallen into disuse. These provisions empowered the Court in certain cases of breach of contract to fine the offender in lieu of awarding damages against him, and to order imprisonment in default of payment of the fine. In future aggrieved parties will only have recourse to the usual civil remedies.

No. 23 *of* 1931.—The Native Administration Amendment Ordinance, 1931, adds to the numerous amendments of the Native Administration that have been effected since the enactment of the latter measure in 1927.

No. 6 *of* 1932.—The Land (Perpetual Succession) Ordinance, 1932, provides for the grant by the Governor of a certificate of registration as a corporate body of the trustee or trustees appointed by any body or association of persons established for any religious, educational, literary, scientific, social or charitable purpose.

No. 7 of 1932.—The Arbitration (Foreign Awards) Ordinance, 1932, was enacted in consequence of the accession by the Gold Coast to the Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards, 1927, the object of which is to secure the execution of foreign arbitral awards in the Courts of the Colony.

No. 9 *of* 1932.—The Master and Servant Amendment Ordinance, 1932, applies to the Colony certain International Conventions dealing with :—

(*a*) the minimum age for admission of children to Industrial Employment ;

(*b*) night work of young persons employed in Industry ; and

(*c*) employment of women during the night.

No. 13 *of* 1932.—The Concessions Amendment Ordinance, 1932, adds to the previously existing conditions for the validity of a concession the further requirement that the Governor shall be satisfied that the financial circumstances of the claimant are such as to ensure that the concession will be sufficiently developed and worked.

No. 14 *of* 1932.—The Official Emoluments Levy Ordinance, 1932, provides for the imposition of a temporary levy upon the emoluments of Government officials.

ASHANTI.

345. The following is a list of Ordinances passed during the period under review :—

1. The Forests Ordinance, 1931.
2. The Licensed Premises (Sunday Closing) Ordinance, 1931.
3. The Boundaries Ascertainment (Repeal) Ordinance, 1931.
4. The Arbitration Ordinance, 1931.
5. The Infectious Diseases Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
6. The Co-operative Societies Ordinance, 1931.
7. The Export Duty (Kola Nuts) Ordinance, 1931.
8. The Midwives Ordinance, 1931.
9. The Kumasi Public Health Board Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
1. The Kumasi Public Health Board (Motor Licence Fees) Ordinance, 1932.
2. The Administration (Land Acquisition Amendment) Ordinance, 1932.
3. The Native Jurisdiction (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932.
4. The Arbitration (Foreign Awards) Ordinance, 1932.

346. Of the above the most important are the following :—

No. 1 *of* 1931. The Forests Ordinance, 1931, which apart from minor modifications is identical with the corresponding Gold Coast Colony Ordinance. It provides for the protection of Forests and for the constitution and protection of Forest Reserves. Under the old law the constitution of Forest Reserves depended upon bye-laws voluntarily made by the native authorities. Under the present Ordinance in the event of such bye-laws not being made when considered necessary in the public interest, or if made, not being efficiently administered, Forest Reserves may be established and maintained by the Government.

No. 4 *of* 1931. The Arbitration Ordinance, 1931, which apart from minor modifications, is identical with the corresponding Gold Coast Colony Ordinance. It brings up to date the law in Ashanti on the subject of arbitration. References made under an Order of the Court are still dealt with exclusively by rules of Court, but references by consent out of Court, which were formerly regulated by the law in force in England on the 24th July, 1874, now come under the Ordinance which embodies the relevant sections of the Arbitration Act, 1889.

No. 6 *of* 1931. The Co-operative Societies Ordinance, 1931, which is very nearly identical with the corresponding Gold Coast Colony Ordinance.

No. 8 *of* 1931. The Midwives Ordinance, 1931, which is very nearly identical with the corresponding Gold Coast Colony Ordinance.

No. 3 *of* 1932.—The Native Jurisdiction (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932, introduced into the principal Ordinance a number of amendments suggested by similar provisions in the Native Administration Ordinance in force in the Gold Coast Colony.

No. 4 *of* 1932.—The Arbitration (Foreign Awards) Ordinance, 1932, with minor modifications, is identical with the corresponding Gold Coast Colony Ordinance.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

347. The following is a list of Ordinances passed during the period under review :—

1. The Marriage of Mohammedans Ordinance, 1931.
2. The Administration Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
3. The Liquor Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
4. The Arbitration Ordinance, 1931.
5. The Ferries Ordinance, 1931.
6. The Administration (Land Acquisition Amendment) Ordinance, 1931.

7. The Export Duty (Kola Nuts) Ordinance, 1931.
8. The Land and Native Rights Ordinance, 1931.
9. The Land and Native Rights Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
10. The Administration Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
11. The Judicature Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
1. The Native Tribunals Ordinance, 1932.
2. The Native Authority Ordinance, 1932.
3. The Land and Native Rights Amendment Ordinance, 1932.
4. The Administration (Land Acquisition Amendment) Ordinance, 1932.

348. Of the above the most important are the following :—

No. 1 *of* 1931.—The Marriage of Mohammedans Ordinance, 1931, which provides for registration of Marriages and Divorces among Mohammedans, and is based on the corresponding Gold Coast Colony Ordinance.

No. 4 *of* 1931.—The Arbitration Ordinance, 1931, which, with minor modifications, is identical with the corresponding Gold Coast Colony Ordinance.

No. 8 *of* 1931.—The Land and Native Rights Ordinance, 1931, replaces the Land and Native Rights Ordinance of 1928, which had always been regarded as a dead letter, save in so far as it restricted the alienation of land by natives to non-natives, its replacement by a new Ordinance having been long anticipated. Whereas its predecessor declared the whole of the lands in the Protectorate to be " public lands," in the new Ordinance these are declared to be " native lands." They are to be under the control and subject to the disposition of the Governor, and shall be held and administered for the use and common benefit, direct or indirect, of the natives of the Protectorate. There are certain reservations in respect to titles to and interests in land acquired by non-natives prior to the commencement of the Ordinance. The occupation of lands by natives, existing at the commencement of the Ordinance, may be continued with the consent of the Governor, expressed or implied. Apart from the above, lands in the future will be held under certificates of occupancy granted by the Governor, subject to payment of rent and such other conditions as may be imposed.

No. 1 *of* 1932.—The Native Tribunals Ordinance, 1932. This Ordinance makes provision for the constitution of native tribunals and for the regulation of their jurisdiction. The members of such tribunals are to be appointed by the Chief Commissioner with the approval of the Governor, and the tribunals may exercise such civil and criminal jurisdiction as may be prescribed by the same authority. Native tribunals had previously functioned in the Protectorate, but their constitution and jurisdiction were indeterminate, and no adequate machinery was provided by statute for their efficient working.

No. 2 *of* 1932. The Native Authority Ordinance, 1932, is in a sense complementary to the Native Tribunals Ordinance, 1932. Whereas the latter Ordinance is intended to organise and develop the exercise by native authorities of judicial functions, the former Ordinance is intended to do the same for the exercise by native authorities of executive and administrative functions.

Togoland under British Mandate.

349. The following is a list of Ordinances passed during the period under review :—

1. The Export Duty (Kola Nuts) Ordinance, 1931.
2. The Forests Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
3. The Land and Native Rights (Non-Application) Ordinance, 1931.

General.

350. There is at present no factory legislation, or legislation relating to compensation for accidents, or legislative provision for sickness or old age. The only local industry of any importance is the mining industry. With regard to this, there is in force the Mining Health Areas Ordinance, under which regulations have been made relating to the health and housing of natives employed in connection with the mines.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

350. The net revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the past five years were :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1927–28	4,121,523	3,618,831
1928–29	3,562,715	4,278,481 (*a*)
1929–30	3,337,578	3,872,275
1930–31	2,599,218 (*b*)	3,672,245
1931–32	2,284,299	2,823,752

351. The above figures with the exception of those for 1931–32 exclude the sums credited to the reserve fund in respect of transfers of surplus balances and interest on reserve fund investment. The revenue for 1931–32 includes £64,778 reserve fund interest and £10,656 supplementary sinking fund interest.

(*a*) Excludes payment of £305,000 from the reserve fund in settlement of a claim under the Enemy Property ordinance.

(*b*) Excludes a sum of £828,435 recovered from loan funds in respect of advances from revenue for loan works.

352. The continued trade depression was responsible for a further drop in revenue from all sources during 1931–32. The following comparative table shows the receipts during the last three years under the main heads of revenue :—

Head.	1929–30.	1930–31.	1931–32.
	£	£	£
Customs	2,489,575	1,735,198	1,473,587
Licences	215,901	224,047	188,823
Fees	216,986	235,894	227,486
Railways	31,724	—	—
Posts and Telegraphs	127,615	119,585	105,764
Sundry and Extraordinary	255,777	284,494	288,639
	3,337,578	2,599,218	2,284,299

353. Customs duties which form the main revenue of the Colony decreased from £1,735,198 in 1930–31 to £1,473,587 in 1931–32—a decrease of £261,611.

354. Other revenue for 1931–32 amounted to £810,712 as compared with £864,020 in 1930–31.

355. The expenditure for 1931–32 amounted to £2,823,752 which may be summarised as follows :—

Recurrent expenditure		£2,700,469
Extraordinary Expenditure :—		
Public Works Department ...	£60,469	
Posts and Telegraphs	11,952	
Other Departments	6,026	
	78,447	
Colonial Development Fund ...	44,836	
		123,283
Total ...		£2,823,752

356. Owing to trade depression the working of the Railways again showed a heavy loss of £171,790 which compared with the loss of £120,013 for 1930–31 is an increase of £51,777. There was also a loss on Takoradi Harbour amounting to £43,645. This loss was £13,573 greater than that for year 1930–31.

357. The financial position of the Colony at the 31st March, 1932, was as follows :—

Excess of assets over liabilities at 1st April, 1931	£792,813
Revenue for 1931–32	2,284,299
	3,077,112
Expenditure 1931–32	2,823,752
Excess of assets over liabilities at 31st March, 1932	£253,360

358. The Colony's reserves amounted to £2,128,855 as compared with £2,652,376 at the 31st March, 1931. The figures were as under :—

	1931–32.	1930–31.
Excess assets over liabilities ...	£253,360	£792 813
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund Surplus assets	6,945	7,041
	260,305	799,854
Investments only at 31st March :—		
Reserve Fund	1,301,476	1,300,334
Railway Renewals Fund ...	361,288	343,276
Supplementary (Sinking Fund) Reserve—not included in statement of assets and liabilities	205,786	208,255
	£2,128,855	£2,651,719

PUBLIC DEBT.

359. The public debt of the Colony on the 31st March, 1932, was £12,961,000 and the sinking funds together with the supplementary sinking fund (£205,786) for the amortisation of the debt amounted to £1,813,048. The amount of the public debt and the investments in respect of the sinking funds are not included in the balance sheet of the Colony.

ASSETS.

360. The Colony's assets at the 31st March, 1932, were as follows :—

Cash Balance	£134,583	
Joint Colonial Fund	195,000	
Investments	1,856,840	
Unallocated Stores	161,942	
General Advance Accounts ...	74,302	
Municipal Loan Accounts (less Loan Reserve Accounts) ...	50,109	
		£2,472,776

and these Assets may be said to be earmarked against the following liabilities :—

Special Funds invested	£1,958,473	
General Deposit Accounts	75,314	
Drafts and Remittances	206	
Loan Account	185,423	
	2,219,416	
Leaving a Surplus of assets over liabilities of	253,360	
		£2,472,776

TAXATION.

361. There is no direct taxation in the Colony and the main heads of indirect taxation are :—

Customs Duties which yielded	£1,473,587
Light Dues which yielded	6,398
Licences, etc., which yielded	188,823

Customs duties represent 64.5 per cent of the total revenue for the year, while motor licences, spirit licences and royalties under the Concessions Ordinance account for £122,062 of the total revenue received for the year under the Head " Licences and other Internal Revenue."

CUSTOMS TARIFF (SUMMARIZED).

362. The customs tariff of the Gold Coast is contained in three schedules as follows :—

A table of import duties.
A table of exemptions.
A table of export duties.

363. The following are the chief items appearing in the table of import duties :—

Bags for the packing and transport of West African produce	2d. each.
Beer and ale, stout and porter	2s. per imperial gallon.
Spirits :—	
Brandy, gin, rum, whisky, and other potable spirits ...	£1 13s. 6d. per imperial gallon of 50° per centum of pure alcohol by Tralles Alcoholometer.
Obscured spirits	£1 13s. 6d. per imperial gallon.
Perfumed spirits	£1 15s. per imperial gallon.
Wine :—	
Sparkling	12s. per imperial gallon.
Still	6s. or 9s. per imperial gallon according to strength.
Tobacco :—	
Unmanufactured	2s. 3d. per lb.
Manufactured :—	
Cigars	10s. per 100.
Cigarettes :—	
Not exceeding 3 lbs. net per 1,000	2s. 6d. per 100.
Exceeding 3 lbs. net per 1,000	10s. per lb.
Other manufactured tobacco and snuff	6s. per lb.
Oil :—	
Illuminating	8d. per imperial gallon.
Lubricating	3d. per imperial gallon.
Motor spirit	10d. per imperial gallon.
Cotton manufactures ...	12½ per cent *ad valorem*.

364. All other articles not particularly enumerated in the table of import duties or particularly exempted in the table of exemptions are liable to an import duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem*. In addition, a surtax of five per cent of the rates of duty is levied in addition to the said rates on all items set out in the table of import duties, with the exception of spirits and cotton manufactures, which are exempted from such surtax.

365. The table of exemptions contains an over-riding list of articles which are exempt from import duty. This list includes *inter alia* all Government importations, machinery, printed literary matter, passengers' baggage, school apparatus, certain instruments and tools, ice chests and refrigerators, uniforms, coin and currency notes, medicines, roofing materials, patterns and samples, vehicles, fresh provisions imported in ships' refrigerators and mosquito nets.

366. In the table of export duties appear the following items :—

Cacao	£1 3s. 4d. per ton.
Diamonds	5 per cent *ad valorem*.
Mahogany, cedar and baku	1d. per cubic foot.

367. All other articles, whether domestic products or re-exports, are exempt from export duty.

EXCISE AND STAMP DUTIES.

368. No excise fees are payable in the Colony, while stamp duties under Cap. 154 are payable on such documents as are usually so taxed in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. The revenue receivable from this source ranges from £8,000 to £10,000 per annum.

HUT TAX OR POLL TAX.

369. Neither Hut tax nor Poll tax is levied in the Colony.

CHAPTER XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Geological Survey.

369. Field work during the year included the detailed geological mapping of (*a*) the Birim Diamond field and the surrounding country; (*b*) portions of the Akwapim and Volta River Districts from near Aburi to the Volta River between Ajena and Akuse; (*c*) the Akropong gold belt (Ankobra District); (*d*) the country between Abetifi, Otrokpe and the Afram River, and (*e*) the district west and south-west of Tarkwa and Prestea. Investigations of the underground workings of the Abbontiakoon, Cinnamon Bippo, and Kotraverchy mines were undertaken at the request of mining companies, and a special study was made of the water supplies of the Akwapim hills and Shai plains.

370. Good prospects of reef and alluvial gold were obtained at many places between Nkunsia, north of Prestea, and the Ofin River west of Dunkwa. For a distance of 20 miles along the motor-road from Ayanfuri to Akropong there are extensive old workings on quartz reefs which appear to be connected with the fissure in which occur the auriferous reefs near Obuasi. The type of the mineralisation, its persistence, and the encouraging prospects of gold obtained from the reefs lead one to believe that there is scope for the development of new mines in this belt.

371. Good gold prospects were obtained from reefs near Akokoaso and Kwae and from river gravels near Fureso and Mirekro west of Prestea, the Atewa range south-west of Kibi, and in the vicinity of the Birim River south-west of Anyinam.

372. The majority of the numerous occurrences of alluvial gold in the Gold Coast are too small in extent and/or of too low a grade to justify the installation of expensive machinery to work them, yet, although many of them could be profitably worked at the present time by native methods, there is little indication that this potential source of wealth is being utilised to any appreciable extent.

373. The limits of the Birim Diamond field were approximately fixed and much information, which should be of value to the mining companies operating in this area, was obtained regarding the distribution and origin of the diamonds. Diamonds were found in 30 streams, not under concession, in the Western Akim and Birim Districts, where their existence was not known previously to the Geological Survey.

374. Elsewhere, isolated diamonds were found in streams north-east of the Ofin–Pra confluence, and to the south-west of Prestea.

375. The prospecting done by the mining companies in the vicinity of the motor-road from Simpa to Tarkwa indicates that the diamondiferous deposits of this district are of too low a grade to be profitably worked at the present time and prospecting has been discontinued.

376. A large deposit of limestone of good quality was discovered near the Pawmpawm River, four miles south-east of the motor-road at Anyaboni. A sample of the limestone was analysed by the Imperial Institute who report that the limestone would be suitable, if finely ground, for agricultural purposes, and if burnt under suitable conditions it might also yield a feebly hydraulic lime. Apart from the dolomitic marble near Labadi the Anyaboni limestone is situated closer to Accra than any of the other known deposits.

377. Samples of the limestones from near Takinta and Nawuli, Axim District, were also analysed by the Imperial Institute and found to be suitable, if finely ground or burnt, for agricultural purposes.

378. Manganese ores of poor to average quality were discovered near Banso, Axim District, and at Nkwantapong and Pemenase, east of Lake Bosumtwi.

379. The following conclusions were reached regarding water supplies in the Akwapim and Volta River Districts :—

(*a*) Deforestation of the Akwapim hills is one of the chief causes of water shortage.

(*b*) Every possible means should be adopted to conserve rain water for use during the dry season.

(*c*) In certain localities increased supplies could be obtained by sinking wells to greater depths (30–70 feet).

(*d*) On the plains south-east of the Dodowa–Kpong road important supplies could probably be obtained by boring to depths of less than 200 feet.

(*e*) Certain valleys in the Akwapim hills appear to be suitable for impounding water.

Lands Department.

380. The cardinal principle adopted by Government in framing its land policy is that all land other than that alienated belongs to the native ; if no owner can be found the ownership is assumed to be vested in the native community.

381. The alienation to individuals or companies of land for mining, agricultural or arboricultural purposes is subject, in most cases, to the Concessions Ordinance which restricts the estate which can be held to a maximum term of 99 years and empowers the

Court to impose such conditions and restrictions upon the tenants as it may deem desirable in the interests of the native owners. A further restriction is placed by the Concessions Ordinance upon the total area which may be held by any one concession holder.

382. Government has power under the existing law to acquire compulsorily, subject to the payment of compensation, such land as is required for public purposes.

383. In the Northern Territories recent legislation has in the Land and Native Rights Ordinance, 1931, defined the respective rights and obligations of the Government and of the native, preserving as far as possible the existing native customary law in its relation to the use and occupation of the land, but placing restrictions upon the alienation of land by natives to non-natives.

384. Town-planning, in the strict application of the term, does not prevail although legislation provides for it. In the towns of Takoradi and Kumasi, the sites of which are the property of Government, provisions are made to restrict the user of the land and to ensure the erection of substantial buildings upon it.

385. A substitute for town-planning has been found in the provision, as conditions warrant, of layouts by agreement with the local chiefs or landowners, which has been effective in ensuring the correct development of many towns both large and small. Extensive layouts of Stool lands adjacent to Accra have recently been effected and in these cases the allocation of any vacant plots remains under the control of the Chiefs. In towns where development is anticipated, agreements are made with the local Chiefs whereby such development shall proceed only on orderly lines and in accordance with the layout as designed. Arrangements are concluded at the same time to enable Government to acquire free of claims for compensation the land required for roads and for such other sites as are required for public purposes. A plan of the layout superimposed upon a survey of the town affected is attached to the agreement which thus defines clearly and finally the position and enables the orderly development of the town to take place without undue expenditure. Repeated requests are received for the layout of towns and villages to which no layout scheme has as yet been applied.

386. Building regulations are in force, some of general application and others of particular application to certain towns.

387. A system of deed registration is in force throughout the Colony and Ashanti but registration of title has not yet been introduced.

388. The Government owns little land in the Colony as may be seen from the accompanying table.

	Total Area. Sq. miles.	*Area owned by Government.* Sq. miles
Gold Coast Colony	23,937 ...	52½
Ashanti	24,379 ...	28½
Northern Territories	30,486 ...	31
Total	78,802 ...	112
Mandated Territory of Togoland	13,041 ...	4.5

389. The Lands Department, which has charge of all dealings with Government land, has its headquarters at Accra with branch offices at Takoradi and Kumasi.

Survey Department.

390. Although the year has been one of curtailment of activities no branch of the department has been completely closed down but each has continued to function with a reduced personnel.

391. The production of field sheets and standard sheets of the Topographical Map, and town plans, constitutes the more important part of the work of the printing branch. Heavy demands from other departments for sketches and diagrams to illustrate Reports, Sessional Papers, etc., in addition to the purely departmental work has again kept this branch working at high pressure. Numerous charts and graphs printed in colours, giving at a glance information on a variety of subjects such as Cacao Exports, Trade Returns, Unification of Native States in that part of Togoland under British Mandate, etc., have been prepared. Of exceptional interest this year are maps prepared for the Census Report.

392. In the Cadastral branch the chief work has been the survey of acquisitions and the layout of towns. Township development has been particularly noticeable in Ashanti where layout design and demarcation has been carried out in eight towns. The layout of the extensive township of Tamale was also completed and the necessary preliminary town survey of Salaga commenced. Town surveys of Tamale, Takoradi, Beyin, Atuabo, Esiama, Akim-Swedru and Abodom were also completed during the year.

393. The Framework section completed the eastern chain of triangulation closing on the Krachi base and also reconnoitred and partly observed a western chain extending northwards from Kumasi and closing on a base 10 miles long at Lura which was measured in February, 1932. The primary traverse Krachi-Atebubu-Ejura which connects these two chains of triangulation was also completed during the year.

394. The Topographical branch, much reduced in strength, has proceeded with the revision of the one-inch map in the Central and Eastern Provinces and has relieved the Cadastral branch of the boundary survey of Chiremoasi, Nyamibe Bepo, Bosumtwi Range, Wawahi and Esukawkaw Forest Reserves.

395. Unfortunately it was necessary to retrench twenty-one Pupil Surveyors ; eleven of these had successfully completed their course of training, the others were second year pupils. The first refresher course was held at the Survey School from October 1st, 1931 to March 31st, 1932 ; eight African Surveyors were withdrawn from the field to take this course.

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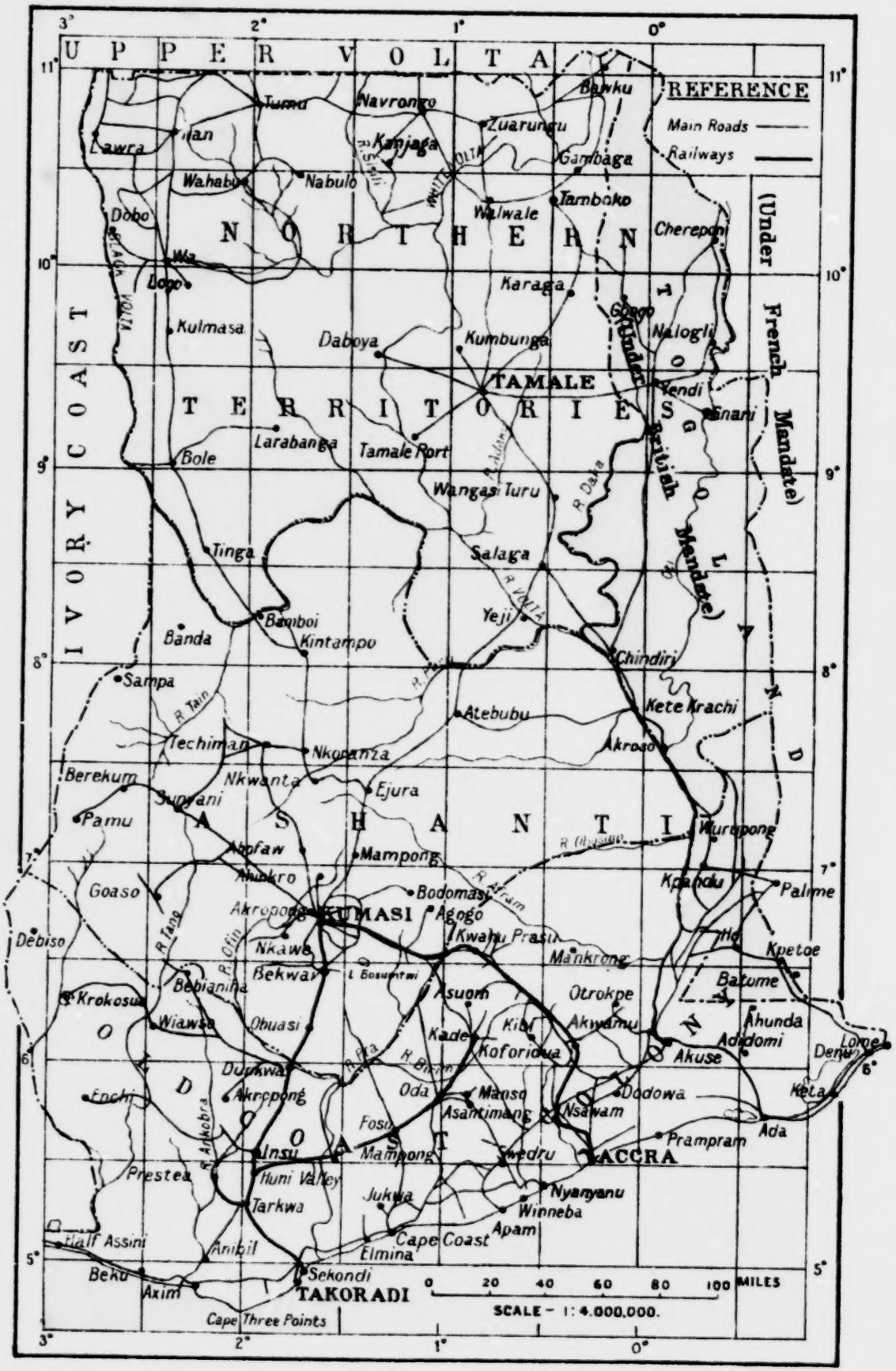
THE GOLD COAST



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CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Gold Coast Colony, with Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate, is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between 3° 7′ W. long. and 1° 14′ E. long., and is bounded on the west by the French colony of the Ivory Coast, on the east by Togoland under French Mandate, on the north by the French Soudan and on the south by the sea.

The area of the Colony is 23,937 square miles, of Ashanti 24,379, of the Northern Territories 30,486 and of Togoland under British Mandate 13,041.

Climate.

The climate of the Gold Coast, although hot and damp, is cooler than that of most tropical countries situated within similar latitudes. The mean shade maximum temperature recorded during 1932 for Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale was 85.7°, 89.3°, 87.6°, and 93.7°, and the mean relative humidity was 73.9, 75.3, 84.7 and 60.7 respectively. The rainfall varies with the configuration of the country, being greatest in the thick forest belts. The amount of rain which fell in 1932 at the stations mentioned above was 30.34 inches, 28.88 inches, 55.37 inches and 33.32 inches respectively.

During the months of January and February, the harmattan—a dry north-westerly wind from the Sahara—blows strongly, carrying with it particles of fine dust and rendering the atmosphere extremely dry. Characteristic features of this period are a sudden lowering of humidity and extremes of temperature.

History.

Little is known of the history of the people of the Gold Coast prior to the first recorded contact with Europeans, which took place towards the end of the 15th century, but tradition, borne out by the present language distribution and by the absence of traces of large earlier settlements, is that the present population resulted from a series of waves of immigration in comparatively recent historical times.

Of these immigrants the most numerous were the Akans who, displaced by more warlike and better organised tribes, came from the north-west in search of sanctuary to the forests of the Gold Coast, some sections of them eventually reaching the sea. Their numbers being augmented by a succession of later waves, the Akans assimilated the aborigines and gradually occupied the greater part of the country. Behind the Akans came the Moshi who, partly by conquest and partly by peaceful penetration obtained supremacy over the inhabitants of the northern portion of the Gold Coast and established the Mamprussi and Dagomba kingdoms under the rule of sons or other relatives of their leaders. At a later date the south-east corner of the Colony was peopled by an infiltration of Ga, Adangbe and Ewe tribes from the East and North-East.

The Gold Coast Colony.

The first Europeans to reach the Gold Coast were the Portuguese who, arriving in 1471, built the Castle at Elmina eleven years later in order to protect their trading interests. They found a people of hunters and fishermen, primitive in habits and development, yet understanding the working of iron and fully conscious of the value of gold. No native state of any size had yet been established but numerous petty chiefdoms were in existence.

Until the close of the 16th century the Portuguese maintained their trading monopoly. Feeble efforts on the part of other European Powers, including the British, were made to obtain a footing on the Coast, but the Portuguese were never seriously challenged until the advent of the Dutch in 1595.

At first the Portuguese were interested in obtaining gold, ivory and spices, but with the opening up of the New World there came a demand for cheap labour for the plantations. So commenced the transatlantic slave trade which, until its decline and abolition in the 19th century, shaped the history of the Gold Coast.

The main results of the slave trade were two-fold. First, in order to feed the slaves awaiting shipment and their captors, the Portuguese were obliged to introduce food plants and to teach an improved method of agriculture to a people hitherto largely dependent for food on the natural resources of the forest and sea. Secondly, the lucrative nature of the trade attracted the attention of other European nations besides the Portuguese to the possibilities of the Gold Coast.

The Dutch, appearing on the Coast in 1595, rapidly undermined the domination of the Portuguese. In 1637 they captured Elmina and in 1642 the Portuguese abandoned all their possessions in the Gold Coast to the newcomers. Other

European Powers, including the British, followed and, fighting amongst themselves, scrambled for a footing on the Coast. By 1750, however, the year in which the African Company of Merchants was formed and subsidised by the Imperial Government to the extent of £13,000 per annum, all had withdrawn except the Dutch with their headquarters at Elmina, the Danes with their headquarters at Christiansborg and the British with their headquarters at Cape Coast Castle.

In 1821 the Imperial Government first assumed the control of the British settlements in the Gold Coast, and the African Company of Merchants was dissolved, its possessions being vested in the Crown and placed under the Government of Sierra Leone. Seven years later, however, the Imperial Government, after considering complete withdrawal from the Coast, entrusted the government of the settlements in the Gold Coast to a Committee of London Merchants. In 1843, however, the 1821 arrangement was restored in consequence of suspected slave trading, which had been abolished by Great Britain in 1833.

The year 1850 saw the separation of the British forts and settlements of the Gold Coast from Sierra Leone, the cession of the Danish possessions to Britain and the creation by Letters Patent of Executive and Legislative Councils, but in 1866 government from Sierra Leone was resumed.

In 1872 the Dutch withdrew from the Gold Coast, handing over their possessions to the British. Two years later, after Sir Garnet Wolseley's successful Ashanti campaign, came the final separation from Sierra Leone, measures being taken on the conclusion of peace for placing the government of the Gold Coast on a footing of efficiency and security. A new Charter was issued dated the 24th of July, 1874, separating Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast and Lagos from the Government of Sierra Leone and constituting them into one Colony under the style of the Gold Coast Colony under a Governor-in-Chief with an Administrator at Lagos.

In 1886 all the settlements and territories belonging to Her Majesty on the Gold Coast were, by Letters Patent dated the 13th January, formed into a distinct Colony, Lagos being separated therefrom. This territory, however, did not include all the areas under British protection and had no specified boundaries. To regularise the position, therefore, these protected areas were annexed to His Majesty's Dominions and declared to be part and parcel of His Majesty's Gold Coast Colony by Order-in-Council of the 26th September, 1901. The boundaries of the Colony thus constituted were defined by Order-in-Council dated the 22nd October, 1906, and have since remained unchanged.

Ashanti.

Meanwhile evolution had been proceeding among the immigrants whom the Portuguese found living in the country at the end of the 15th century. Assimilating what aborigines they found, they had been developing settled habits and had begun entering into the permanent occupation of roughly defined tracts of country. In the coastal areas of the Gold Coast development took place by way of small autonomous units under European protection, but in the interior it took the form of tribal confederations for offensive and defensive purposes.

Of such organizations by far the biggest and most highly developed was that of the Ashanti which with its capital at Kumasi had begun to establish its ascendancy towards the close of the 17th century. The 18th century witnessed the consolidation of the military power of Ashanti and the growth of its magnificence.

The growing military power of Ashanti aspired towards the domination of the whole Gold Coast and consequently the British policy of protecting the coast tribes who dwelt under their aegis was the cause of continuous friction with the Ashanti and of the various wars which took place during the 19th century until the final pacification of the country in 1900.

In January, 1824, Sir Charles MacCarthy, the Governor of Sierra Leone, led a punitive expedition against the Ashanti in the endeavour to beat off an invasion. He was defeated and killed at Insamankow. Two years later, however, the British, assisted by Akim, Akwamu, Denkyira and Accra levies, signally defeated and routed the Ashanti at Dodowa.

Hostilities recommenced in 1873 and in 1874 Sir Garnet Wolseley led an expedition against Kumasi which he captured and destroyed. Peace then ensued until 1893 when the Ashanti again became active, breaking the provisions of the Treaty which had been concluded in 1874. In 1896 a further expedition was sent to Kumasi and Prempeh, the King of Ashanti, and other notables were arrested and deported. A Resident was appointed to administer the kingdom and a Fort was constructed and garrisoned at Kumasi.

The Ashanti, however, were not yet subjugated and in 1900 a demand by the Governor for the surrender of their Golden Stool—which every Ashanti believes to be the abiding place of the spirit of the Ashanti nation—brought them up in arms with the result that the Governor was besieged in the Fort. Accompanied by a strong escort, however, he was able to make his way through to the coast and a military expedition was sent to Kumasi which relieved the Fort and broke up further resistence.

In 1901 Ashanti was annexed to the Crown and since that date it has settled down and become prosperous. Ex-King Prempeh was allowed to return to Ashanti in 1924 and two years later to assume the position of Kumasihene or Head Chief of the Kumasi Division. He died in 1932.

The Northern Territories.

That portion of the Gold Coast to the north of Ashanti came under British influence in 1897 after the conclusion of Treaties with the Chiefs concerned and after international settlement with France and Germany. The area was proclaimed a Protectorate in 1901.

Togoland under British Mandate.

In 1922 a portion of the former German Colony of Togoland was placed under British mandate. The territory is now administered under the Togoland under British Mandate Order-in-Council, 1923.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

The Gold Coast Colony is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council constituted by Letters Patent and Royal Instructions dated the 23rd May, 1925 and composed of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services and the Secretary for Native Affairs.

The laws of the Colony are made by the Governor, with the advice and consent of a Legislative Council constituted by the Gold Coast Colony (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1925 and consisting of the Governor, 15 official members and 14 unofficial members. It contains an elective element, provision being made for the election of six Head Chiefs as Provincial Members, three Municipal Members to represent the towns of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi respectively, a Mercantile Member and a Mining Member.

Ashanti, the Northern Territories and the British Sphere of Togoland are administered by the Governor who is also the competent law-making authority.

The system of government generally may be described as a mixture of direct and indirect rule with a steady bias towards the latter. The Native Administration is almost entirely in the hands of the Native Chiefs, who are assisted in their respective spheres of authority by their councils of elders who are generally representative of various sections of the community. The Chiefs are responsible to Government through the District Commissioners. Native Tribunals presided over by Chiefs form part of the Colony's Judicial system, and their judgments are subject to appeal to the Supreme Court, and from the Supreme Court appeals may finally reach the Privy Council.

In executive and constitutional issues the decisions of a State Council, as the highest native authority is called, are subject to appeal to the Governor, whose decision is final.

The Gold Coast Colony is divided into three Provinces, Central, Western, and Eastern, the last including the Southern section of that part of Togoland under British mandate, and each Province is in charge of a Provincial Commissioner, assisted by District and Assistant District Commissioners.

Ashanti is divided into Districts each under a District Commissioner who exercises limited powers of jurisdiction. The Dependency is administered by a Chief Commissioner assisted by an Assistant Chief Commissioner. The Protectorate of the Northern Territories is administered in a similar manner.

The local affairs of the towns of Accra, Cape Coast, and Sekondi are administered by town councils, consisting of five official and five unofficial members. Their revenue is derived from house and land rates, various licences, and an annual grant-in-aid from Government. The councils are invested with powers and duties under certain Ordinances, and further have the power generally to do all such acts as may be necessary for the conservancy of the town and for the preservation of public health.

Town sanitary committees have been established at a number of smaller towns, but they are purely advisory, with no power of taxation. These committees, however, exercise a beneficial influence on the improvement of the sanitation of these towns, and are most useful institutions.

The municipal administration of Kumasi, the administrative headquarters of Ashanti, is in the hands of the Kumasi Public Health Board, which was formed in July, 1925. The revenue of the Board is chiefly derived from rates, licences and fees similar to those charged by the various town councils in the Colony.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Gold Coast and its Dependencies at the end of the year 1932 was 3,271,757, of which number 3,146 were non-Africans.

The racial and geographical distribution was as follows :—

	Resident Africans.	*Resident Non-Africans.*	*Maritime.*	
Colony	1,621,217 ...	2,372	Africans ...	68
Ashanti	599,563 ...	624	Non-Africans	36
Northern Territories	740,640 ...	107		
Togoland	306,887 ...	43		104
	3,268,307 ...	3,146		

The African populations of the capital and of the other local centres are given below :—

Town.	*Estimated Population. mid-year, 1932.*
Accra	63,176
Koforidua	11,174
Cape Coast	18,030
Sekondi	17,884
Kumasi	37,345
Tamale	14,071
Ho	3,439

There are 30 centres in the Colony and its Dependencies where the registration of births and deaths is carried out.

These centres of registration are, for the most part, confined to large towns and their immediate surroundings. There is no organisation for general registration throughout the country as a whole.

Births.—In 1932, 9,376 births were recorded, of whom 4,726 were males and 4,650 females ; a percentage of 101.6 male births to every hundred female.

Comparative rates for the last three years are as follows :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.
M.	4,090 ...	4,080 ...	4,726
F.	3,964 ...	4,159 ...	4,650
P. (total)	8,054 ...	8,239 ...	9,376

The combined crude birth-rate of the 30 registration areas was 34.7 per thousand living persons.

Deaths.—5,905 deaths were registered during the year. Of these deaths 3,687 were of males and 2,218 of females.

Comparative rates for the last three years are as follows :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.
M.	3,752 ...	3,765 ...	3,687
F.	2,220 ...	2,207 ...	2,218
P. (total)	5,972 ...	5,972 ...	5,905

The combined crude death-rate was 21.8 per thousand.

The infantile mortality rate was 101 per thousand living births.

The factors of immigration and emigration are quite unknown, the numbers entering and leaving the Gold Coast by sea representing a very small percentage of the total, the majority leaving and entering the country by the extensive, uncontrolled land frontiers.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

Only those who are familiar with conditions existing twenty or twenty-five years ago can appreciate the remarkable advance which has taken place in the interval.

The larger towns had no pipe-borne water supplies, layouts scarcely existed, housing was poor, bush grew up everywhere, and tins, bottles and general rubbish lay around indiscriminately. The villages were in most cases merely collections of small thatched hovels, without a street or any attempt at regularity of alignment and the immediate surroundings were indescribable.

In the majority of stations the hospitals and dispensaries were poor and badly designed, being often only old bungalows adapted for the purpose. Equipment and stocks of drugs, etc., were poor and inadequate, staff limited and insufficiently trained and attendances scanty and irregular.

The picture to-day is vastly different. The majority of stations have now well designed and well built hospitals and dispensaries, and in the larger centres maternity and child welfare work is well established. The confidence of the masses in European medicine has definitely been won.

In sanitation also great strides have been made. Accra, Sekondi, Cape Coast and Tamale now enjoy pipe-borne water supplies. Kumasi will follow soon, but a scheme for Koforidua has unfortunately been postponed on grounds of economy. Most of the larger centres are now comparatively clean with good layouts and planning, and with conservancy, rubbish disposal and bush clearing services. Although further progress has been held up by the prevailing economic depression our great and permanent gains must not be forgotten.

The rural areas are indeed less advanced but definite progress can be seen everywhere. Good layouts, improved water supplies, well-constructed pit latrines and incinerators are in general evidence. A growing demand exists for general environmental sanitation and the past efforts of health and political officers have borne good fruit. The response of the people has on the whole been good and their willingness in many cases to shoulder the burden of the necessary work themselves is indeed gratifying.

The general health of the whole community was satisfactory throughout the year, and the record of the health of the European section showed an improvement on previous years. There were no outbreaks of epidemic diseases.

The health of the African community was comparatively good. There was an absence of serious outbreaks but economic stress has no doubt had an adverse effect on the population, more especially on the immigrant labouring class.

Medical personnel has been reduced owing to the retrenchments in staff of previous years. The numbers of outpatients and inpatients treated in the dispensaries and hospitals of the Colony showed however, only a small decrease on the previous year's figures.

The following statement shows the total numbers dealt with by both branches of the Department (Medical and Health) in the general and contagious diseases hospitals, dispensaries and clinics of the Colony during the last two years :—

		In-patients.	*Out-patients.*
1931–32	...	18,584	240,483
1932–33	...	21,227	218,830

The decrease is due to a fall in the figures returned from the clinics and contagious diseases hospitals. The figures returned by the Medical branch alone show a definite increase on last year's figures.

The majority of the population of the Gold Coast live in small villages and are engaged in farming, cacao being the staple product. Prevalent diseases are yaws, malaria, dysentery, worms, ulcers, etc. In the gold mining area around Tarkwa tuberculosis in underground workers is the principal disease.

Of infective diseases the total treated amounted to 96,480 or about 39.69 per cent of the total in and out-patients, 240,057. An analysis of the diseases of the group treated was as follows :—

	Per cent.
Yaws	64.84
Malaria	21.08
Gonorrhoea	4.21
Pneumonia	1.25
Tuberculosis	1.27
Influenza	.58
Syphilis	.83
Other diseases	5.94

Five hundred and sixty deaths from infective diseases occurred in Government institutions and were caused as follows :—

	Per cent.
Pneumonia	32.50
Tuberculosis	29.10
Malaria	5.53
Dysentery (amoebic)	3.21
Bacillary dysentery	2.86
Septicaemia	5.00
Blackwater	.18
Other diseases	21.62

These constituted .58 per cent of all infective diseases treated.

Of the total of all diseases treated, an analysis shows the following :—

	Per cent.
*Preventable diseases	48.84
Affections of the digestive system...	10.32
Affections of the skin and cellular tissue ...	8.99
Affections of the respiratory system	5.64
Affections of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	5.51
Genito-urinary diseases (non-venereal)	2.29
Diseases of the bones and organs of locomotion	1.85
Diseases of the circulatory system	.89
General diseases	3.29
Other diseases	12.38

One thousand four hundred and thirty-four deaths occurred from all diseases which can be classified as follows :—

	Per cent
Preventable diseases	50.28
Digestive diseases	7.46
Genito-urinary (non-venereal)	5.72
Nervous disease and organs of special sense ...	4.53
General diseases	2.99
Skin and cellular tissues	3.62
Circulatory diseases	4.74
Affections of the bones and organs of locomotion	1.04
Other diseases	19.62

Registration figures for the Gold Coast as a whole are not available, but the following are the general crude rates for the 31 existing registration areas for the last two calendar years :—

	1931.	1932.
Death rate	23.5	21.8
Birth rate	31.3	34.7
Infant mortality rate	114	101 (*See* page 9).

For the general population the year 1932 was a good one.

Malaria prevails everywhere and is a constant drain on the health of all classes. It causes along with its complications and sequelae a great deal of invaliding amongst the European population. It contributed 12 per cent of all cases treated, and 20 per cent of all working days lost by European officials were due to this one cause.

**Note.*—Preventable diseases include infectious diseases, intoxication and poisons, scabies and tineæ, helminths and affections produced by external causes.

There were 13 cases of blackwater with one death. The distribution was as follows :—

	Cases.	*Deaths.*
Europeans	5	—
Syrians	3	1
Africans	5	—

With regard to veneral diseases, syphilis is uncommon but gonorrhoea is widespread.

The Gold Coast has been fortunate in having escaped epidemics during the period under review.

In the Estimates for 1933–34 provision was made in the Medical, Health, and Laboratory branches for the following staff :—

7 administrative officers
2 specialists
6 senior medical officers
35 medical officers
1 alienist officer
5 women medical officers
4 African medical officers
1 dental surgeon
2 radiographers
2 analytical chemists
1 dispensers' instructor
1 medical storekeeper
1 secretary, Gold Coast Hospital
1 matron
3 senior nursing sisters
27 nursing sisters
2 senior health officers
8 medical officers of health
1 chief sanitary superintendent
19 sanitary superintendents
1 senior pathologist
2 pathologists
1 laboratory superintendent
2 laboratory assistants
71 dispensers
256 nurses, midwives and health visitors
10 laboratory attendants.

The training of the African subordinate staff is undertaken in the various stations throughout the Gold Coast but is concentrated chiefly in Accra. The training of nurses and dispensers is carried out mainly at the Gold Coast Hospital, of midwives and health visitors at the maternity hospital and the Princess Marie Louise Hospital, and of sanitary inspectors at the special school for the purpose, all at Accra.

A scheme for establishing a body of specially trained nurse-dispensers, who will be in charge of dispensaries in the rural areas, was commenced in 1931. Their training includes instruction in the treatment of yaws, malaria, etc., and prevalent diseases.

There are in all seven European hospitals with a total of 74 beds. These hospitals are up to date, well staffed and well equipped. Five hundred and sixty-nine in-patients and 1,524 out-patients were dealt with during the year.

There are altogether 33 African hospitals containing 909 beds and 85 cots. Well equipped dispensaries are attached to all the hospitals. The Gold Coast Hospital at Accra with 227 beds and cots is one of the finest in Africa. The numbers of patients treated in this hospital during the past four years is shown in the table below :—

	1929–30.	1930–31.	1931–32.	1932–33.
Total out-patients	14,638	14,191	13,261	13,137
Total in-patients	3,087	3,572	3,645	3,349
Major operations	671	[illegible]	675	560
Minor operations	436	670	709	466
Daily average (In-patients) ...	233	222	223	218.6

At the African hospital in Kumasi which has 140 beds and cots equally valuable work was done, the number of patients treated being :—

	1929–30.	1930–31.	1931–32.	1932–33.
Total out-patients	19,539	20,881	17,804	13,929
Total in-patients	2,137	2,360	1,954	2,334
Major operations	194	206	229	182
Minor operations	170	286	382	381
Daily average (In-patients) ...	157.5	138.9	134.2	140.7

At the beginning of 1932–33 a new war memorial hospital was completed and opened at Navrongo in the Northern Territories. This is a fine structure built for the most part from funds locally subscribed and serves a wide and thickly populated area. It contains eight male beds and four female beds.

An excellent dispensary was built by the Native Administration and opened in May of last year at Bawku in the Northern Territories, and another new dispensary at Bole was nearing completion at the end of the year under review.

The maternity hospital at Accra is one of the most valuable institutions in the Gold Coast, and its work is increasing yearly. Its value is proved by the rapid drop in maternal mortality in Accra since its opening in 1928. From 1917 to 1929 the maternal mortality in Accra was 17 per 1,000. It was 6.1 in 1930 and 8.0 in 1932.

The following table will show the rapid increase in the work undertaken by this institution :—

	1930–31.	1931–32.	1932–33.
Attendances at antenatal and postnatal clinics...	9,968	12,722	14,394
Increase of 1,672.			
In-patients admissions	678	972	1,393
Increase of 421.			
Deliveries	452	553	772
Increase of 219.			

Increased accommodation is urgently required. A septic block containing six beds is about to be built.

During the year two nurses qualified as midwives. These are controlled and regulated by a Midwives Board working under a Midwives ordinance.

A travelling dispensary operated in Togoland (Mandated Territory) during the year and its services were much appreciated by the Chiefs and people.

There is only one mission hospital in the Gold Coast. This is a modern hospital of 60 beds situated at Agogo in Ashanti which does excellent work under the supervision and direction of the Basel Mission.

The Roman Catholic Mission has a dispensing and child welfare centre in the Axim District and further extensions by the mission of this useful branch of work are being organized for other parts of the Colony.

Hygiene and sanitation, port health work, infant welfare work, etc., are controlled by the Health branch of the Medical Department. Vaccination for smallpox, anti-plague measures, mosquito control for malaria and yellow fever, health propaganda, and general routine sanitation, are steadily carried on.

At all ports of entry, particular attention is being paid to the reduction of rats and mosquitoes and to the prevention of the spread of infection between ship and shore. No port was declared infected during the year.

A Gold Coast branch of the British Red Cross Society, having for its principal object advance in maternal and child welfare, was established early in the year. At present four divisions are operating in the four principal centres (Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi and Kumasi). The movement has made rapid strides and the branch has already accomplished much. When the Government welfare centres at Cape Coast and Sekondi were in danger of closing down owing to lack of funds, the Society came to the rescue and installed Red Cross Sisters in both places to carry on. Several problems are already occupying its attention. A wide field exists for its activities and a future of valuable service lies before it.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the class of building erected continues to improve and that the African, not only in the towns, but also in the country, is realizing that it is a good investment to put his savings into a substantial building.

The day has passed when the indigenous people living in the more populous centres along the littoral and in inland towns were content with mud and wattle or rush or grass huts which soon became dilapidated owing to the depredations of termites and the effects of wind and rain and which were dangerous owing to the possibility of fire and on account of the harbourage for vermin which they afforded.

The progress in house construction has been phenomenal and this is particularly noticeable in the ports, such as Accra and Sekondi, and in certain of the larger townships as for example, Kumasi in Ashanti.

Economic depression has undoubtedly affected building activities. Curtailment has been the general rule throughout country districts, but in one or two of the larger centres, such as Accra and Kumasi, it is surprising how many good new houses have been commenced and completed during the past two years. In some instances building has gone ahead of road-making on the lay-outs, and it is not uncommon to see good concrete-block buildings standing isolated with no well defined means of approach.

Houses are built as a rule for collective reasons, namely to provide shelter for a family, as a means of investment with room-rents in view, and as a form of security for trading purposes. Building usually is a lengthy process and depends on the means of the builder. The foundations are first cut and laid; then there is a pause. Next, material is collected and concrete-blocks made. Again comes another halt until further funds are available. The ensuing rest is probably the longest, and houses are often seen standing roofless for possibly years. Then the carpenters are called in, and the house is roofed, the general wood-work completed and the house comes into occupation. In the larger centres the *pise-de-terre*, or solid "swish" house is seldom seen. The people now apparently prefer to wait until they can afford a type of house more economical than one that requires constant patching and repair.

But *pise-de-terre* buildings still hold their own in the outlying areas of the larger townships and in the rural areas. Houses so constructed in some of the larger Ashanti villages and into the construction of which no cement enters are often excellent.

In the larger rural villages corrugated iron has almost entirely replaced shingles, sewn palm-leaf and grass as the roofing material. The people say they are tired of constantly having to re-roof, the life of wooden shingles not being much more than seven years. In consequence shingle-making, once quite a large village industry in many parts, is now rarely seen. In the smaller bush villages however "wattle and daub" or palm-rib huts with grass or sewn palm-leaf roofs still persist.

While it is noteworthy that the standard of rural housing is far higher in Ashanti than in the Colony, evidence is not wanting of a desire in the Colony to improve housing conditions, and good villages are making their appearance on the standard plans of lay-out and house-type adopted previously for village improvement in Ashanti.

In the Northern Territories the grass-roofed round house will probably persist for years to come. The thatching in grass often shows beautiful workmanship, but the houses as a rule are too dark, lack ventilation and tend to become verminous. In Tamale, the headquarters of Government in the Northern Territories, the rectangular Ashanti-type of compound is being largely built.

Tenement life is fortunately unknown in the Gold Coast, but immigrant Krus and labourers from French territory are often disposed to live together in groups in sheds and "go-downs." The indigenous inhabitant prefers a home of his own, and signs of growing house-pride are not absent.

Legislation exists to deal with cases of overcrowding and the control of building operation. House-to-house inspection, which forms such an important part of the activities of the inspectors of the Health branch, is utilized freely as an opportunity for pointing out to householders defects in their buildings. When stronger action is required, such as repair or demolition, notices are served on the householders.

Government schemes for the provision of credit assistance for prospective householders have not proved a success, with the exception of the new Zongo in Kumasi. This was built in 1924–25 to replace blocks of insanitary, rat-ridden, plague-stricken hovels in the old Kumasi Zongo. The better housing provided has been much appreciated.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

The principal occupation of the inhabitants of the Gold Coast is agriculture. In the Colony, Ashanti and Southern Togoland the chief agricultural industry is the cultivation of cacao for export, and in the Northern Territories, where cacao does not thrive, food crops are grown and livestock is raised and marketed.

Steps are now being taken to encourage the large-scale production of such fruits as bananas, oranges, and pine-apples, more especially in the coastal regions, with a view to the creation of a fruit export industry.

Next in importance to agriculture is the mining industry. Gold mining has been long established in the Western Province of the Colony and in southern Ashanti. There is a manganese mine in the Western Province and diamond mines in the Eastern Province.

Agriculture.

Cacao.

Production of cacao can only be assessed by indirect methods. There is no local consumption and exports therefore give a good picture of the amount produced. The crop production year extends from September to August and is composed of two seasons, the major production season defined as the period from the 1st of September to the end of February, and the minor season as the period from 1st March to end of August. The crop export year is defined as the period from 1st October to 30th September. The exports from the Gold Coast for the last four financial years have been as follows :—

	Maritime.	*Eastern. Frontier.*	*Total.*
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1932–33	201,459	5,549	207,008
1931–32	230,576	5,094	235,670
1930–31	221,156	6,029	227,185
1929–30	200,912	5,673	206,585

The distribution of production is moving westward across the Colony. In northern Togoland production has greatly increased within the last year, and, as more of the younger trees come into bearing, exports from this area in the future may be expected to increase. The following table shows the amounts of cacao exported from Togoland for the last four financial years :—

	South by road to Accra.	Overland over E. Frontier.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1932–33	3,959	5,549	9,508
1931–32	1,757	5,094	6,851
1930–31	950	6,029	6,979
1929–30	637	5,673	6,310

Although only 207,008 tons were actually exported, the total crop for 1932–33 is estimated to have reached the record figure of 237,000 tons.

As more land suitable for the growing of cacao is available, a still higher output may be reached in future years.

The system of co-operative cacao growers' societies founded under the Co-operative Societies Ordinance, 1931 has continued to progress. Societies are formed and supervised by the Department of Agriculture.

Kola.

Exports of kola nuts by sea have again shrunk whilst there has been very little compensatory movement overland. Factors militating against maritime exports are the lowered price now received for kola and the increased local production in Nigeria, to which place the bulk of the nuts were formerly dispatched.

The following table for the four financial years shows the movements of nuts :—

Export route.	Tons exported during the financial years.			
	1932–33 Tons.	1931–32 Tons.	1930–31 Tons.	1929–30 Tons.
Ashanti :				
Overland N.	4,786	3,745	4,436	2,540†
Railway S.	25	75	617	410
Colony :				
Overland N.	129	427	72	10†
Steamship	247	1,074	3,110	2,775
Across E. Frontier	30*	107	29	52
Total	5,217	5,428	8,264	5,787

Oil Palm Products.

The oil palm is indigenous to the forests of the Gold Coast, palm oil (pericarp oil) and palm-kernel oil being used for culinary purposes by the natives. Production for export depends

*Eleven months record.
†Five months only (November March).

on the price and has, in consequence, been adversely affected by world economic conditions. Exports have decreased as in the following table :—

		1932–33.	1931–32.	1930–31.	1929–30.
Palm-oil	Tons ...	454	477	408	488
	Value ...	£6,451	£7,437	£10,545	£14,084
Palm kernels	Tons ...	6,678	4,213	4,460	5,743
	Value ...	£57,802	£39,679	£55,162	£83,942

One mill continues to work in the Western Province but conditions have not improved sufficiently to enable the mill erected in the Eastern Province under the Government subsidy scheme to reopen.

Copra.

Copra exports have been maintained during the last year although prices have declined.

		1932–33.	1931–32.	1930–31.	1929–30.
Copra	Tons ...	1,426	1,429	938	1,157
	Value ...	£16,645	£15,492	£146,03	£19,741

Cotton.

There were no maritime exports during the year although seed cotton continued to be exported over the Eastern Frontier. Cotton production in the Northern Territories is developing slowly, the lint being used locally.

Rice.

A Government rice mill in the Western Province has encouraged production. The following table shows the amounts of paddy that have been brought to the mill during the last four financial years :—

	1932–33.	1931–32.	1930–31.	1929–30.
Paddy (tons) ...	354	414	289	106

Rice is grown in small quantities for local use in other parts of the Colony.

The rice from the mill is all consumed locally. Prices paid to the farmer at the mill for 100 lb. rice have been as follows :—

1932–33	10s.
1931–32	9s.
1930–31	12s.
1927–30	14s.

Rubber.

Prices declined still further in 1932–33 and were reflected in exports as is shown by the following table :—

1932–33.	1931–32.	1930–31.	1929–30.
lb.	*lb.*	*lb.*	*lb.*
21,065	130,834	474,180	665,497

Food Crops.

There is a large production of food crops such as yams, cassava, maize, cocoyams, groundnuts, guinea corn, plantains, etc., for local consumption. With the falling off of imported foodstuffs owing to financial stringency, the production of local food crops has increased, but cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy.

The staple foodstuffs vary considerably in different parts of the country. In the Navrongo District of the Northern Territories the staple vegetable foods are millet, guinea-corn, beans, groundnuts, and shea butter, while beef, mutton, goats, game and poultry are quite commonly eaten.

In the Lawra–Wa area of the Northern Territories, a savannah type of country, yams and maize are the staple foods. Shea-nuts and groundnuts are also part of the diet. Animal foods are not so commonly eaten.

Further south in Mamprusi, the northern section of Togoland, yams are the main food supply, with maize and millet, beans and sweet potatoes, sheabutter and groundnuts. Animal foods are eaten in considerably less quantities. This is the true savannah region and is remarkable for the scarcity of its population.

In the forest zone, the area of greatest productivity and containing the cacao and mining regions, plantains, yams, maize, beans, groundnuts, palm-oil and fruits, cocoyams, sweet potatoes and cassava are eaten, while animal foods are still more sparingly eaten.

In the coastal zone, which includes all the principal shipping centres and the great trade centres, maize, cassava, plantains, palm-oil, coconut and rice are mainly eaten, while beef, mutton and pork are the animal foods. This area also has a considerable fish diet.

Hides and Skins.

The total export of all kinds showed no decrease in quantity but its value was less than the 1931 export by 33½ per cent.

Production by Non-Africans.

There have been but few plantation ventures in the Gold Coast and they have, in general, not been sufficiently successful to encourage further development. The fall in price of raw products has now rendered such propositions unattractive.

Native Industries and Pursuits

It will be convenient to include in this chapter an account of the more important industries and pursuits in which the native population is engaged. As has already been said, the majority of the inhabitants of the Gold Coast are farmers dependent for food on the produce of their farms. Sufficient food is grown for the family and the occasional stranger, but in the vicinity of large towns and mining areas farming on a larger scale is carried out for the sale of produce to the non-agricultural population.

The decline in the purchasing power of the people has resulted in a large extension of the areas under foodstuff cultivation. In the cacao belt corn, cassava and yams are grown in much larger quantities than hitherto, while in the coastal region there has been an equally marked increase in the cultivation of cassava and other food crops.

Around the larger towns there is a steadily increasing industry in the cultivation of European vegetables for local consumption. Crops are seasonal and pay well during the producing period but at times there are long periods of drought when crops cannot be produced.

There is a ready sale in all towns of locally grown fruit and in general fair supplies are obtainable throughout the year, pine-apples, avocado pears, bananas, oranges, grape-fruits, limes and pawpaws being the most common.

Kola-nuts which are much in demand by the people of the Northern Territories are harvested in large quantities from the forest areas in Ashanti but their production in the Colony is being gradually displaced by that of cacao. Formerly kola-nuts were headloaded or carried by donkeys to the principal markets in the Northern Territories but now they are transported by motor lorries from Kumasi and other collective centres in Ashanti to Bawku, Lawra and other frontier towns where they are disposed of to traders from the neighbouring French territories and Northern Nigeria. Journeys which formerly took weeks or even months can to-day be completed in two or three days. As a result the nuts, which quickly deteriorate, arrive at the markets in the north in a much better condition and fetch a higher price.

The individual who comes into Ashanti from the north to buy kola nuts generally brings fowls, shea butter, native blankets or other goods which he can trade against food and kola. The

price of nuts has varied during the year from 3d. to 9d. per 100 in Kumasi (wholesale) depending upon size and season. White nuts realise a much better price than red.

In the principal kola areas in Ashanti the owner generally picks and prepares the nuts for sale but occasionally he may let his trees to another who will do this work for one-half of the crop.

Palm oil is to be seen in most markets and is retailed at about 6d. per pint bottle. There has been an increase in the quantity of palm kernels exported during the year owing to the lowered income of farmers and their desire to make this up by such means as they can. The fall in the income of all classes, the heavy import duties imposed on imported spirits, and the restrictions placed on the sales of spirits, have contributed to cause a considerable increase in the making of palm-wine. The tapping of oil palms for wine unfortunately destroys the trees and thus an important source of wealth is being dissipated. The palm-wine maker will frequently have as many as 30 trees under treatment at the same time and will make approximately 5s. a day by selling wholesale the wine produced, which is later sold retail at about 2d. a pint, although the price varies considerably according to the locality.

A trade also exists in the manufacture and sale of a spirit, known in Accra as "akpeteshi," anglicé, "surreptitiously" or "round the corner" which is distilled from palm-wine and other ingredients by means of a primitive apparatus consisting of two empty kerosene tins and a spiral of copper tubing. Needless to say, this example of enterprise is illicit and punishable by heavy penalties.

Fresh coconuts are sold in most villages along the coastal areas and for some distance inland. The grower sells the nuts at about four or five for 3d. and the retailer gets 1d. each for them. The nuts are also used, although to a very small extent, for making coconut oil for culinary purposes.

Rice is grown wherever suitable conditions obtain. In the Essiama district farmers bring the paddy to the Government rice mill where it is hulled and sold on their behalf to a local firm. The entire production of the mill is consumed in the country.

Groundnut cultivation is fairly general in the Gold Coast, small patches of the crop being grown for local consumption all over the country. In Togoland, Nzima, and north Ashanti, the crop is grown more extensively to supply the large markets of Accra, Sekondi and Kumasi. A limited quantity of groundnut oil is prepared locally but there is no export either of oil or of groundnuts.

In the coastal zone the cultivation is mainly by women, but in north Ashanti outside the forest belt, men, especially settlers from the Northern Territories, grow the crop. In the latter area the farmer sells the unshelled nuts to women at from £5 16s. to £6 10s. per ton. The women decorticate the nuts, convey them to Kumasi and sell them to petty dealers in measures of about 1½ lbs. at prices ranging from £15 to £19 per ton. The petty dealer retails in cigarette tin measures at £25 to £30 per ton.

During the year efforts have been made in Ashanti to interest the people in the cultivation of groundnuts for export. Fifteen tons of seed-nuts were obtained from Nigeria and issued free to farmers who required a supply. It is proposed to market the crop co-operatively.

The foregoing paragraphs have been devoted to food crops but the most important agricultural product of the country is, of course, cacao. It is estimated that there are one million acres under cacao in the Gold Coast with 400 trees to the acre and that the labour expended on its production amounts to one-sixth of the total labour potentiality of the country.

In the cacao-growing areas almost every member of the community has his plantation, the main preoccupation is the cacao industry and the amount of actual cash received by the family exchequer is dependent on the price and quantity of the crop. An acre—the farm owned by the individual is usually about this size—will yield about nine loads of 60 lbs. each, and last year the price paid to the grower was about 9s. a load.

Originally the whole of this considerable industry—it is estimated that the total production for the financial year was 237,000 tons—could have been attributed to the work of personal proprietors or small holders, but to-day this is no longer the case. The increasing demand for cacao has brought about the introduction of hired labour of which a considerable immigrant force from the non-cacao growing parts of the Gold Coast and from outside finds employment in the growing and production of the crop and in its transport to road and rail head. There are no data available at present to show the proportion of the whole crop produced by the working smallholder, but a recent report from Ashanti shows that his share is on the increase, although in some cases the system of absentee landlordism has crept in.

The handling of a large crop harvested from a great number of separately-owned and widely-scattered plantations has brought into being a large force of middlemen. This excessive employment of middlemen is one of the disadvantages and probably the most uneconomical feature of small holdings. It is being combated by the formation of co-operative societies of farmers, of which there are now in existence 391 with 7,890 members.

The world depression in trade continued during the year and cacao was purchased from 15s. to £1 per ton cheaper than during 1931–32. Farmers have not reacted, as some feared, by ceasing to pluck their cacao. On the contrary they are plucking cacao which in more prosperous times would have been wasted. They have also reduced the wages of labourers hired by the year to from £4 to £6 per year, as opposed to the rates of £10 to £14 paid in 1925–26. In some areas labourers who are employed to do weeding, picking and preparing the crop, and conveying it to the farmer's house are paid in kind, receiving one-third of the crop for this service.

Next in importance to agriculture in the life of the people come hunting and fishing. In spite of the progress in the opening up of the country and of the increase in areas under cultivation, game is found in many districts, and in the undeveloped areas every village has its quota of professional hunters who gain their livelihood from the chase. Hunters are usually armed with flint-lock guns and in addition employ many ingenious kinds of traps. The meat obtained is sold or bartered locally.

A considerable section of the community living in the coastal areas and on the banks of the large rivers is employed in fishing. Some of the catch is consumed immediately or sold fresh in the local markets, and the remainder is cured by exposure to the sun or by smoking in an oven. An appreciable industry exists in the sale of the cured product, which is in great demand and which, peddled by itinerant vendors, reaches even the remotest parts of the country. Niger perch are brought from the north and a regular transport service exists between Mopti and Kumasi to meet the demands of this trade.

An industry also exists in certain parts of the forest country in the capture and sale of snails. Snails are carefully preserved and are only allowed to be caught during specified periods in the year, there being heavy penalties for taking them out of season. While the season is on, whole villages emigrate to the forest and stay there until the season is over. Some of the catch is consumed locally but most of it is smoked and sold in the large markets on skewers, just as kidneys are skewered at home. So prepared, they fetch about ¾d. each. A family may earn as much as £10 in this way in a good season.

A considerable trade exists in the supplying of livestock from the Northern Territories to the meat markets of Ashanti and the Colony. At present the resources of the Colony are insufficient to supply the demand and consequently much stock is imported from French territory. As is shown, however, in the Animal Health section of this chapter, great strides have been made towards stock raising in the Northern Territories and it is hoped that it will not be long before the necessity for the import of livestock will have disappeared.

Pottery is carried on in many parts of the country, the manufacture usually being confined to women. The type of pot made usually depends on the kind of clay available ; for example, at Teshie in the Accra district cooking pans are made, while at Nasia in the Northern Territories water pots are produced In addition to domestic utensils much ornamental pottery is also made.

Another village industry is the weaving of cloth from local cotton and its dyeing from vegetable dyes. The well-known Ashanti cloths are, however, now usually woven from imported yarn. In some parts of Ashanti and the Western Province of the Colony cloth is made by beating the inner bark of a certain kind of tree, just as bark-cloth is made in Uganda.

At Bawku in the Northern Territories rope and string are made from sisal fibre and hibiscus bark. A rope maker will earn about 5s. a week.

In addition to the above handicrafts, almost every village has its blacksmith, its sawyer, and its carpenter whose services are always in demand and who earn good wages. Canoe making, the manufacture of wooden stools and ornamental wood, and carving are also carried on in many localities.

A trade exists in the extraction of salt from the lagoons around Ada and in its sale in the Northern Territories. The salt is conveyed up the Volta by canoes which then return loaded with shea-butter.

In the urban areas the population earns its livelihood in trade, for which the African has a particular aptitude, and by the exercise of various professions. Government service provides employment for many, and in addition there are in practice numbers of African doctors, lawyers and other professional men. The number of skilled craftsmen is increasing, and reliable tailors, boot makers, carpenters, goldsmiths and motor mechanics are becoming common.

Road transport gives employment to many, and the African lorry owner-driver is becoming a problem on account of his successful competition with the railway. The lorry owner can always rely on his family and his friends for shelter and sustenance, and his clothing needs can be reduced to a minute sum. He does not necessarily work every day ; he is almost entirely without overhead charges, and except for the payment of the instalments on his lorries and of his running charges, he has no need for money. Consequently road transport on the Gold Coast is exceedingly cheap and is actually run on an uneconomic basis.

Animal Health.

Pong-Tamale in the Northern Territories is the headquarters of the Department of Animal Health, and also accommodates a veterinary training centre for the instruction of African students of whom at present there are 14 under training.

The Veterinary laboratory at Pong-Tamale was opened in May, 1932. Its primary function is the production of anti-rinderpest vaccine and sera and the routine examination of material, but in addition considerable research has been carried out in the initial stages of an attempt to find what exactly are the enzootic diseases of the country. The manufacture of anti-rinderpest serum was small to begin with so that thorough tests might be made before intensive work was commenced. Previous field experience in the manufacture of anti-rinderpest serum proved most useful for the subordinate staff.

The following is a rough census of the livestock of the country :—

	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.	Horses.	Donkeys.	Pigs.
Colony	25,000	220,000	200	100	60,000
Ashanti	1,500	10,000	400	500	20,000
Northern Territories	130,000	454,200	3,740	16,430	6,810

Animal Diseases.

Anthrax.—Sporadic outbreaks occurred thoughout the country. The incidence of this disease is not tending to increase.

Cattle Plague (Rinderpest).—The initial immunisation of all the cattle of the Northern Territories has at the end of the period under review been almost accomplished and in three months it will be finished. A reserve with its centre at Tamale has been left unimmunised in order to provide susceptible cattle for laboratory use. The young stock of Kusasi have been treated twice since their initial immunisation and the young stock of Zuarungu once. Considering the difficulties under which the work of the Department was carried out from 1930 until the laboratory opened in the middle part of the year 1932, it is remarkable that this feat has been possible at such a low average mortality rate as three per cent. The casualties are negligible in the annual immunisation of the young cattle, because such animals as old emaciated cows, pregnant cows and unthrifty calves are not encountered. The scheme has now the full confidence of the people who are pressing for their young stock to be immunised.

The increase in young stock is appreciable since immunisation started and is a tribute to the general health and hardihood of the West African shorthorn cattle. The estimate by the late Mr. Montgomery, Veterinary Adviser to the Secretary of State, that the number of cattle would double in number in four to five years seems to be justified. This year three immunisation units have been working at nine permanent and seven temporary camps. A total of 44,298 head of cattle were immunised permanently against cattle plague with an average mortality of 2.2 per cent, an increase of 18,000 on last year. This includes 3,000 cattle immunised by the vaccine virus method.

An important factor in speeding up the Northern Territories immunisation was the use of spleen vaccine, which was tried out at the laboratory, tested in field experiments and is now in general use. The success of spleen vaccine has altered routine immunisation methods considerably and has enabled the Department to send African veterinary assistants alone to remote areas to immunise with perfect safety. It is gratifying to find how the success of the immunisation scheme has brought the Department into closer touch with the people and how it has gained their confidence. At first, the people were doubtful about immunisation, after years of hard but fruitless attempts by the Department to control cattle plague by veterinary police methods. Now in the third year of the scheme, it is evident that all qualms have disappeared and the people are really interested in the department's work and are anxious to co-operate.

Chiefs and people from all over the Northern Territories have visited Pong-Tamale to inspect the laboratory and the stock farm. Most of these guests have come voluntarily without special invitation and at their own expense. These spontaneous visits make it evident that the Northern Territories people appreciate the gift of the laboratory and its adjuncts by the Colonial Development Advisory Committee. The laboratory will bring economic benefit to the Northern Territories in the preservation and development of the livestock export industry, and the people realise this fact.

Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia.—This disease is endemic in this country and rarely becomes epizootic. It is controlled by slaughter of sick and immediate in-contact animals. One serious localised outbreak occurred during the period.

Rabies was reported from several centres and appears to be increasing. Lack of recognition of the symptoms in dogs by the public is probably a contributory factor.

Trypanosomiasis.—Clinical cases were seldom seen in either the local small West African shorthorn cattle, which are very highly resistant, or in the humped zebus which are all imported for slaughter and which have a sufficient resistance to inhibit

clinical symptoms for their comparatively short period of residence. Imported zebus are susceptible if kept permanently in fly areas. Many cases were seen in horses which are highly susceptible. Successful treatment in many cases, especially T. vivax infections, was effected by intravenous injections of tartar emetic and also by antimosan, a Bayer product, a non-toxic antimony salt. A large clearing experiment at Pong-Tamale has been successful in eliminating *Glossina tachinoides* and *palpalis* from a large part of the valley of the Naboggo River. There is every reason to believe that similar methods could clear inexpensively large areas from tsetse fly.

Livestock Improvement.

This year, a scheme was drawn up by which the main Government farm maintains intimate touch with the stockbreeder through Native Administration farms Native Administration farms have been built and started under Chiefs, one for each tribal area, and six of these are already in existence. It is also proposed to have farms in each Sub-Chief's area. Thus the chain of contact is that the Government farm maintains touch with, advises and supplies the Chiefs' farms with improved animals, in accordance with the approved scheme of stock improvement, and the Chiefs' farms perform this function in turn for the farms of the Sub-Chiefs which supply improved stock to the village or section, which is the basic unit.

Youths were sent to Pong-Tamale a year ago to be trained as grieves (working managers) of these farms.

Pong-Tamale Livestock Farm.

The Government experimental livestock farm at Pong-Tamale is the centre from which stock improvement radiates. It is controlled and run in the closest co-operation with the laboratory. The laboratory and the farm may be considered as interdependent. The work of the laboratory this year has shown that the major problem of stock improvement is the resistance and susceptibility to protozoal disease. The latter is the great stumbling block to livestock improvement and, under existing local conditions, an insuperable obstacle to the production of grade cattle.

Twenty-four improved bulls, 10 rams, 68 pure-bred and cross Yorkshire pigs, 650 pure-bred poultry and 32 turkeys were issued or sold from the farm for stock breeding improvement in 1932–33.

Livestock Trade.

The number of stock imported through the quarantine stations during the last three years was :—

	1930–31.	1931–32.	1932–33.
Cattle	50,434	39,001	48,621
Sheep and Goats ...	68,869	31,771	55,054
Horses	984	1,098	747

The revenue collected from Import fees during the year was £18,202 16s. 6d., an increase of £5,036 12s. 3d. over the last year.

Special attention is being given by the Department to cattle because the production of beef is an industry with considerable economic possibilities. An assured market exists for cattle bred in the Northern Territories, and the policy of the Department is to help the local cattle owners to reap the fullest benefits from that market.

Forestry.

The forest zone, i.e. the area within the limits and subjected to the influence of the closed forest type, is approximately 25,540 square miles. This zone includes the greater part of the Colony, southern Ashanti and a small portion of Togoland under British Mandate.

Within this area it is estimated that 13,900 square miles are still under forest. Continuous blocks of forest of any appreciable size, however, are rare; the whole is honeycombed with patches of cultivation of greater or lesser extent. Deforestation in the past 40 years appears to have been at the average rate of some 300 square miles per year. Although there are signs that necessity is bringing about a more permanent type of agriculture, in that the system of rotation of land, known as shifting cultivation, is being slowly replaced by a system of rotation of crops, it cannot yet be said that this change is taking place to an extent that shows any diminution in the rate of deforestation.

The forest policy of the Gold Coast has as its object the creation and maintenance of forest reserves of sufficient area and of suitable distribution to fulfill the purposes of maintaining water supplies, of preserving humid climatic conditions required by the major agricultural industries, of preventing erosion and of creating a reserve of forest products for future use.

The productive aspect of forestry in the past has been subordinated to the protective. Within the year under report this aspect has been rescued from an unmerited obscurity. It is estimated that the forest zone has to supply an annual demand, within itself, of some eighty million cubic feet of firewood and about two million cubic feet of timber. The existing forests can more than meet this demand; and those accessible to export routes can, in addition, provide an annual exportable surplus of six million cubic feet of merchantable and potentially merchantable species.

While the position at present is secure, a very real danger lies in continued deforestation. In order to meet all demands for timber, firewood and minor forest produce, and for protection purposes, it is estimated that 6,500 square miles are required to be retained in perpetuity under forest.

Towards meeting these requirements 2,470 square miles have, to date, been constituted as forest reserves. In addition 587 square miles have been demarcated and are awaiting constitution, and 182 square miles have been selected and are being or are shortly to be demarcated, making a total of some 3,239 square miles already secured or about to be secured. This is still far short of the required total.

Wherever possible the Native Authorities are given the opportunity of constituting and administering these reserves by means of bye-laws, the Forest Officers acting in an advisory capacity. In the event of the Native Authorities refusing to constitute or, having constituted, failing satisfactorily to administer forest reserves, resort is had to the Forests Ordinance, and the Government, through the Forestry Department, assumes the management. In no case however, is the ownership of the land disturbed. It is solely a matter of Government assuming trusteeship when the Chiefs fail in this duty. It may be added that at the end of the year 1932 some ninety per cent of the forest reserves were constituted by and administered under bye-laws.

The continued economic depression has again been reflected in the timber industry. No figures are available in connexion with the local trade, but there appears to be a slightly increased activity in the production of timber for local use. The export trade, however, continued to decline. Figures for the last five years are appended. These show an increased export to the United Kingdom, and to other parts of Europe ; they would have shown a general increase had the United States of America demanded even the amounts required during the previous two years. One encouraging feature of the export trade is that timbers other than mahogany are in increasing demand.

During the year the Imperial Institute Advisory Committee on Timbers conducted two inquiries in connexion with local woods. In the one case sample logs of corkwood (*Musanga Smithii*) and Sindru (*Alstonia congensis*) were forwarded for trial as substitutes for Balsa wood and for the manufacture of plywood. These species, however, were found unsuitable for these purposes. The other line of inquiry, the possibilities of marketing Danta (*Cistanthera papavifera*) in competition with American hickory, is more promising. Sample planks were forwarded and tests are under consideration by the Committee.

Distribution of Mahogany Exports.

Country of Destination.	Quantities and Values.									
	1928.		1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.	
	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£
United Kingdom	490,382	—	598,080	—	429,250	—	162,659	—	228,743	—
Other parts of the British Empire	15,200	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—
United States of America ...	984,788	—	824,610	—	426,201	—	458,378	—	18,467	—
France	600	—	800	—	51	—	—	—	—	—
Holland	252	—	—	—	—	—	744	—	1,763	—
Germany	5,292	—	—	—	—	—	4,048	—	7,544	—
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,400	—
Other Foreign Countries ...	51,262	—	6,740	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1,547,776	138,853	1,430,230	160,364	855,532	100,098	625,829	61,258	259,917	32,685

Minerals.

Gold.—During the year under review the gold won amounted to 284,841 fine ounces having a value at parity of £1,210,003, as compared with 264,422 fine ounces and £1,123,266, respectively, for the previous year.

This improvement is mainly due to a substantial increase in the tonnage mined and treated by the Ariston Gold Mines (1929) Limited at Prestea and the Tarkwa Gold Areas Limited at Abbontiakoon.

With the exception of some thirty-five ounces won by alluvial methods at Abranbran near Dunkwa and about four ounces won in a similar manner near Tomento on the Ankobra River, all the gold produced was obtained from four lode mines, two of which are operating on the banket (conglomerate) and two on quartz reefs.

As has been the case for some years past, by far the largest producer was the Ashanti mine at Obuasi, the property of the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation Limited, and it is of interest to record that advantage was taken by this company of the gold premium to mine ore of slightly lower grade ; in spite of this, however, the amount of gold produced was nearly 2,000 ounces in excess of the output for the previous year, as a result of increasing the tonnage of ore treated.

At Bibiani underground operations were still confined to development, but as the first unit of the crushing and treatment plant has now been erected, it is expected that stoping will soon commence and gold be produced.

Manganese.—The only mine producing manganese ore during the year was, as heretofore, that at Nsuta, the property of the African Manganese Company, Limited.

The ore exported amounted to 73,099 tons, having a value of £122,582 f.o.b. Takoradi ; as compared with 218,637 tons and £339,252 for the previous year.

This corresponds to a decrease of 66.5 per cent in the quantity of ore shipped, and no less than 85.3 per cent when compared with the normal output of the mine, as shown in 1929–30.

Diamonds.—There were exported during the year 863,722 carats valued at £560,284, as compared with 790,737 carats and £383,585, respectively, for the previous year.

Production was confined to the same four companies which have been operating now for some years in the district of Western Akim ; namely, the Consolidated African Selection Trust, Limited, The West African Diamond Syndicate Limited, The Holland Syndicate, and Cayco (London) Limited.

Labour.—The average number of Europeans and Africans employed in mining and prospecting during the year amounted to 261 and 12,319, respectively, as compared with 232 and 11,839 for the previous year, the increase being due to an expansion in gold mining.

The supply of labour has been ample.

Concessions.—There were granted during the year eight certificates of Validity in the Colony and eight in Ashanti in respect of mining concessions, as compared with eleven and one, respectively, for the previous year.

General.—The most notable event during the year has been the stimulation of the gold mining industry as the outcome of the depreciation of sterling, which has resulted not only in a larger output of the metal, but also in the taking up of numerous concessions, thus showing the confidence of the investing public in the continuation of the premium. A large number of proposals for expanding the industry are on foot.

Another source of gratification is the improvement in the price paid for the quality of diamonds exported from the Gold Coast, and as there are indications of a steady demand, this should be reflected in an increased output during the forthcoming year.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

Imports.

The value of all imports for the year was £5,605,219 being £801,345 or 16 per cent greater than the value of the imports for 1931.

The following table shows the value of imports for the years 1931 and 1932 respectively arranged on a tariff basis :—

Head of Imports.	1931.	1932.	*Increase + Decrease —*
1—COMMERCIAL.	£	£	£
Ad Valorem	1,595,527	2,597,809	+1,002,282
Specific—other than wines, spirits, malts, cider and perry...	986,396	1,357,058	+ 370,662
Specific—wines, spirits, malts, cider and perry	183,687	186,256	+ 2,569
Free Goods (excluding specie and currency notes)...	1,308,393	930,679	— 377,714
Specie and Currency notes	358,094	253,810	— 104,284
2—GOVERNMENT STORES.			
Government Stores (excluding specie)	370,492	279,607	— 90,885
Specie	1,285	—	— 1,285
Total	£4,803,874	5,605,219	+ 801,345

The statement given below shows the percentage of the total quantity of cotton goods which were supplied by the United Kingdom in 1930, 1931 and 1932.

Cotton manufactures.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Bleached piece goods	96.37	95.51	92.64
Dyed piece goods	86.78	88.32	91.62
Coloured piece goods	81.00	96.30	95.32
Grey piece goods	90.90	93.01	94.51
Printed piece goods	64.52	78.00	85.11
Velveteen piece goods	49.18	55.75	82.25
Sewing cotton	79.12	86.35	82.75

The following statement distinguishes the principal makes of cars and lorries imported into the Gold Coast in 1932.

Motor Cars.

Make.	*Nos.*
Morris	41
Chevrolet	18
Austin	18
Ford	16
Vauxhall	13
Armstrong Siddeley ...	6
Buick	5
Hillman	5
Other kinds	53
Total ...	175

Motor Lorries.

Make.	*Nos.*
Ford	341
Chevrolet	306
Bedford...	82
Vauxhall	10
Dodge	6
Dennis	6
Reo	6
Other kinds	16
	773

Of a total importation of 948 motor cars and lorries 641 were supplied by the United States of America and only 245 by the United Kingdom.

Of the 175 motor cars 136 came from the United Kingdom.

Of the 35 motor cycles imported 32 came from the United Kingdom, which supplied 737 of the 787 bicycles imported.

Exports.

The total value of the exports for the year was £7,892,905 being £1,407,715 or 15 per cent less than the value of the exports for 1931.

The following table shows in comparative form the value of the exports arranged in classes for the past five years.

Classes.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
	£	£	£	£	£
Domestic products and manufactures (excluding bullion) ...	12,944,318	11,530,760	8,855,054	6,504,092	6,329,130
Foreign products and manufactures (excluding bullion, specie, and currency notes) ...	110,712	96,353	154,232	117,550	81,001
Bullion	684,815	869,863	1,055,634	1,069,629 (*a*)	1,237,895 (*b*)
Specie and Currency Notes	85,030	180,740	1,222,468	1,609,349	244,879
Total ...	13,824,875	12,677,716	11,287,388	9,300,620	7,892,905

(*a*) Including silver bullion, valued at £48, re-exported.
(*b*) Including silver bullion, valued at £1,296, re-exported.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE GIVES PARTICULARS OF THE PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC ARTICLES EXPORTED BY SEA AND OVERLAND DURING THE YEARS 1931 AND 1932.

Articles.		1931.		1932.		Difference.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£		£
Cacao	Tons	244,097	5,493,165	233,745	5,511,360	— 10,352	+ 18,195
Gold (Raw)	Oz.	273,514	1,069,581	318,431	1,236,591	+ 44,917	+ 167,010
Diamonds	Carats	880,479	440,924	842,297	536,946	— 38,182	+ 96,022
Rubber	lb.	221,449	4,935	23,990	315	— 197,459	— 4,620
Kola nuts	Cwt.	26,365	38,382	7,101	6,789	— 19,264	— 31,593
Hides (Cattle) untanned	Cwt.	2,094	3,986	1,373	2,304	— 721	— 1,682
Manganese Ore	Tons	247,191	388,963	50,688	123,627	— 196,503	— 265,336
Copra	Tons	1,065	12,034	1,777	20,077	+ 712	+ 8,043
Palm kernels	Tons	4,035	37,204	6,999	60,283	+ 2,964	+ 23,079
Palm oil	Tons	320	4,749	702	10,688	+ 382	+ 5,939
Timber—unmanufactured	Cubic feet	636,127	62,479	299,936	37,389	— 336,191	— 25,090
Cotton lint	lb.	200,221	974	160,487	563	— 39,734	— 411

Customs Revenue.

The following table shows in comparative form the gross Customs revenue under the various heads for the years 1931 and 1932 :—

Head of Revenue.	1931.	1932.	Increase.	Decrease.
IMPORT DUTIES.	£	£	£	£
Ad valorem	196,364	364,352	167,988	—
Specific—other than wines, spirits, malts, cider and perry	576,810	733,060	156,250	—
Specific—wines, spirits, malts, cider and perry	218,371	269,815	51,444	—
EXPORT DUTIES.				
Cacao	284,783	272,702	—	12,081
Diamonds	20,996	25,757	4,761	—
Mahogany, cedar, and baku ...	2,608	1,083	—	1,525
Kola nuts	1,065	6,219	5,154	—
MISCELLANEOUS.				
King's and Colonial Warehouse Rents	2,089	1,601	—	488
Firearms, etc., Warehouse Rents	291	321	30	—
Other Miscellaneous	6,004	4,241	—	1,763
HARBOUR AND LIGHT DUES.				
Accra Harbour Dues	—	4,544	4,544	—
Light Dues	6,887	5,374	—	1,513
Total gross receipts ...	1,316,268	1,689,069	390,171	17,370
Duties drawn back, over-entered, and abated	31,103	28,259	—	2,844
Total net receipts	1,285,165	1,660,810	390,171	14,526

General Course of Prices.

Index prices of cotton piece goods were less in 1932 than they were in 1931, the duty thereon was reduced from 15 to 12½ per cent as from the 1st March, 1932 (with no surtax), and stocks in the Colony at the close of 1931 were low. To these factors, combined with wiser spending on the part of the people, can be attributed in some considerable measure the increased imports of cotton piece goods in 1932. At the same time it cannot be disputed that imports towards the close of the year were greater than trade requirements demanded, and stocks of cotton piece goods in the Colony at the close of 1932 were high.

In 1932 the average f.o.b. value per ton of cacao was £23 6s. In 1931 the similar value was £23, which was the lowest average annual f.o.b. value ever recorded in this Colony.

The prices paid in 1932 for palm oil and mahogany were higher whilst the prices paid for palm kernels were lower than those paid in 1931.

INDEX PRICES IN 1931 AND 1932 (1930 = 100).

(As declared on Customs Entries.)

Imported Goods.

	1931.	1932.
Biscuits, bread and cakes :—		
Pilot or ships'	93	102
Other kinds	111	112
Cotton manufactures :—		
Bleached	78	71
Dyed	74	69
Coloured	70	65
Grey	80	76
Printed	79	75
Sewing	88	82
Yarn	83	87
Fish all kinds :—		
Canned or preserved in jars or bottles	99	104
Dried, salted, smoked or pickled not in tins, jars or bottles	94	86
Rice	76	77
Flour (wheaten)	78	86
Matches	100	111
Meats :—		
Beef and pork, pickled or salted	88	85
Canned and bottled	88	76
Smoked or cured	78	45
Corrugated iron sheets	82	77
Milk	89	74
Salt, other kinds	100	108
Soap, other kinds	89	90
Sugar (refined)	82	84
Tobacco :—		
Unmanufactured	96	108
Cigars	114	123
Cigarettes	102	104
Wood and timber :—		
Lumber, sawn or hewn, undressed	95	106
Lumber, sawn or hewn, wholly or partly dressed	122	99

EXPORTED GOODS.

Cacao	62 ...	65
Raw gold	101 ...	100
Diamonds	65 ...	83
Rubber	56 ...	32
Manganese	80 ...	124
Copra	66 ...	66
Kola nuts	80 ...	50
Palm kernels	74 ...	68
Palm oil	59 ...	61
Mahogany	92 ...	119

Distribution of Trade.

The table below shows the trend of the aggregate external sea-borne trade of the Colony for the last pre-war year, 1913, and 1932 respectively :—

Countries.	Import trade per cent.		Export trade per cent.		Aggregate trade per cent.	
	1913.	1932.	1913.	1932.	1913.	1932.
United Kingdom ...	70.32	59.72	68.01	43.67	68.96	50.30
British West Africa ...	.72	2.34	2.89	.39	2.00	1.19
Other Parts of the British Empire	.56	1.94	—	1.29	.23	1.56
Total British Empire ...	71.60	64.00	70.90	45.35	71.19	53.05
United States of America	7.17	13.47	2.01	21.79	4.14	18.36
Germany	11.02	7.27	17.90	18.51	15.07	13.87
Holland	5.39	5.62	—	9.71	2.21	8.01
France	1.26	1.68	9.08	1.10	5.86	1.34
Other foreign countries	3.56	7.96	.11	3.54	1.53	5.37
Total foreign countries	28.40	36.00	29.10	54.65	28.81	46.95
Grand Total ...	100	100	100	100	100	100

The above table is different from the similar table in previous Trade Reports in that it takes no cognizance of imports and exports of specie and currency notes, the value of which should not be taken into account when arriving at an estimation of the distribution of the trade of this Colony.

The import trade with all parts of the Empire represented 64 per cent of the total import trade and is more by 5.02 per cent than similar trade for the year 1931.

The share of the import trade appropriated by the United Kingdom was 59.72, or 5.05 per cent more than in 1931.

Imports from British West Africa were 2.34 per cent, or .46 per cent less than in 1931.

The share of the import trade taken by the United States of America, Germany, and France in 1932 was less, while that of Holland was slightly larger.

The percentage share of the import and export trade taken by the United Kingdom, United States of America, Germany, Holland, and France respectively during the last five years was as follows :—

Year.	United Kingdom.		United States of America.		Germany.		Holland.		France.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1928	50.36	30.01	14.09	20.96	10.41	20.68	8.28	16.05	3.82	4.79
1929	48.54	28.78	16.79	29.81	11.87	16.91	7.68	12.14	4.22	3.64
1930	51.62	33.95	15.75	15.89	11.65	22.53	7.09	14.69	3.71	2.96
1931	54.67	38.68	17.50	18.48	7.53	15.69	5.49	18.47	3.52	1.73
1932	59.72	43.67	13.47	21.79	7.27	18.51	5.62	9.71	1.68	1.10

The following table shows the principal countries with which the external *sea-borne* trade of the Colony was carried on during 1932 together with the values of such import and export trade :—

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom	3,168,384	3,293,841	6,462,225
British West Africa	123,889	29,404	153,293
Other parts of the British Empire	102,795	97,466	200,261
Total British Empire ..	£3,395,068	3,420,711	6,815,779
United States of America ...	714,853	1,643,461	2,358,314
Germany	385,699	1,396,151	1,781,850
Holland	297,996	731,687	1,029,683
France	89,554	82,911	172,465
Other foreign countries ...	422,482	266,886	689,368
Total foreign countries ...	£1,910,584	4,121,096	6,631,680
Grand Total ...	£5,305,652	7,541,807	12,847,459

The above table does not include the value of specie and currency notes.

The attached Tables A and B show the value of the principal articles imported at ports and of the principal articles of domestic produce exported during the year under review.

The value of the exports to the United States of America, Germany, and Holland largely exceeded the value of the imports from these countries. Including the value (£83,255) of the cacao exported overland to French Togoland, which cacao there is every reason to believe ultimately found its way to France, the value of the exports to France also exceeded the value of the imports therefrom.

The value of the exports to the United Kingdom includes the value of goods re-exported, viz., £15,900. In this connection *see* Tables A and B.

Of the Colony's cacao the United Kingdom took 25 per cent, of its manganese 17 per cent, of its timber 90 per cent, of its kernels 9 per cent, and of its copra 32 per cent.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.

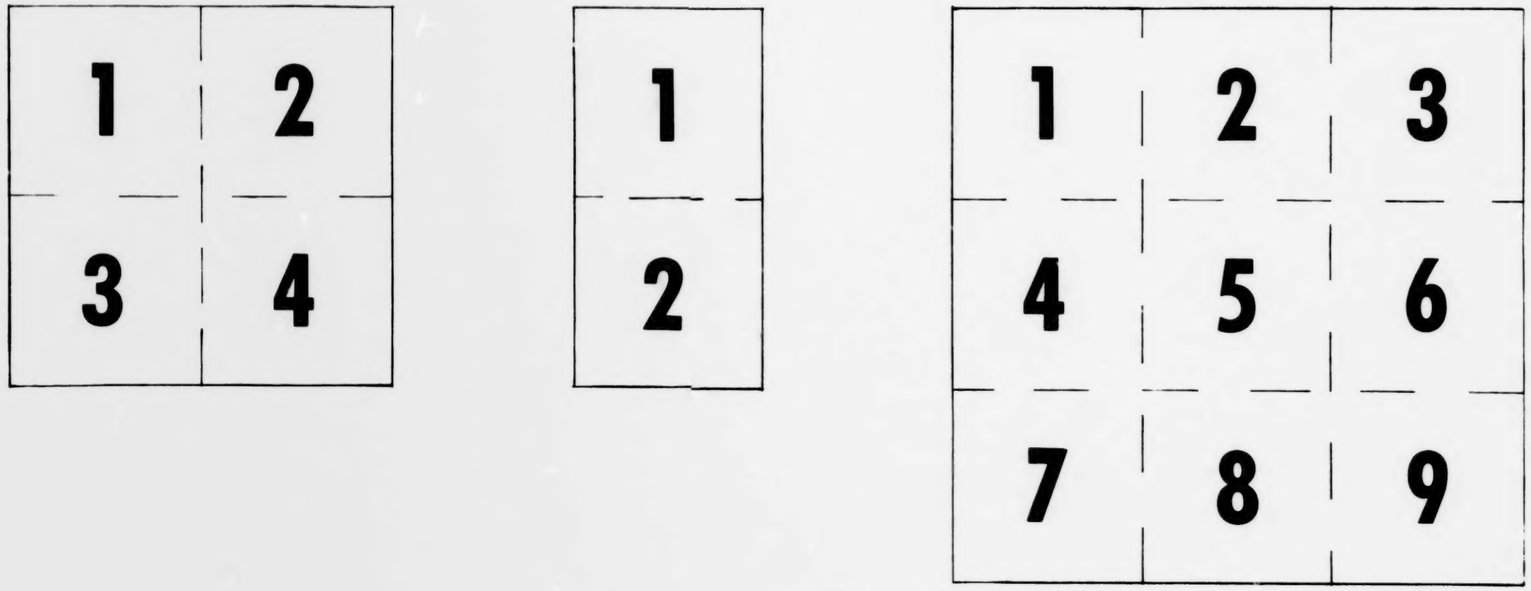


TABLE A.

The Value of the Principal Articles imported at Ports in the Year ended 31st December, 1932. In Thousands of £.

Article.	Item No. of the Import List.	Countries of Consignment. All countries	United Kingdom.		British West Africa.		Other parts of British Empire.		United States of America.		Germany.		Holland.		France.		Japan.		Other Foreign Countries.		
		Value.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	
			£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		
Cotton piece goods	81, 82, 83, 84, 85 and 91	1,249.3	1,032.6	82.6	16.9	1.3	.1	—	.2	—	40.9	3.3	133.4	10.7	.5	.1	5.8	.5	18.9	1.5	
Motor spirit	170	232.2	.3	.1	—	—	—	—	226.0	97.3	—	—	.2	.1	—	—	—	—	5.7	2.5	Dutch West Indies £5.6 = 2.4%.
Cigarettes	216	178.9	177.8	99.3	.9	.5	—	—	.1	.1	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Silk artificial (other than apparel)	195*a*	170.9	130.7	76.5	1.3	.8	—	—	.1	.1	10.4	6.1	.9	.5	2.3	1.3	4.5	2.6	20.7	12.1	Italy £14.2 = 8.3%. Czecho-Slovakia £4.5 = 2.6%.
Iron and steel manufactures excluding Corrugated iron sheets, buckets, pails and basins, lamps and lanterns)	155	151.5	94.9	62.7	.5	.3	—	—	.8	.5	26.0	17.2	10.0	6.6	.5	.3	—	—	18.8	12.4	Belgium £7.0 4.6%. Czecho-Slovakia £10.1 = 6.7%.
Cotton manufactures, unenumerated (including sewing, yarn, hosiery and ribbons)	86, 87, 88, 89 and 90	138.7	112.9	81.4	.2	.1	—	—	6.5	4.7	4.2	3.0	6.5	4.7	.8	.6	3.4	2.5	4.2	3.0	
Bags and Sacks (empty) ...	24	134.6	47.8	35.5	—	—	73.7	54.8	.1	.1	5.3	3.9	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.1	.3	.2	3.8	2.8	Belgium £3.6 = 2.7%.
Machinery—Mining	135	126.5	118.5	93.7	.3	.3	—	—	.8	.6	3.3	2.6	1.8	1.4	—	—	—	—	1.8	1.4	Belgium £1.5 = 1.1%.
Apparel	7	113.7	83.9	73.8	.8	.7	.2	.2	.5	.4	.8	.7	.6	.5	1.0	.9	25.1	22.1	.8	.7	
Motor cars and lorries ...	51	111.2	34.2	30.7	6.4	5.8	—	—	68.3	61.4	.2	.2	.3	.3	1.0	.9	—	—	.8	.7	
Kerosene	167	108.2	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	101.8	94.1	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.0	5.5	Dutch West Indies £5.5 = 5.1%.
Flour (wheaten)	104	106.4	7.7	7.2	.3	.3	2.2	2.1	96.0	90.2	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	
Grain—Rice	102	88.0	10.4	11.8	.4	.5	21.6	24.5	—	—	16.7	19.0	27.5	31.3	11.3	12.8	—	—	.1	.1	
Corrugated iron sheets ...	152	86.0	85.8	99.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	
Machinery, industrial ...	133	85.9	15.1	17.6	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	46.6	54.2	7.4	8.6	.5	.6	—	—	16.2	18.9	Belgium £14.1 = 16.4%. Spain £2.0 = 2.2%.
Rubber tyres	186	83.5	41.7	49.9	.2	.3	.9	1.1	27.2	32.6	.7	.8	.7	.8	12.1	14.5	—	—	—	—	
Tobacco unmanufactured ...	214	82.7	.5	.6	—	—	—	—	81.5	98.6	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	.5	.6	
Soap, other than toilet ...	197	80.4	66.0	82.1	3.0	3.7	—	—	.1	.1	.7	.9	5.1	6.4	3.4	4.2	—	—	2.1	2.6	Belgium £2.0 = 2.5%.
Medicines and drugs	149	74.5	63.6	85.4	.4	.5	.1	.1	3.2	4.3	4.5	6.0	.3	.4	1.9	2.6	—	—	.5	.7	
Fish—canned and bottled ...	94	65.0	5.4	8.3	.2	.3	1.0	1.5	24.3	37.4	2.9	4.5	3.0	4.6	.4	.6	—	—	27.8	42.8	Portugal £26.8 = 41.2%.
Cement	59	63.2	39.1	61.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.4	8.5	6.2	9.8	—	—	—	—	12.5	19.8	Belgium £84.6 = 13.5%. Jugo Slavia £3.4 = 5.4%.
Sugar, refined	212	60.8	31.3	51.5	—	—	—	—	.3	.5	23.3	38.3	.2	.3	2.7	4.5	—	—	3.0	4.9	Czecho-Slovakia £3.0 = 4.9%.
Beer and ale, stout and porter	28	60.4	17.5	29.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	33.0	54.6	4.7	7.8	—	—	—	—	5.2	8.6	Denmark £4.9 = 8.1%.
Perfumery (except fancy soap)	178	54.3	44.2	81.4	—	—	—	—	.7	1.3	2.9	5.4	3.7	6.8	.4	.7	—	—	2.4	4.4	Belgium £2.1 = 3.9%.
Coal	70	50.8	2.0	3.9	48.8	96.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Motor Car and lorry parts ...	52	49.1	10.7	21.8	1.1	2.2	—	—	33.2	67.6	1.5	3.1	.1	.2	1.1	2.2	—	—	1.4	2.9	
Meats—beef and pork ...	144	48.7	8.0	16.4	—	—	—	—	.5	1.0	22.5	46.2	1.3	2.7	—	—	—	—	16.4	33.7	Denmark £16.3 = 33.5%.
Fish—dried, etc.	95	43.6	2.0	4.6	.6	1.4	1.3	3.0	—	—	.5	1.1	—	—	.1	.2	—	—	39.1	89.7	Canary Islands £37.0 = 84.9%.
Gin	200	41.5	5.8	14.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.7	86.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Boots, shoes and slippers ...	35, 36 and 37	39.7	19.9	50.1	.4	1.0	—	—	.1	.2	1.9	4.8	.5	1.3	.8	2.0	12.9	32.5	3.2	8.1	
Oil, lubricating	168	39.6	17.8	44.9	.1	.3	—	—	19.5	49.3	1.6	4.0	.4	1.0	.1	.3	—	—	.1	.3	
Oil, fuel	169	38.4	7.7	20.1	—	—	—	—	4.2	10.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.5	69.0	Canary Islands £10.2 = 26.6%. Dutch West Indies £15.8 = 41.2%.
Whisky	202	36.5	36.5	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chemicals, all kinds	61, 62 and 63	36.0	28.3	78.6	1.1	3.0	—	—	1.0	2.8	2.0	5.6	.8	2.2	1.3	3.6	—	—	1.5	4.2	Belgium £1.4 = 3.9%.
Implements and tools... ...	115, 116 and 117	35.3	18.0	51.0	—	—	—	—	.2	.6	14.2	40.2	.7	2.0	1.6	4.5	—	—	.6	1.7	Belgium £.5 = 1.4%.
Silk manufactures (other than artificial silk)	194 and 195	34.8	27.9	80.2	.2	.6	.8	2.3	—	—	1.6	4.6	.1	.3	1.5	4.3	2.2	6.3	.5	1.4	
Cordage	77	34.8	34.2	98.3	—	—	.1	.3	—	—	.3	.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.6	
Dynamite and cognate substances	17	33.7	33.7	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meats—canned and bottled ...	145	32.9	12.5	38.0	—	—	.3	.9	3.0	9.1	.7	2.1	8.3	25.2	1.1	3.4	—	—	7.0	21.3	Argentine £6.4 = 19.5%.
Salt (other than table) ...	190	29.4	16.1	54.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	5.1	.1	.3	1.6	5.4	—	—	10.1	34.4	Spain £10.0 = 34.0%.
Stationery (other than paper)	209	28.1	24.2	86.1	.1	.4	—	—	.1	.4	1.8	6.4	.5	1.8	.7	2.5	.3	1.0	.4	1.4	
Machinery—railway and tramway	137	27.4	26.0	94.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	.5	1.8	.8	2.9	—	—	—	—	.1	.4	
Biscuits, bread and cakes ...	29 and 31	27.3	20.9	76.5	.1	.4	—	—	—	—	3.8	13.9	.1	.4	1.8	6.6	—	—	.6	2.2	

			£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		
Cotton piece goods	81, 82, 83, 84, 85 and 91	1,249.3	1,032.6	82.6	16.9	1.3	.1	—	.2	—	40.9	3.3	133.4	10.7	.5	.1	5.8	.5	18.9	1.5	
Motor spirit	170	232.2	.3	.1	—	—	—	—	226.0	97.3	—	—	.2	.1	—	—	—	—	5.7	2.5	Dutch West Indies £5.6 = 2.4%.
Cigarettes	216	178.9	177.8	99.3	.9	.5	—	—	.1	.1	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Silk artificial (other than apparel)	195*a*	170.9	130.7	76.5	1.3	.8	—	—	.1	.1	10.4	6.1	.9	.5	2.3	1.3	4.5	2.6	20.7	12.1	Italy £14.2 = 8.3%. Czecho-Slovakia £4.5 = 2.6%.
Iron and steel manufactures excluding Corrugated iron sheets, buckets, pails and basins, lamps and lanterns)	155	151.5	94.9	62.7	.5	.3	—	—	.8	.5	26.0	17.2	10.0	6.6	.5	.3	—	—	18.8	12.4	Belgium £7.0 4.6%. Czecho-Slovakia £10.1 = 6.7%.
Cotton manufactures, unenumerated (including sewing, yarn, hosiery and ribbons)	86, 87, 88, 89 and 90	138.7	112.9	81.4	.2	.1	—	—	6.5	4.7	4.2	3.0	6.5	4.7	.8	.6	3.4	2.5	4.2	3.0	
Bags and Sacks (empty) ...	24	134.6	47.8	35.5	—	—	73.7	54.8	.1	.1	5.3	3.9	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.1	.3	.2	3.8	2.8	Belgium £3.6 = 2.7%.
Machinery—Mining	135	126.5	118.5	93.7	.3	.3	—	—	.8	.6	3.3	2.6	1.8	1.4	—	—	—	—	1.8	1.4	Belgium £1.5 = 1.1%.
Apparel	7	113.7	83.9	73.8	.8	.7	.2	.2	.5	.4	.8	.7	.6	.5	1.0	.9	25.1	22.1	.8	.7	
Motor cars and lorries ...	51	111.2	34.2	30.7	6.4	5.8	—	—	68.3	61.4	.2	.2	.3	.3	1.0	.9	—	—	.8	.7	
Kerosene	167	108.2	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	101.8	94.1	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.0	5.5	Dutch West Indies £5.5 = 5.1%.
Flour (wheaten)	104	106.4	7.7	7.2	.3	.3	2.2	2.1	96.0	90.2	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	
Grain—Rice	102	88.0	10.4	11.8	.4	.5	21.6	24.5	—	—	16.7	19.0	27.5	31.3	11.3	12.8	—	—	.1	.1	
Corrugated iron sheets ...	152	86.0	85.8	99.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	
Machinery, industrial ...	133	85.9	15.1	17.6	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	46.6	54.2	7.4	8.6	.5	.6	—	—	16.2	18.9	Belgium £14.1 = 16.4%. Spain £2.0 = 2.2%.
Rubber tyres	186	83.5	41.7	49.9	.2	.3	.9	1.1	27.2	32.6	.7	.8	.7	.8	12.1	14.5	—	—	—	—	
Tobacco unmanufactured ...	214	82.7	.5	.6	—	—	—	—	81.5	98.6	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	.5	.6	
Soap, other than toilet ...	197	80.4	66.0	82.1	3.0	3.7	—	—	.1	.1	.7	.9	5.1	6.4	3.4	4.2	—	—	2.1	2.6	Belgium £2.0 = 2.5%.
Medicines and drugs	149	74.5	63.8	85.4	.4	.5	.1	.1	3.2	4.3	4.5	6.0	.3	.4	1.9	2.6	—	—	.5	.7	
Fish—canned and bottled ...	94	65.0	5.4	8.3	.2	.3	1.0	1.5	24.3	37.4	2.9	4.5	3.0	4.6	.4	.6	—	—	27.8	42.8	Portugal £26.8 = 41.2%.
Cement	59	63.2	39.1	61.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.4	8.5	6.2	9.8	—	—	—	—	12.5	19.8	Belgium £84.6 = 13.5%. Jugo Slavia £3.4 = 5.4%.
Sugar, refined	212	60.8	34.3	51.5	—	—	—	—	.3	.5	23.3	38.3	.2	.3	2.7	4.5	—	—	3.0	4.9	Czecho-Slovakia £3.0 = 4.9%.
Beer and ale, stout and porter	28	60.4	17.5	29.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	33.0	54.6	4.7	7.8	—	—	—	—	5.2	8.6	Denmark £4.9 = 8.1%.
Perfumery (except fancy soap)	178	54.3	44.2	81.4	—	—	—	—	.7	1.3	2.9	5.4	3.7	6.8	.4	.7	—	—	2.4	4.4	Belgium £2.1 = 3.9%.
Coal	70	50.8	2.0	3.9	48.8	96.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Motor Car and lorry parts ...	52	49.1	10.7	21.8	1.1	2.2	—	—	33.2	67.6	1.5	3.1	.1	.2	1.1	2.2	—	—	1.4	2.9	
Meats—beef and pork ...	144	48.7	8.0	16.4	—	—	—	—	.5	1.0	22.5	46.2	1.3	2.7	—	—	—	—	16.4	33.7	Denmark £16.3 = 33.5%.
Fish—dried, etc.	95	43.6	2.0	4.6	.6	1.4	1.3	3.0	—	—	.5	1.1	—	—	.1	.2	—	—	39.1	89.7	Canary Islands £37.0 = 84.9%.
Gin	200	41.5	5.8	14.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.7	86.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Boots, shoes and slippers ...	35, 36 and 37	39.7	19.9	50.1	.4	1.0	—	—	.1	.2	1.9	4.8	.5	1.3	.8	2.0	12.9	32.5	3.2	8.1	
Oil, lubricating	168	39.6	17.8	44.9	.1	.3	—	—	19.5	49.3	1.6	4.0	.4	1.0	.1	.3	—	—	.1	.3	
Oil, fuel	169	38.4	7.7	20.1	—	—	—	—	4.2	10.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.5	69.0	Canary Islands £10.2 = 26.6%. Dutch West Indies £15.8 = 41.2%.
Whisky	202	36.5	36.5	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chemicals, all kinds	61, 62 and 63	36.0	28.3	78.6	1.1	3.0	—	—	1.0	2.8	2.0	5.6	.8	2.2	1.3	3.6	—	—	1.5	4.2	Belgium £1.4 = 3.9%.
Implements and tools... ...	115, 116 and 117	35.3	18.0	51.0	—	—	—	—	.2	.6	14.2	40.2	.7	2.0	1.6	4.5	—	—	.6	1.7	Belgium £.5 = 1.4%.
Silk manufactures (other than artificial silk)	194 and 195	34.8	27.9	80.2	.2	.6	.8	2.3	—	—	1.6	4.6	.1	.3	1.5	4.3	2.2	6.3	.5	1.4	
Cordage	77	34.8	34.2	98.3	—	—	.1	.3	—	—	.3	.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.6	
Dynamite and cognate substances	17	33.7	33.7	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meats—canned and bottled ...	145	32.9	12.5	38.0	—	—	.3	.9	3.0	9.1	.7	2.1	8.3	25.2	1.1	3.4	—	—	7.0	21.3	Argentine £6.4 = 19.5%.
Salt (other than table) ...	190	29.4	16.1	54.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	5.1	.1	.3	1.6	5.4	—	—	10.1	34.4	Spain £10.0 = 34.0%.
Stationery (other than paper)	209	28.1	24.2	86.1	.1	.4	—	—	.1	.4	1.8	6.4	.5	1.8	.7	2.5	.3	1.0	.4	1.4	
Machinery—railway and tramway	137	27.4	26.0	94.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	.5	1.8	.8	2.9	—	—	—	—	.1	.4	
Biscuits, bread and cakes ...	29 and 31	27.3	20.9	76.5	.1	.4	—	—	—	—	3.8	13.9	.1	.4	1.8	6.6	—	—	.6	2.2	
Candles	49	24.8	22.4	90.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.4	.2	.8	.1	.4	—	—	2.0	8.1	Belgium £1.7 = 6.9%.
Machinery, electrical	132	23.4	17.7	75.7	—	—	—	—	.1	.4	.4	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.2	22.2	Belgium £5.2 = 22.2%.
Hats, caps, bonnets and other headgear	112	23.1	15.3	66.3	.3	1.3	—	—	.1	.4	1.3	5.6	.2	.9	1.9	8.2	.1	.4	3.9	16.9	Italy £3.8 = 16.4%.
Wine, still	225	22.4	4.1	18.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	6.7	10.4	46.4	5.4	24.1	—	—	1.0	4.5	
Wool manufactures	232 and 233	21.3	18.6	87.3	.6	2.8	—	—	—	—	1.0	4.7	.3	1.4	.1	.5	.1	.5	.6	2.8	
Provisions, unenumerated ...	185	21.0	13.2	62.9	5.8	27.6	—	—	.1	.5	.4	1.9	.2	.9	.5	2.4	—	—	.8	3.8	
Electrical and telegraphic apparatus	93	20.7	17.6	85.0	.1	.5	—	—	1.0	4.8	1.7	8.2	.1	.5	.1	.5	—	—	.1	.5	
Other articles (excluding specie and currency notes) ...	—	734.6	445.2	60.6	32.8	4.5	.5	.1	13.2	1.8	96.4	13.1	22.5	3.1	29.6	4.0	16.4	2.2	78.0	10.6	
Total imports, excluding specie and currency notes ...	—	5,305.7	3,168.4	59.7	123.9	2.3	102.8	1.9	714.9	13.5	385.7	7.3	298.0	5.6	89.6	1.7	71.1	1.4	351.3	6.6	
Specie and currency notes ...	—	115.6	105.2	91.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.3	5.5	—	—	4.1	3.5	
Grand total imports ...	—	5,421.3	3,273.6	60.4	123.9	2.3	102.8	1.9	714.9	13.2	385.7	7.1	298.0	5.5	95.9	1.7	71.1	1.3	355.4	6.5	

TABLE B.

The Value of the Principal Articles exported at Ports in the Year ended 31st December, 1932. In Thousands of £.

Domestic Produce.	Item No. of the Export List.	Countries of Destination. All Countries.	United Kingdom.		British West Africa.		Other parts of British Empire.		United States of America.		Germany.	
		Value.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
		£	£		£		£		£		£	
Cacao ... ... Tons.	10	5,428.1	1,388.7	25.6	—	—	97.2	1.8	1,603.9	29.5	1,326.9	24.5
Gold (Raw) ... ... ozs	6	1,236.6	1,236.6	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diamonds ... Carats	14	536.9	536.9	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manganese Ore ... Tons.	36	123.6	53.2	43.1	—	—	—	—	37.2	30.1	—	—
Palm Kernels... ... Tons.	43	58.6	5.5	9.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	52.7	89.9
Timber ... Cub. feet	59 & 60	37.4	34.8	93.1	—	—	—	—	1.0	2.7	1.1	2.9
Copra ... ... Tons.	40	20.1	5.8	28.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.4	26.9
Palm Oil ... ... Tons.	46	10.7	5.2	48.6	.5	4.7	.3	2.8	—	—	4.7	43.9
Kola Nuts ... ... Cwt.	42	6.0	—	—	2.6	43.3	—	—	.1	1.7	.1	1.7
Hides (Cattle) Untanned Cwt.	27	2.3	.7	30.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	69.6
Hides (Cattle) other kinds lbs	29, 31 and 33	.7	.5	71.4	—	—	—	—	.2	28.6	—	—
Ivory ... ... lb.	34	.5	.4	80.0	.1	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rubber ... ... lb.	24	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3	100
Other Articles	—	10.7	9.7	90.7	.5	4.7	—	—	—	—	.4	3.7
Total exports of domestic produce including bullion	—	7,472.5	3,278.0	43.9	3.7	—	97.5	1.3	1,642.4	22.0	1,393.3	18.6
Re-exports :—												
Bullion, specie and currency notes	—	188.3	137.3	72.9	10.0	5.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other articles	—	69.3	15.9	22.9	25.7	3.1	—	—	1.0	1.4	2.9	4.2
Total Re-exports	—	257.6	153.2	59.5	35.7	13.9	—	—	1.0	.4	2.9	1.1
Grand Total Exports and Re-exports	—	7,730.1	3,431.2	44.4	39.4	.5	97.5	1.3	1,643.4	21.2	1,396.2	18.1

TABLE B—*continued.*

The Value of the Principal Articles exported at Ports in the Year ended 31st December, 1932. In Thousands of £.

Domestic Produce.	Countries of Destination. Holland. Value.	Holland. Percentage.	France. Value.	France. Percentage.	Other Foreign Countries. Value.	Other Foreign Countries. Percentage.	
	£		£		£		
Cacao ... ... Tons.	730.7	13.5	56.4	1.0	224.2	4.1	
Gold (raw) ... ... Oz.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diamonds ... ... Carats	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Manganese Ore ... Tons.	—	—	19.2	15.5	14.0	11.3	Italy £1 = 8%, Norway £13 = 10.5%.
Palm Kernels ... Tons.	.4	.7	—	—	—	—	
Timber ... Cub. feet.	.2	.5	—	—	.3	.8	
Copra ... ... Tons.	—	—	6.3	31.3	2.6	12.9	Italy £2.6 = 12.9%.
Palm Oil ... ... Tons.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kola Nuts ... ... Cwts.	—	—	—	—	3.2	53.3	Dahomey £2.9 = 48.3%.
Hides (cattle) untanned Cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hides (cattle) other kinds lbs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ivory ... ... lbs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rubber ... ... lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Articles	—	—	—	—	.1	.9	
Total exports of domestic produce including bullion	731.3	9.8	81.9	1.1	244.4	3.3	
Re-exports :—							
Bullion, specie and currency notes	—	—	—	—	41.0	21.8	French Togoland £41 = 21.8%.
Other Articles	.4	.6	1.0	1.4	22.4	32.3	Senegal £6.2 = 8.9%; Ivory Coast £7.5 = 10.8%; French Togoland £1.8 = 2.6%; Fernando Po £2.2 = 3.2%; Congo Free States £1.8 = 2.6%.
Total Re-exports	.4	.1	1.0	.4	63.4	24.6	
Grand Total Exports and Re-exports	731.7	9.4	82.9	1.1	307.8	4.0	

Customs Tariff (*summarized*).

The Customs tariff of the Gold Coast is contained in three schedules as follows :—

A table of import duties.

A table of exemptions.

A table of export duties.

The following are the chief items appearing in the Table of Import Duties :—

Apparel :—

Cardigans, Jerseys and Pullovers	6d. each, or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is the higher.
Shirts	9d. each, or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is the higher.
Singlets	3d. each, or 20 per cent *ad valorem* whichever is the higher.
Stocks and Stockings	3d. per pair or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is the higher.

Bags and Sacks, measuring not less than 36 inches by 16 inches, ordinarily imported for the packing and transport of West African produce		2d. each.
Beer and Ale, Stout and Porter ...		2s. per imperial gallon.
Cotton manufactures :—		
Piece goods (including scarves)		
(i) Bleached	Admitted as such by the Comptroller	$\frac{3}{4}$d. per square yard.
(ii) Dyed		... 1d. ,, ,, ,,
(iii) Coloured		... 1d. ,, ,, ,,
(iv) Grey		... $\frac{3}{4}$d. ,, ,, ,,
(v) Printed		... $1\frac{1}{4}$d. ,, ,, ,,
Fents		... 6d. per lb.
Handkerchiefs, not in the piece, but excluding pocket handkerchiefs		... $1\frac{1}{4}$d. per square yard.
Towels		... 2d. ,, ,, ,,
Velveteen		... 3d. ,, ,, ,,
Yarn		... 3d. per lb.
Spirits :—		
Brandy, gin, rum, whisky, and other potable spirits		£1 13s. 6d. per imperial gallon of 50° per centum of pure alcohol by Tralles Alcoholometer.
Obscured spirits		£1 13s. 6d. per imperial gallon.
Perfumed spirits		£1 15s. per imperial gallon.
Wine :—		
Sparkling		12s. per imperial gallon.
Still		4s. or 9s. per imperial gallon according to strength.
Tobacco :—		
Unmanufactured		2s. 3d. per lb.
Manufactured :—		
Cigars		10s. per lb.
Cigarettes :—		
(i) Not exceeding 3 lbs. net per thousand		2s. 6d. per 100.
(ii) Exceeding 3 lbs. net per thousand		10s. per lb.
Other manufactured tobacco and snuff		6s. per lb.

Oil :—

Illuminating	8d. per imperial gallon.
Lubricating	3d. per imperial gallon.
Motor spirit	10d. per imperial gallon.

Silk (artificial) manufactures :—

Piece goods (including scarves)	2½d. per square yard.
Handkerchiefs, not in the piece, but excluding pocket handkerchiefs	2½d. per square yard.

All other articles not particularly enumerated in the table of import duties or particularly exempted in the table of exemptions are liable to an import duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem*. In addition, a surtax of five per cent of the rates of duty is levied in addition to the said rates on all items set out in the table of import duties, with the exception of spirits and cotton manufactures which are exempted from such surtax.

The table of exemptions contains an over-riding list of articles which are exempt from import duty. This list includes *inter alia* all Government importations, machinery, printed literary matter, passengers' baggage, school apparatus, certain instruments and tools, ice-chests and refrigerators, uniforms, coin and currency notes, medicines, roofing materials, patterns and samples, vehicles, fresh provisions imported in ships' refrigerators and mosquito nets.

In the table of export duties appear the following items :—

Cacao	£1 3s. 4d. per ton.
Diamonds	5 per cent *ad valorem*.
Mahogany, cedar and baku ...	1d. per cubic foot.
Gold	15 per centum of the gold premium, as defined by Regulations No. 6 of 1933 under section thirteen (1) of Cap. 34.

All other articles, whether domestic products of re-exports, are exempt from export duty.

Excise Duty.

Excise duty on beer	1s. 6d. upon every gallon of worts of a specific gravity of 1055° and so in proportion for any difference in gravity.

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The rates of wages for manual labour vary between 6d. and 2s. a day for the unskilled labourer and from 2s. to 7s. for artisans and tradesmen. Higher rates are paid in certain cases to skilled craftsmen.

Wages in the principal occupations are approximately as follows :—

Occupations.	Average Rates of wages.	Average hours worked.
Government Departments.		
AGRICULTURE.		
Labourers	1s. 2d. a day ...	45 hours a week.
PUBLIC WORKS.		
Labourers	6d. to 1s. 4d. a day	48 hours a week.
Apprentices	1s. to 2s. a day	
Artisans	3s. to 5s. a day	
RAILWAYS.		
Labourers, Cleaners, etc.	1s. to 2s. a day	
Fitters, Drivers, Machinists, Boiler-Makers, etc. ...	2s. to 7s. a day	
Commercial		
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.		
Unskilled labour ...	£3 to £10 a year with free board and lodging.	No fixed hours.
MINES.		
Unskilled labourers	1s. to 1s. 9d. a day	48 hours a week.
Apprentices and skilled labourers ...	1s. 9d. to 10s. a day	
DOMESTIC SERVANTS.		
Cooks	£3 per month ...	Usual domestic hours.
Washermen	£1 5s.	
Steward Boys ...	£2 10s. per month	

The cost of living varies considerably in different parts of the country but tends to be higher in the coastal towns. Not only do urban and rural values vary in a marked degree, but the monetary basis on which the cost of living index is ordinarily established bears in this country but little relation to the real cost of living. The only index of the cost of living is the standard of the living wage. The cost of a labourer's food varies from approximately 3d. a day in the rural areas to 6d. a day in the large towns.

The cost of living for Europeans varies from £30 to £40 per month, and may be higher, according to the standard of living, and responsibilities of the individual concerned.

The continued trade depression has occasioned a decrease in the spending power of the population generally but this in the main has caused little hardship in a country where land for farming is plentiful and the essentials of life are obtainable with the minimum of labour. The decrease in spending power has been somewhat set off by a fall in the price of native foodstuffs and of imported articles. While it may be said that the standard of living has not been noticeably affected by the general depression, the amount of money in circulation and the buried resources of the family unit have shrunk almost below the pre-war level.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION.

Education in the Gold Coast is voluntary and is mainly in the hands of Government and of various missionary bodies.

Non-Government schools are officially recognised as of two kinds, assisted and non-assisted. An assisted school is one which has attained a certain standard of efficiency and which receives a Government grant.

Grants are awarded on general efficiency and are calculated as a percentage of the expenditure on the salaries paid to teachers according to an approved minimum scale.

As education in the Colony and Ashanti has a separate Ordinance from that of the Northern Territories, a section of this chapter is devoted to each. Achimota also forms the subject of a separate section.

(*a*) The Colony and Ashanti.

There are 20 Government primary schools, 15 in the Colony and five in Ashanti, with an enrolment of 4,235 boys and 1,360 girls and a total average attendance of 5,443. These schools are entirely supported from Government funds, and in each case the staff is wholly African.

The total number of teachers in Government service at the close of the year was 284, of whom 257 were employed in the primary schools and 27 in the technical and middle boarding schools. One was lent to a Chief's school at Beyin and two to Achimota College.

The number of mission assisted schools in the Colony and Ashanti during 1932 was 342, and of the known non-assisted schools 270. The assisted schools were distributed as follows :—

Ahmadiyya Movement	1
A. M. E. Zion Mission	7
Basel Mission	1
English Church Mission	18
Ewe Presbyterian Church	76
First Century Gospel	1
Methodist Mission	66
Presbyterian Church	118
Roman Catholic Missions :—	
Vicariate Apostolic of the Gold Coast ...	24
Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta	24
Seventh Day Adventist	1
Undenominational	5

In the primary schools, the subjects of instruction include speaking, reading and writing in the vernacular and English, arithmetic, singing, the duties and rights of an African citizen, drawing, nature study, hygiene, handwork, and domestic science for girls. The form which the handwork takes depends on the locality. In the urban schools woodwork and simple metalwork are favoured, while in rural schools gardening, mat-weaving, basket-making, brush-making, net-making, etc., are taught. In girls' schools increasing provision is made for the teaching of domestic science and child-welfare. The reluctance formerly shown in certain districts to send girls to school is now dying out, and there is a growing demand for female education. Four new mission boarding schools for girls, each conducted by Europeans, have recently been opened. At present there are 17 schools devoted entirely to the education of girls. In addition, girls attend the ordinary primary schools and, wherever possible, they receive special instruction in needlework and in other domestic subjects

Apart from Achimota College there are only two secondary schools in the Colony, namely Mfantsipim of the Methodist Mission and St. Nicholas' Grammar School of the English Church Mission. Both of these schools are situated in Cape Coast. They are partly boarding schools and partly day schools and they are always full. The curriculum is based mainly on the requirements for the Cambridge Junior and School Certificate examinations.

For technical education, which is entirely in the hands of the Government, there is an increasing demand. The Accra Technical School provides a four years' course (practical and theoretical) in engineering and woodwork. This is the only school of its kind in the Colony, and the demand for admission is very great. There are three middle boarding schools which provide an elementary education with a pre-vocational bias. In December, 1932, there were 338 pupils in residence at these schools, of whom 161 were being trained in woodwork, 97 in masonry and 80 in metalwork. The time devoted to literary subjects in these schools is two-thirds of the total time available for instruction. Especially promising pupils are given the opportunity of completing their training at the Government Technical School, Accra. The object of these schools is to provide a preliminary training for boys who desire to become skilled artisans, but, during this training, the development of character and of a sense of responsibility in the individual takes a prominent place. The middle schools are in process of reorganisation.

Selected African youths are also trained by the Transport Department as apprentice fitter-drivers, and the results of such training have been very gratifying. During the year exceptional adaptability and initiative were displayed under different conditions by two young ex-apprentices. One, while on leave

accompanied the Chief Transport Officer overland with two cars over a distance of 10,000 miles through eighteen countries from the Gold Coast to England, acting as a relief driver and a fitter on numerous occasions. The other, after a short period of instruction in Kumasi, took over the driving and care of the first oil-engined lorry ever exported by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, and operated it with entire success on long journeys to Tamale and beyond, totalling nearly 6,000 miles.

For the training of male teachers there are four training colleges in which a full four years' course is given. The number of teachers in training in these colleges at the end of 1932 was as follows :—

Achimota College	115
Akropong Training College	171
St. Augustine's Training College	54
Wesley College	109
Total	449

At Achimota College teachers are trained for Government and for the undenominational schools, and, also, for the schools of those missions which do not possess their own training colleges. Akropong Training College, which is controlled by the Presbyterian Church of the Gold Coast, trains teachers for Presbyterian and Ewe Presbyterian schools.

St. Augustine's Training College, at Amisano, trains teachers for the Roman Catholic Mission schools in the Colony and Ashanti.

St. Nicholas' Training College, at Cape Coast, which trained teachers for the English Church Mission schools was closed in June, 1932.

At Wesley College, Kumasi, teachers are trained for the Methodist Mission.

In addition to these, the Roman Catholic Mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta) opened, in 1931, St. Francis Xavier's Training College at Bla for the training of teachers who undergo a special two years' course to fit them for teaching in rural schools which this mission intends to establish in the Trans-Volta area.

For the training of women teachers the Roman Catholic Mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Gold Coast) has established a small training college at Cape Coast.

At all the colleges, training is free, but each student, before being admitted, signs a bond to teach for at least five years in a Government or assisted school. For the teachers trained at Achimota College Government has hitherto paid all fees, but a boarding fee of £15 per annum has been introduced. Government also pays grants towards the upkeep of the mission training institutions. All training colleges including that at Achimota are inspected by a board of officers of the Education Department.

Games, especially association football, continue to be popular. Hockey is played regularly at some of the schools, but cricket is not so common, possibly on account of the expense of maintaining the necessary equipment ; it is, however encouraged in all Government schools. Girls are becoming keener on games. Hockey, tennis, net ball and badminton are played.

There is an Inter-college athletic association which since 1926 has organised annual contests between teams representing the training colleges for men and the secondary schools. Six teams entered for the contest held in 1932, and Achimota College, by securing the highest number of points, won the Aggrey Memorial Shield which together with trophies for each event are presented for annual competition.

In addition to the activities of the Education Department and of the missions and undenominational bodies, a number of Government Departments, the Gold Coast Regiment and the Gold Coast Railway maintain schools to meet their special needs.

(*b*) The Northern Territories.

The separate sub-department for the control of education in the Protectorate was abolished in 1932, but a special Education Ordinance still applies to the area.

There are Government primary boarding schools at Tamale, Wa, Gambaga and Salaga. Except at Tamale, where there are only boarders, these schools are also attended by day scholars. The number of pupils in attendance, in 1932, was 486, of whom 30 were girls. The Government Junior Trade School at Tamale was amalgamated in 1932, with the primary boarding school in that place.

There are four mission primary schools in receipt of Government assistance. Three of these are controlled by the White Fathers' Mission, and one by the Roman Catholic Mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta). The total number of pupils in attendance at these schools in 1932 was 378 of whom 85 were girls.

In the primary schools particular attention is paid to craftwork which ordinarily includes raffia work, mat-making, rope making and rough carpentry. Sheepskins are dressed and dyed by local processes for use in leatherwork of various kinds. Cotton

grown on the school farms is spun and woven and made into garments of the kind worn locally. Agriculture is taught in all schools. With the approval of the sanitary authorities and of the householders themselves improvements are effected in the local housing conditions. Among the 85 girls attending mission primary schools are included 60 who form a special class for instruction in lace-making and other handwork.

There is a veterinary school at Pong-Tamale for African students of whom at present there are 13 under training.

(*c*) Prince of Wales College and School, Achimota.

This institution aims at the provision of a continuous course of kindergarten, primary, secondary and university education for both boys and girls. It includes a training department for students who will become teachers.

The courses now available in the university section are as follows: University of London Arts, Science and Engineering (intermediate and degree).

The enrolment in the various departments at the beginning of 1933, was as follows :—

Kindergarten	32
Lower Primary	84
Upper Primary	145
Secondary School	81
Training College (Boys)	88
Teacher Students (Girls)	11
University	13
Special Course	6
	460

Of the above total 121 are girls.

On the first of April, 1931, the College came under the control of a Council, constituted as follows :—

(*a*) Three members appointed annually by the Governor, such appointments being personal and by name ;

(*b*) Six African members (of whom one is a woman), in the first instance appointed by the Governor, but subsequent to the first six appointments, elected by the Council on the nomination of the African members ;

(*c*) Four members of the staff (of whom one is a woman), elected annually by a ballot of those members of the staff who have been confirmed in their appointments ;

(*d*) The Principal ; and

(*e*) The Director of Education.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

Both the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements are represented in the Gold Coast, and there are at present one Rover crew, 1,420 Scouts and 769 Wolf Cubs, while there are 11 companies of Guides and nine Brownie Packs.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping and Harbours.

Communication with the United Kingdom is maintained by the vessels of the African Steamship Company and the British and African Steam Navigation Company, Ltd, who maintain a fortnightly mail service from Liverpool, calling at Takoradi and Accra.

In addition to the mail service there is a cargo service from Liverpool, and also from London, Hamburg, and New York. There is also occasional communication with Canada by cargo boat.

The length of the voyage from the United Kingdom is 13-14 days by mail boat, and from 20 to 25 days by cargo boat.

In addition various foreign steamship lines, among which are the Holland West Africa Line, the Woermann Line, and the Chargeurs Reunis Line, maintain a regular passenger and freight service between the Continent and Gold Coast ports.

Takoradi Harbour.

Work on the construction began in 1921, and on the 8th November, 1926, the first ship entered the harbour.

The harbour was formally opened on the 3rd April, 1928.

The inducement to construct a deep-water harbour was the elimination of the lighter, with the resultant speeding up of traffic and therefore increased capability in handling a growing and very considerable bulk of produce.

The harbour of 220 acres water area is composed of two granite breakwaters, 2,500 feet apart, running out from the shore in an easterly direction. The southern or main breakwater, the westerly portion of which is built on a reef of rocks, after a distance of 4,600 feet curves to the northward and extends in that direction for a further 2,300 feet, the total length being approximately 1½ miles. On the extremity of this breakwater, on which a motor road has been made, is a fixed red oil light visible 3 miles.

The northerly or lee breakwater has a length of 4,500 feet, its seaward end being marked by a fixed green electric light visible seven miles. The main breakwater overlaps the lee breakwater by 600 feet. The entrance to the harbour is 800 feet in width, the depth being seven fathoms at L.W.O.S.T. There is a light and whistle "Turning Buoy" two miles south-east of the extremity of the main breakwater. An electrically-controlled fog bell is erected at the extremity of the lee breakwater.

The lee breakwater, which is provided with road and rail facilities in connection with the main road and rail systems of the Colony, has four wharves of a total length of 1,900 feet. Two of these, with a depth alongside of from 27 feet to 30 feet L.W.O.S.T., are allocated to imports ; one, depth 31½ feet, to manganese ; and the fourth, depth 16 feet, to the local coal traffic. Spring range is 7 feet.

Six sets of moorings, in depths of from 37 feet to 29 feet L.W.O.S.T., are provided. Four of these berths are 650 feet in length and two are 550 feet in length. There are also 20 sets of moorings for small craft with from 16 feet to 20 feet of water. These accommodate some ten tugs and launches and 60 lighters.

The import wharves are each provided with a transit shed, 400 feet by 120 feet, and two two-ton electric portal cranes. The coal wharf has two four-ton steam gantry cranes and two three-ton electric cranes. The manganese plant (belt conveyor type) can load up 1,000 tons per hour. There is a dump in the rear of this plant which is capable of holding approximately 25,000 tons of ore. An open dump for bulk cargo lies to the westward of the coal wharf and is provided with a closed shed for salt, etc., and a three-ton electric portal crane.

On the reclaimed ground at the inner end of the harbour is a cacao wharf 1,400 feet in length, provided with three three-ton electric portal cranes and a timber wharf, 800 feet in length, with one four-ton steam gantry crane. Both wharves are provided with road and rail facilities. Between these two wharves are the passenger boat steps, baggage examination room, etc., and a ten-ton caterpillar crane.

Sixteen sheds, 300 feet by 45 feet each, have been erected on the cacao wharf for the storage of cacao, each shed having a storage capacity of 2,500 tons.

On the northern side of the lee breakwater is the oil tanker berth with a least depth of 30 feet L.W.O.S.T. Two ten-inch pipe lines lead to the storage tanks 2½ miles away.

At the root of the main breakwater is a double slipway capable of accommodating craft up to 500 tons displacement and 130 feet in length. Repairs shop and stores have been erected close at hand. Fresh water for drinking and boiler purposes is laid on to all wharves, and water is supplied to vessels at moorings from a 180-ton water barge with a pumping capacity of 30 tons per hour.

Two powerful tugs (one fitted with fire and salvage plant) are available for berthing and unberthing, and there are two motor launches for pilotage and general harbour work. Pilotage is compulsory. Berthing and unberthing is undertaken by the Harbour Authority.

In the year 1932–33 the vessels using the port shewed a decrease of 23 per cent as compared with the previous year and the total tonnage of cargo handled was 237,100. The number of passengers landed was 2,329 and those who embarked numbered 2,777.

The principal working results are as follows :—

Total Capital Expenditure on the 31st March, 1933	£3,168,076
Gross Receipts	90,134
Working Expenditure	27,557
Net Receipts	62,577
Gross Expenditure	180,998
Deficit	90,864
Percentage of Working Expenditure to Gross Receipts	30.57
Percentage of Net Receipts to Capital Expenditure	1.98

The deepening of the harbour to specified depths over certain areas is proceeding steadily. Nearly 70 per cent of the programme has been completed including the approach channel to the general cargo and manganese wharves.

Railway.

Mileage Operated.

The main line of 3′ 6″ gauge runs in a northerly direction from Sekondi to Kumasi in Ashanti, thence to Accra in a south-easterly direction a total distance of 361 miles.

Particulars of the branch lines are as follows :—

Branch.	*Mileage.*
Takoradi–Sekondi	7
Inchaban Junction–Inchaban	4
Tarkwa–Prestea	19
Huni Valley–Kade	99
Accra–Weshiang	10

The Weshiang branch has a 2′ 6″ gauge.

The total mileage open for traffic at the close of the financial year 1932–33 was 500 miles.

Finance.

The principal working results are as follows :—

Total Capital Expenditure on the 31st March, 1933	£9,308,174
Gross Earnings	683,103
Working Expenditure (including Pensions and Gratuities)	420,800
Net Earnings	262,303
Gross Expenditure	887,679
Deficit	204,576
Percentage of Working Expenditure to Gross Earnings	61. 6
Percentage of Net Earnings to Capital Expenditure	2.82

Traffic.

The number of passengers carried during the year was 1,144,756, an increase of 140,130, but the revenue from passenger traffic decreased by £6,828 as compared with the previous year.

The total tonnage of goods traffic for the period under review exclusive of livestock was 391,077, a decrease of 135,236 tons, with a corresponding decrease of £69,081 in revenue compared with the year 1931–32.

The principal commodities carried were :—

Commodity.	*Tons carried.*	*Decrease: Tons.*
Beer and wine	1,147	222
Coal and coke	1,579	507
Cacao	121,987	1,501
Imported foodstuffs	8,090	2,086
Gin and spirits	698	226
Kerosene	3,224	2,526
Manganese	73,099	135,668
Motor vehicles	1,021	335
Petrol	9,569	4,395
Salt	4,280	966
Soap	1,178	280
	Tons carried.	*Increase: Tons.*
Building materials	10,478	2,052
Corn (Native)	2,014	308
Cotton goods	3,091	1,067
Explosives	755	239
Firewood	99,627	2,801
Fish (Native)	3,084	589
Native produce	8,208	664
Logs	5,567	1,974

Locomotives and Rolling Stock.

The railway has 83 locomotives including four steam rail coaches.

The total engine mileage (inclusive of rail coach mileage) was 1,123, 058 which showed a decrease of 65,030 miles as compared with 1931–32.

Two oil tank wagons for the Shell Company of West Africa Limited were received erected from England and prepared for service.

Electric Power.

Though 598 additional lighting, heating and power points were installed during the year under review the total number of units generated was only 1,555,293.0 showing a decrease of 217,046.0 units or 13.95 per cent as compared with 1931–32.

Buildings, etc.

The continued need for economy necessitated little or no work being carried out apart from maintenance.

Capital Works.

A pipe-borne water supply from the new reservoir to the railway bungalows and property has been installed by the Public Works Department on behalf of the railway at Kumasi; but the whole of this work was not completed during the financial year under review and provision has been made for the remainder of the work to be done during 1933–34.

Stores.

As the result of the continued financial depresion closer indenting has been necessary, with the result that the Stores Suspense Account has been reduced by £6,573. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Stores Suspense Account has been reduced from £88,285 to £46,601, a decrease of £41,684 since the 31st March, 1929.

Transport Service.

Material to the extent of 3,768 tons was handled for Government Departments.

The number of officers arriving and departing by train at Sekondi was 711 with 365 tons of luggage; and 371 officers with 119 tons of luggage were dealt with at Takoradi.

The cost of working the service was £1,044 and the earnings were £421. Harbour Dues to the extent of £702 were collected from Government Departments.

Roads and Motor Transport.

The total mileage of motorable roads on 31st March, 1933, was 6,186 miles, and of this total 1,868 miles are in charge of the Public Works Department.

The general average cost of maintenance per mile of the Public Works Department roads during 1932–33 was £53 6s., a reduction of some £10 per mile or 15.3 per cent compared with the previous year. This lower figure was due to a necessary reduction in the vote for the maintenance of trade roads owing to the falling revenue.

No alteration has taken place in the mileage of tarmet roads which stands at 434½ miles, though some 10 miles of gravel road have been tar-sprayed.

No new road construction was carried out during the year.

The Accra Town Council owns a service of motor omnibuses in Accra, and privately owned omnibuses ply between Accra and Achimota, a distance of eight miles.

Privately owned lorries ply for hire both as regards passengers and goods over all motorable roads in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

There are numerous ferries upon the various roads throughout the Colony, Ashanti, and in the Northern Territories.

A certain number of the existing ferries are leased by Government to the United Africa Company, Ltd. In case where ferries, either operated by Government or leased to the United Africa Company, have been taken over from a local Chief, a proportion of the net receipts is paid to the former owner.

Lighting and Electric Power.

The B.O.T. units supplied by Public Works' plants totalled 1,332,030, being a decrease of 440,308 units or 24.9 per cent compared with 1931–32, due to the lower purchasing power of the people and to the heavy retrenchments in Government and mercantile European staffs.

Posts and Telegraphs.

All services to the public were maintained, but there was a general fall in business which resulted in the cash revenue declining from £107,537 in 1931–32 to £98,148.

Expenditure was reduced by £16,246.

The balance due to Savings Bank depositors increased by £8,000 to £102,653. As in other countries, this is due to the uncertainty of conditions, and does not indicate any increased prosperity in the Colony.

Statistics of business transacted are as follows :—

	1931–32.	1932–33.	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
Letters, etc.	5,345,640	5,055,703	—	289,937
Money Orders	£140,176	£151,803	£11,627	—
Postal Orders	£167,690	£153,819	—	£13,871
Parcels No.	71,693	61,017	—	10,676
Parcels Revenue	£10,600	£9,071	—	£1,529
C.O.D. Collections	£51,809	£43,872	—	£7,937
Telegraph Revenue	£29,410	£24,461	—	£4,949
Telegraph Revenue collected for Eastern Telegraph Company ...	£11,047	£10,281	—	£766
Telephones	£39,404	£34,636	—	£4,768
Savings Bank Deposits	£66,287	£71,213	£4,926	—
Savings Bank Withdrawals ...	£63,644	£65,338	£1,694	—
Savings Bank Depositors No. ...	14,596	16,152	1,557	—

Telephones.

The new Telephone Exchange at Takoradi was completed and brought into use during the year.

One hundred and eleven new telephones were installed.

Approximately nine miles of main route were built and a new Telephone Exchange was opened at Amanasi.

The underground cable system was also extended in Accra, Winneba and Nsawam areas.

Twenty-six miles of reconstruction work were undertaken, concrete poles locally manufactured being used in place of iron poles which are not economical to maintain owing to rapid corrosion.

All lines and plant were maintained during the year. Railway electric signalling apparatus and local routes at several offices were either overhauled, renovated or rearranged.

The workshops and technical school, which were amalgamated, have been in operation for twelve months and have proved satisfactory in dealing expeditiously with manufactures and repairs as well as affording students theoretical and practical training simultaneously.

Wireless.

The Wireless station at Takoradi, which was opened in April, 1929, gave good service during the year. The training of African wireless operators has been a success, and the station is now worked efficiently day and night by four African operators under the supervision of a telegraph engineer.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

The Bank of British West Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have a number of branches established throughout the Gold Coast. The former bank has sixteen branches and the latter nine.

There are Post Office Savings Bank facilities at 73 post offices.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks ; but there are 391 cacao-producers' co-operative societies run under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, with a total membership of 7,890 and a paid-up share capital of £5,369 on the 31st March, 1933. These societies during the year sold 4,068 tons of cacao, all lots being of a high purity and commanding a price premium.

Currency.

The following coins and currency notes are legal tender in the Gold Coast :—

British gold, silver and bronze coin, British currency notes and West African currency notes.

West African silver coins of 2s., 1s., 6d., and 3d., West African alloy coins of the same denominations, and nickel-bronze pennies, half-pennies and tenth of a penny pieces.

The estimated amount of nickel-bronze coin in circulation on the 31st March, 1933, was £60,039 and of alloy coin £3,929,280. The amount of West African silver coinage in circulation cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy but may be estimated at £144,800. West African Currency Board notes to the value of approximately £624,586 were in circulation.

Weights and Measures.

British standard weights are used. The inspection of weights and measures is undertaken by police officers. During the year 1,002 weights, measures and weighing instruments were examined, and of this number 166 were rejected.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Department comprises civil, mechanical, electrical and public health branches and has charge of the construction, supervision and maintenance of all public buildings and roads (except Chiefs' roads), waterworks, electric power stations (except Sekondi and Takoradi, controlled by the Railway), drainage, etc., and carries out investigations for water supplies and development of hydraulic power.

The staff of the Department was reduced during the year by 33 Europeans and 33 Africans.

Extraordinary Works.

Owing to the continued state of financial depression, no extraordinary works of any magnitude were carried out, the only item involving any considerable amount of money being an expenditure of some £11,777 on acquisition of land. This sum represents commitments incurred previous to the year 1932–33, payments for which had been held up pending judgments in the Courts.

Among the few extraordinary items carried out may be quoted :—

(*a*) Construction of a branch sewer to the buildings of Overseas Breweries Limited, in Accra.
(*b*) Extension of the Korle Lagoon Reclamation Scheme.
(*c*) New Steel Pontoon Ferry at Prahsu on Road A40.
(*d*) Extension to Cape Coast Police Barracks.

Loan Works.

(*a*) *Supreme Court—Accra.*

This building was practically completed by the end of the financial year and was opened by His Excellency the Governor on 5th April, 1933. The approximate total cost of the building is £70,000.

(*b*) *Kumasi Waterworks.*

Satisfactory progress has been made with this scheme. The dam and waste weir are nearing completion, the power house has been built, the plant is under erection, and the purification plant is in hand. The clearing of the impound area of forest is being proceeded with. The total expenditure on the works to the end of March was £199,502.

(*c*) *Duplication of Trunk Main—Accra Waterworks.*

This work which provides for a 14-inch diameter span iron main from Weija to Accra to augment the existing 12-inch main has been completed, the total cost being £39,035. The provision of this new main has considerably increased the supply pressure to Accra.

Colonial Development Fund.

(*a*) *Tamale Water Supply.*

This supply was made available in April, 1932.

(*b*) *Cattle Immunization Scheme—Pong-Tamale.*

This scheme, which was finished in 1931–32, except for the water supply, has now been entirely completed.

(*c*) *Cape Coast Electricity Supply.*

An evening supply was made available in May, 1932, and a full 24-hour supply in August.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The law of the Colony is the Common Law, the doctrines of equity, and the statutes of general application in force in England on the 24th July, 1874, modified by a large number of local Ordinances passed since that date. The Criminal Law was codified in 1892 and the civil and criminal procedure are regulated by the Supreme Court and Criminal Procedure Ordinances, both passed in 1876.

The Supreme Court of the Gold Coast consists of the Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges. The Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges of Nigeria are also *ex-officio* Puisne Judges of the Gold Coast.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is limited to the Colony. In Ashanti and the Northern Territories there is a Circuit Judge who presides over the sitting of the Courts of the Chief Commissioners with practically the same jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases as the Judges in the Colony.

The West African Court of Appeal Order-in-Council came into force on the 1st March, 1930, and the first session of the Court was held at Freetown in Sierra Leone on 10th March. This Court deals with appeals from the Courts of the Colonies of the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia; from the Chief Commissioners' Courts of Ashanti and the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast; from the Courts of the Protectorates of Sierra Leone and the Gambia; and from the Courts of the Mandated Territory of the British Sphere of Togoland.

There is also a Full Court, which must consist of not less than two Judges. Its functions are practically limited to suspending or striking off the roll barristers and solicitors and to deciding criminal cases stated by a Divisional Court or affirming a conviction on a case previously stated by a Police Magistrate or Commissioner.

The Supreme Court consists of Divisional Courts at Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi. At Accra, there are usually three Courts sitting, over one of which the Chief Justice presides, while Puisne Judges preside over the others. Criminal Assizes are held quarterly at the above-named towns and special Divisional Courts are occasionally held at several of the larger towns.

The West African (Appeal to Privy Council) Order-in-Council, 1930, prescribes the procedure and rules to be observed in appeals from the West African Court of Appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Gold Coast (Privy Council Appeals) Order-in-Council prescribes the procedure and rules to be observed in appeals from the Full Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Police Magistrates and Provincial and District Commissioners in charge of provinces and districts are *ex-officio* Commissioners of the Supreme Court. In criminal cases the first-named have the power of imposing a fine not exceeding £100 or inflicting imprisonment for a maximum period of one year. Their jurisdiction is limited to civil cases in which the amount in dispute does not exceed £300.

Commissioners may imprison for a term not exceeding six months or fine up to a maximum of £50; their civil jurisdiction is limited to cases where the amount involved does not exceed £100.

Appeals from the decisions of the Police Magistrates and Commissioners lie to the Divisional Courts and all criminal cases tried by them are reviewed by the Judge of the appropriate Court, who has the power to reverse any of their judgments.

The Chief Law Officer and head of the local Bar is the Attorney-General, who is assisted by a Solicitor-General and three Crown Counsel. The Chief Justice may, subject to certain conditions, admit as barristers and solicitors of the Supreme Court any admitted barrister or advocate of Great Britain or Ireland and any person who may have been admitted as a solicitor or Writer to the Signet in any of the Courts in London, Dublin or Edinburgh, or as a law agent in Scotland. Every barrister so admitted is entitled to practise as a solicitor as well as a barrister.

During the period under review, 49 cases were disposed of by the West African Court of Appeal. Two hundred and eighty-seven civil actions were brought in the Divisional Courts. The total of appeals and of civil actions in the Divisional Courts shows an increase over those of last year.

In the Superior Courts, there were 210 convictions in criminal cases thus showing an increase of 75 over those of the previous year. In the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, there were 24,029 convictions being 1,201 more than those of the previous year.

Several volumes of Law Reports have been printed and copies are obtainable from the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Police.

The headquarters of the Force are at Accra with provincial headquarters at Koforidua (Eastern Province), Cape Coast (Central Province), Sekondi (Western Province), Kumasi (Ashanti) and Tamale (Northern Territories).

The European Police officers are selected for appointment by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the remainder of the personnel, which is African, is recruited locally. The Force is composed of three branches, namely, the Escort Police, the General Police and the Marine Police.

The Escort Police are illiterate natives mostly, of the Northern Territories and kindred tribes, and include many old soldiers of the Royal West African Frontier Force. This branch of the Force is armed. The General Police, all of whom are literate or partially so and have had a school education, are natives of the Colony or Ashanti and are mainly employed with the keeping of criminal records, issuing licences, traffic control and other duties which cannot be carried out by illiterates; the Marine Police are recruited along the Gold Coast seaboard and are employed on water duties at the various ports in co-operation with the Customs Department.

A section of the Force is detailed for Railway police duties, and a good band is maintained at headquarters.

A Police Training Depot is established near Accra.

The total establishment of the Force at the end of the year under review was 36 European officers and 1,971 African other ranks.

The Criminal Investigation Department has filed 34,776 finger-prints since 1923, and this bureau includes photographs and other criminal records.

The following table gives the crime statistics for the last three years :—

	1930–31.	1931–32.	1932–33.
Cases reported	24,521	24,316	27,486
Persons prosecuted	27,136	25,440	29,750
Persons convicted	22,162	20,743	23,875

The following are the details for the past year :—

5,293 persons were sent to prison.
15,143 persons paid their fines.
2,200 persons were cautioned.
512 persons were bound over.
424 persons were committed to higher Courts.
303 juveniles were dealt with.

23,875

Police undertake all motor licensing, the registration of domestic servants and duties in connection with immigration and registration of aliens.

The number of motor vehicles licensed during 1931, 1932 and the first quarter of 1933, was as follows :—

	No. of Private Motor Cars.	*No. of Motor Lorries.*	*No. of Motor Cycles.*	*No. of Trailers.*	*Total.*
1931	2,004	5,057	722	641	8,424
1932	2,036	5,022	464	595	8,177
1933	1,332	3,796	460	446	6,034

Prisons.

The prisons of the Gold Coast consist of four central and twenty-one local prisons.

The central prisons are situated at Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale and accommodate all persons sentenced to imprisonment exceeding six months. These prisons are supervised by European officers and are equipped with workshops in which the following trades are taught by trained instructors: tailoring, carpentry and cabinet-making, shoemaking, cloth and mat-weaving, cane furniture and basket-making, masonry, laundry work and brush and broom-making.

The last named has only recently been introduced. The fibre used is piassava which grows wild in many parts of the country. This may have the effect of starting a new industry in the Gold Coast when the inhabitants realise that this product has a commercial value.

These industries, in addition to producing revenue are of reformative value as on discharge a considerable number of prisoners become useful members of the community by working at the trades which they have learnt in prison instead of reverting to crime.

At Kumasi, Sekondi and Tamale are extensive farms producing ground crops and vegetables, and so effecting a considerable reduction in the cost of rationing prisoners.

The local prisons are situated in various district headquarters and accommodate local prisoners with sentences of six months and under. The prisons are supervised by District Commissioners with African Gaolers in direct control. Their chief form of labour is conservancy, farming and other work of an unskilled nature.

There is an institution for juveniles at Ada under the control of the Salvation Army to which boys up to the age of 15 years are sent. They are retained to the age of 18 years, and receive educational and vocational training. Accommodation is limited to 22.

There are female wards at Accra, Elmina, Kumasi, Tamale, Akuse, and Keta. At other prisons females are temporarily accommodated in separate cells under special Matrons.

There are separate wards for debtors at Accra, Elmina and Tamale. At other prisons they occupy special cells and are kept from convict prisoners as much as the existing conditions allow.

There is a special ward at Elmina for tubercular prisoners.

Recidivists wear distinctive badges and are located and work together. Accommodation does not permit of their location in separate cells.

There is a special class for specially industrious prisoners of good conduct who are granted extra privileges.

Each prison is regularly visited by Government Medical Officers. There are infirmaries at the central prisons. The weights of prisoners are recorded monthly. The prevailing diseases are ulcers, yaws, guinea-worm and gonorrhoea, which are contracted by prisoners before admission. There was an outbreak of a mild form of chicken-pox at Sekondi which took some months to eradicate. In spite of this the general health was good, the daily average number of prisoners on the sick list being only 2.14 per cent.

There were 33 deaths or 17 per thousand.

The daily population for the year was 1927 as compared with 1715 in the previous year. This large increase was largely due to civil disturbances which occurred. To deal with arrests at Cape Coast in October, Elmina Castle had to be declared a Prison and 374 were admitted on one day. At Kumasi on the occasion of the Zongo disturbances the total lock-up reached 712. As the maximum accommodation only allowed for 475, temporary shelters had to be erected in the Prison Yard and Workshops had to be cleared to house the surplus. It was gratifying to know that in spite of unavoidable congestion there was no abnormal ill-health among the prisoners.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable persons to act as Probation officers there is no probation system and the possibility of obtaining voluntary assistance in the form of a Prisoners Aid Society is extremely remote.

There were 24 executions as compared with 12 in 1931-32, the number in any previous year being largely exceeded.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

Gold Coast Colony.

The following Ordinances were enacted during the period under review :—

No. 18 *of* 1932.—The Marriage of Mohammedans Amendment Ordinance, 1932.

No. 19 *of* 1932.—The Arbitration Amendment Ordinance, 1932.

No. 20 *of* 1932.—The Pensions (Widows and Orphans) Amendment Ordinance, 1932.

No. 21 *of* 1932.—The Patents Registration (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932.

No. 22 *of* 1932.—The United Kingdom Designs (Protection) Amendment Ordinance, 1932.

No. 23 *of* 1932.—The Wages Regulation Ordinance, 1932.

No. 24 *of* 1932.—The Immigration Restriction Amendment Ordinance, 1932.

No. 25 *of* 1932.—The Criminal Procedure Amendment Ordinance, 1932.

No. 26 *of* 1932.—The Official Emoluments Levy Amendment Ordinance, 1932.

No. 27 *of* 1932.—The Statute Law Revision Ordinance, 1932.

No. 28 *of* 1932.—The 1931–32 Final Supply Ordinance, 1932.

No. 29 *of* 1932.—The Stamp Amendment Ordinance, 1932.

No. 30 *of* 1932.—The Accra Harbour Dues Ordinance, 1932.

Of the above the most important are the following :—

Wages Regulation—No. 23 of 1932—provides minimum wage fixing machinery as required by the Convention adopted by the International Labour Conference on the 23rd June, 1928. It empowers the Governor to appoint one or more commissioners to inquire into the wages received by workers engaged in any form of commercial, manufacturing or agricultural employment, with reference to the whole or any part of the Colony. If upon consideration of the report it appears to the Governor in Council that the rate of wages for persons engaged in any form of employment subject to inquiry is unreasonably low, the Governor in Council may by Order prescribe a minimum rate of wages for persons engaged in the said employment.

Criminal Procedure—No. 25 of 1932—shifts the burden of proof in respect of certain matters in criminal cases. It provides that no exception, exemption, proviso, excuse, authorisation or qualification relating to an offence need be specified or negatived in the charge or information, and if so specified or nagatived no proof in relation to such matter shall be required on the part of the prosecution. It also altered the provisions in the Criminal Procedure Ordinance as to liability for jury service. Whereas Government officers were previously exempt, they are now with certain exceptions liable for such service.

Accra Harbour Dues—No. 30 of 1932—provides for the imposition and collection of harbour dues at the port of Accra.

Ashanti.

The following Ordinances were passed :—

No. 5 *of* 1932.—The Kumasi Public Health Board Further Amendment Ordinance, 1932.

No. 6 *of* 1932.—The Gold Mining Products Protection (Licence Fees) Ordinance, 1932.

No. 7 *of* 1932.—The Export Duty (Kola Nuts) Amendment Ordinance, 1932.

No. 8 *of* 1932.—The Assistant Chief Commissioner's Ordinance, 1932.

No. 9 *of* 1932.—The Statute Law Revision Ordinance, 1932.

No. 10 *of* 1932.—The Native Jurisdiction (Further Amendment) Ordinance, 1932.

No. 11 *of* 1932.—The Arbitration Amendment Ordinance, 1932.

No. 12 *of* 1932.—The Kumasi Public Health Board Second Further Amendment Ordinance, 1932.

No 13 *of* 1932.—The Basel Mission Society (Restoration of Property) Ordinance, 1932.

No. 14 *of* 1932.—The Concessions Amendment Ordinance, 1932.

No. 15 *of* 1932.—The Mercury Ordinance, 1932.

No. 16 *of* 1932.—The Kumasi Public Health Board Amendment Ordinance, 1932.

No. 17 *of* 1932.—The Administration Amendment Ordinance, 1932.

No. 1 *of* 1933.—The Administration (Employment of Legal Practitioners) Amendment Ordinance, 1933.

No. 2 *of* 1933.—The Legal Practitioners Ordinance, 1933.

No. 3 *of* 1933.—The Attorney-General (Powers and Duties) Ordinance, 1933.

No. 4 *of* 1933.—The Commissioners (Criminal Procedure) Amendment Ordinance, 1933.

No. 5 *of* 1933.—The Commissions of Inquiry (Representation by Counsel) Ordinance, 1933.

No. 6 *of* 1933.—The Land (Perpetual Succession) Ordinance, 1933.

No. 7 *of* 1933.—The Kumasi Public Health Board Amendment Ordinance, 1933.

Of the above the most important are the following :—

Mercury—No. 15 of 1932—makes provision for the control of the importation and possession of Mercury.

Administration (Employment of Legal Practitioners)—No. 1 of 1933—prepares the way for permitting the employment of legal practitioners by repealing the provisions of the Administration Ordinance and the Schedule thereto wherein the employment of barristers and solicitors was forbidden in the Courts of Ashanti and in inquiries held under the Fires and Occurrences Ordinance.

Legal Practitioners—No. 2 of 1933—makes provision for the admission of barristers and solicitors to practise in every Court in Ashanti, and regulates their practice and the recovery of their fees. The drawing up of instruments transferring, conferring or limiting any right title or interest in lands for fee or reward by unqualified persons other than legal practitioners is prohibited.

Attorney-General (Powers and Duties)—No. 3 of 1933—

confers on the Attorney-General the same powers and duties in criminal cases in Ashanti as are vested in him in corresponding cases by the Criminal Procedure Ordinance of the Gold Coast Colony. The Solicitor-General and Crown Counsel may perform and have all the duties which are vested in the Attorney-General.

Commissioners (Criminal Procedure)—No. 4 of 1933—

makes amendments in the Commissioners Ordinance in the procedure to be followed in the investigation of offences by Commissioners consequent upon the passing of Ashanti Ordinance No. 3 of 1933.

Commissions of Inquiry (Representation by Counsel)—No. 5 of 1933—enables Counsel to appear at inquiries held under the Commissions of Inquiry Ordinance as applied to Ashanti.

Land (Perpetual Succession)—No. 6 of 1933—enables bodies or associations of persons established for religious or other non-commercial purposes to appoint trustees to hold land on their behalf in perpetual succession. When the requisite formalities relating to such appointment have been completed, the Governor is empowered to grant a certificate of registration of the trustees as a corporate body.

Northern Territories.

The following Ordinances were passed :—

No. 5 *of* 1932.—The Water Supply (Tamale) Ordinance, 1932.

No. 6 *of* 1932.—The Arbitration (Foreign Awards) Ordinance, 1932.

No. 7 *of* 1932.—The Assistant Chief Commissioner's Ordinance, 1932.

No. 8 *of* 1932.—The Export Duty (Kola Nuts) Amendment Ordinance, 1932.

No. 9 *of* 1932.—The Statute Law Revision Ordinance, 1932.

No. 10 *of* 1932.—The Native Treasuries Ordinance, 1932.

No. 11 *of* 1932.—The Arbitration Amendment Ordinance, 1932.

No. 12 *of* 1932.—The Land and Native Rights Further Amendment Ordinance, 1932.

No. 13 of 1932.—The Derelict Property Ordinance, 1932.

No. 1 *of* 1933.—The Administration (Employment of Legal Practitioners) Amendment Ordinance, 1933.

No. 2 *of* 1933.—The Legal Practitioners Ordinance, 1933.

No. 3 *of* 1933.—The Attorney-General (Powers and Duties) Ordinance, 1933.

No. 4 *of* 1933.—The Commissioners (Criminal Procedure) Amendment Ordinance, 1933.

No. 5 *of* 1933.—The Commissions of Inquiry (Representation by Counsel) Ordinance, 1933.

Of the above the most important are the following :—

Water Supply—No. 5 of 1932—provides and regulates a supply of water for the town of Tamale in the Northern Territories. The provision for a general water rate is somewhat unusual, but it is found suitable for local conditions. There is a Schedule containing descriptions of different types of "buildings," e.g. a hut or living room of purely native design and structure A flat rate in respect of each type of "building," is specified in the Schedule, which may be varied by the Governor by Order.

Administration (Employment of Legal Practitioners)—No. 1 of 1933—prepares the way for permitting the employment of legal practitioners by repealing the provisions of the Administration Ordinance and the Schedule thereto wherein the employment of barristers and solicitors was forbidden in the Courts of the Protectorate and in inquiries held under the Fires and Occurrences Ordinance.

Legal Practitioners—No. 2 of 1933—makes provision for the admission of barristers and solicitors to practise in every Court in the Protectorate, and regulates their practice and the recovery of their fees. The drawing up of instruments transferring, conferring or limiting any right title or interest in lands for fee or reward by unqualified persons other than legal practitioners is prohibited.

Attorney-General (Powers and Duties)—No. 3 of 1933—confers on the Attorney-General the same powers and duties in criminal cases in the Protectorate as are vested in him in corresponding cases by the Criminal Procedure Ordinance of the Gold Coast Colony. The Solicitor-General and Crown Counsel may perform and have all the duties which are vested in the Attorney-General.

Commissioners (Criminal Procedure)—No. 4 of 1933—makes amendments in the Commissioners Ordinance in the procedure to be followed in the investigation of offences by Commissioners consequent upon the passing of the Northern Territories Ordinance No. 3 of 1933.

Commissions of Inquiry (Representation by Counsel)—No. 5 of 1933—enables Counsel to appear at inquiries held under the Commissions of Inquiry Ordinance as applied to the Protectorate.

Togoland Under British Mandate.

The following Ordinances were passed :—

No. 1 *of* 1932.—The Native Administration (Southern Section) Ordinance, 1932.

No. 2 *of* 1932.—The Forests Amendment Ordinance, 1932.

No. 3 *of* 1932.—The Export Duty (Kola Nuts) Amendment Ordinance, 1932.

No. 4 *of* 1932.—The Native Administration (Southern Section) Amendment Ordinance, 1932.

No. 5 *of* 1932.—The Statute Law Revision Ordinance, 1932.

No. 1 *of* 1933.—The Forests Amendment Ordinance, 1933.

Of the above the most important are the following :—

Native Administration (Southern Section)—No. 1 of 1933—provides for the appointment of native authorities and prescribes their powers and duties ; it constitutes Divisional and State Councils and native tribunals and prescribes or regulates their powers and jurisdiction. It may be described as a blend of the Northern Territories Ordinances Nos. 1 and 2 of 1932, above described.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The net revenue and expenditure of the Gold Coast for the past six years are given below :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1927–28	4,121,522	3,618,832 (*a*)
1928–29	3,913,529 (*b*)	4,629,294 (*a*) (*c*)
1929–30	3,397,324	3,932,022 (*a*)
1930–31	3,499,418 (*d*)	3,744,010 (*a*)
1931–32	2,284,299	2,823,752
1932–33	2,670,786 (*e*)	2,673,482

(*a*) Includes amounts expended on loan works account and later recovered from loan funds as in note (*d*).
(*b*) Includes £305,000 transferred to revenue from Reserve Fund to meet the claims referred to in (*c*).
(*c*) Includes £305,000 for settlement of certain claims connected with the Enemy Property Control Ordinance 1918.
(*d*) Includes a sum of £828,435 advanced on loan works account and recovered from the loan raised in 1931.
(*e*) Includes £61,500 levy on salaries and £163,500 appreciation in value of Reserve Fund and savings bank investments.

The following table shows the receipts during the last six years under the main heads of revenue :—

Head.	1927–28.	1928–29.	1929–30.
	£	£	£
Customs	3,181,482	2,603,108	2,489,575
Licences	216,165	230,749	215,901
Fees	179,547	193,643	216,986
Railway (net surplus) ...	133,596	133,916	31,724
Posts and Telegraphs ...	114,277	125,812	127,615
Sundry and Extraordinary ...	296,455	626,301	315,523
Total	£4,121,522	3,913,529	3,397,324

Head.	1930–31.	1931–32.	1932–33.
	£	£	£
Customs	1,735,198	1,473,587	1,647,628
Licences	224,047	188,823	198,345
Fees	235,894	227,486	203,469
Railway (net surplus) ...	—	—	—
Posts and Telegraphs ...	119,585	105,764	94,251
Sundry and Extraordinary ...	1,184,694	288,639	527,093
Total	£3,499,418	2,284,299	2,670,786

The working of the year 1932–33 may be summarised as under :—

Revenue £2,670,786

Expenditure (general budget) :—

Recurrent	£2,347,762	
Extraordinary	25,996	
		2,373,758
Surplus—general budget		297,028

Deduct :—

Railway deficit	£208,860	
Takoradi harbour deficit ...	90,864	
		299,724
Net deficit 1932–33		£2,696

Foreign competition in manganese, low prices of cacao, competition from road traffic, and the continued world-wide economic depression account for the large deficits in both the Railway and Harbour. The comparative figures for 1932–33 and 1931–32 are :—

Railway.	1932–33.	1931–32.
Expenditure	£889,390	£944,591
Revenue	680,530	772,801
Deficit	£208,860	£171,790

Takoradi harbour.		
Expenditure	£180,998	£168,509
Revenue	90,134	124,864
Deficit	£90,864	£43,645

The increase of £12,489 in harbour expenditure is solely due to increased public debt charges in respect of the 4½ per cent loan raised in March, 1931.

The general reserves of the Colony on the 31st March, 1933, amounted to £2,282,114 as under :—

Excess of assets over liabilities	£250,664
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund (Surplus assets thereof)	9,667
General Reserve Fund	1,301,476
Railway Renewals Fund	511,521
Supplementary Sinking Fund (not included in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities) ...	208,786
	£2,282,114

Assets and Liabilities.

The Colony's assets at the 31st March, 1933, were as follows :—

Cash balance	£191,283	
Investments	2,127,094	
Unallocated stores	132,947	
General advance accounts	67,944	
Municipal loan accounts	67,917	
		£2,587,185

and these assets may be said to be earmarked against the following liabilities :—

Special Funds and Reserves ...	£2,093,385	
General deposit accounts	67,654	
Drafts and remittances	319	
Joint Colonial Fund	98,000	
Loan account	77,163	
		2,336,521
Leaving a surplus of assets over liabilities of		£250,664

The above statement does not include the Supplementary Sinking Fund of £208,786 on the public debt and Sinking Funds investments.

Public Debt.

The public debt of the Colony on the 31st March, 1933, was £12,961,000, and the Sinking Funds together with the Supplementary Sinking Fund (£208,786) for the redemption of debt amounted to £2,017,875.

Taxation.

There is no direct taxation. The main heads of indirect taxation are :—

Customs duties	£1,647,628
Harbour and light dues	16,692
Licences, etc.	198,345

Customs duties represent 61.69 per cent of the total revenue for the year.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Geological Survey.

Gold.—A comprehensive survey was commenced of the gold occurrences of the Colony and Ashanti. Practically the whole of the Western Province and portions of the Central and Eastern Provinces of the Colony and the Eastern Province of Ashanti were covered. Nearly 200 reef and banket prospects and a large number of alluvial prospects were investigated. Encouraging results were obtained in many places. Details of these will be published in the Report of the Geological Survey for 1932–33.

The survey has proved that the gold-quartz reefs are constantly associated with Upper Birrimian greenstones and phyllites where they are intruded by granite and porpyhry of the Dixcove type. The manganese deposits also occur in these Birrimian greenstones and phyllites and many, if not most, of the diamondiferous occurrences are associated with the same rocks. As the auriferous conglomerates (banket) occur in the lower bed of the Tarkwaian System, which directly succeeds the Upper Birrimian rocks, it is clear that, with the help of geological maps, future prospecting for these minerals will be greatly facilitated.

The Prestea goldfield, extending for 30 miles from the Fura river through Prestea to beyond the Insu–Enchi motor-road, was geologically mapped in detail. This work included a careful study of the underground workings of the Ariston Gold Mines. It is hoped that the Memoir on this goldfield will be ready for publication before the end of 1933.

At the request of two gold-mining companies, geological advice was given after examinations of the underground workings.

Diamonds.—Diamonds were found in four tributaries of the Mamang River near Afoso and Ntranang (Western Akim District).

An alleged discovery of diamonds near Bopa, Sefwi District, was investigated. No diamonds were found in 100 pans of gravel, and the occurrence does not appear to be of economic importance.

Manganese.—A limited quantity of manganese ore, of fair to good quality, occurs in the vicinity of the lower Ankobra river near Esamang and in the deposits extending for several miles in an E.N.E. direction from Dixcove. Further work on the manganiferous occurrences near Bansu indicates that the material is of too low a grade to be of commercial value.

Bauxite.—Plans of the main bauxite deposits were prepared to accompany a report on the bauxite deposits of the Gold Coast.

Chrysoberyl.—The mineral chrysoberyl—the coloured varieties of which are sometimes used as gemstones—was found in a few concentrates from stream gravels in the Birim diamondfield and elsewhere. Chrysoberyl was not previously known in the Gold Coast.

Geophysical Prospecting.—A few geophysical tests carried out by one of the geologists, gave sufficiently encouraging results to justify much more work of this type in the search for buried mineral deposits.

Lands Department.

The cardinal principle adopted by Government in framing its land policy is that all land other than that alienated belongs to the native ; if no owner can be found the ownership is assumed to be vested in the native community.

The alienation to individuals or companies of land for mining, agricultural or arboricultural purposes is subject, in most cases, to the Concessions Ordinance which restricts the estate which can be held to a maximum term of 99 years and empowers the Court to impose such conditions and restrictions upon the tenants as it may deem desirable in the interests of the native owners. A further restriction is placed by the Concessions Ordinance upon the total area which may be held by any one concession holder.

Government has power under the existing law to acquire compulsorily, subject to the payment of compensation, such land as is required for public purposes.

In the Northern Territories recent legislation has in the Land and Native Rights Ordinance, 1931, defined the respective rights and obligations of the Government and of the native, preserving as far as possible the existing native customary law in its relation to the use and occupation of the land, but placing restrictions upon the alienation of land by natives to non-natives.

Town-planning, in the strict application of the term, does not prevail although legislation provides for it. In the towns of Takoradi and Kumasi, the sites of which are the property of Government, provisions are made to restrict the user of the land and to ensure the erection of substantial buildings upon it.

A substitute for town-planning has been found in the provision, as conditions warrant, of layouts by agreement with the local Chiefs or land-owners, which has been effective in ensuring the correct development of many towns, both large and small. Extensive layouts of Stool lands adjacent to Accra have recently

been effected and in these cases the allocation of any vacant plots remains under the control of the Chiefs. In towns where development is anticipated, agreements are made with the local Chiefs whereby such development shall proceed only on orderly lines and in accordance with the layout as designed. Arrangements are concluded at the same time to enable Government to acquire free of claims for compensation the land required for roads and for such other sites as are required for public purposes. A plan of the layout superimposed upon a survey of the town affected is attached to the agreement which thus defines clearly and finally the position and enables the orderly development of the town to take place without undue expenditure. Repeated requests are received for the layout of towns and villages to which no layout scheme has as yet been applied.

Building regulations are in force, some of general application and others of particular application to certain towns.

A system of deed registration is in force throughout the Colony and Ashanti but registration of title has not yet been introduced.

The Government owns little land in the Colony as may be seen from the accompanying table.

	Total Area.	*Area owned by Government.*
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
Gold Coast Colony	23,937 ...	53
Ashanti	24,379 ...	81
Northern Territories	30,486 ...	32
Total	78,802 ...	166
Mandated Territory of Togoland	**13,041** ...	**5**

The Lands Department, which has charge of all dealings with Government land, has its headquarters at Accra with branch offices at Takoradi and Kumasi.

Survey Department.

The Survey Department, now with a considerably reduced establishment, had a busy year.

One of the most noticeable features was the demand for maps, especially maps with all concessions in particular areas plotted on them, caused by the general activity in prospecting and mining investigation which seems to indicate that something in the nature of a concessions boom may take place before very long.

In the printing branch there has been the usual demand from other departments for printing sketches and diagrams to illustrate various reports. Of purely departmental work the principal items were a new edition of the wall map of the Colony, the existing edition having become completely out of print, and various field sheets on the one-inch scale.

The topographical branch, now reduced to a small nucleus, carried out 1,100 square miles of new survey on the one-inch scale and 1,030 square miles of revision. In addition it undertook the survey of several forest reserves which happened to fall in the area being surveyed.

The cadastral branch was busily employed on the usual routine surveys—lease and acquisition surveys, town surveys, town and village layout, etc. In the Northern Territories it has been necessary to detail one African surveyor permanently, to be assisted by others if and when necessary, to deal with surveys of Government land or surveys for certificates of occupancy. In the past compass surveys made by local District Commissioners were accepted for the definition of Government land in the Northern Territories, but this was found to be unsatisfactory and the whole of this work is now in the hands of the Department.

The framework section, also reduced to a nucleus, has done an excellent year's work. Unfortunately the original programme had to be amended in a great hurry at the beginning of the year as the signalling lamps and part of the other stores used for triangulation were lost in the fire that occurred in April, 1932, in Kumasi Fort. This made it necessary to abandon for the year the observation of the new western chain of triangulation in western Ashanti, and work had therefore to be concentrated on a primary traverse which would otherwise not have been measured until the western chain was complete. By the end of the year the whole of this traverse—some 313 miles from Kete Krachi to Tamale *via* Yendi and then south to Atebubu—was within 20 miles of completion but the angular and azimuth observations were held up by unfavourable weather and will not be finished until the end of June, 1933. These observations, however, can be taken by a very small party working under an African surveyor, while the main party commences work in May, 1933, on the observation of the western chain.

APPENDIX A.

The Following Publications of Local Interest may be obtained (Post free) from the Government Printing Office, Publications Branch, Box 124, Accra.

	£	s.	d.
Census, 1931.			
The Gold Coast, 1931 (*Cardinall*)	0	12	6
A Bibliography of the Gold Coast (*Cardinall*)	0	12	6
Appendices containing Comparative Returns and General Statistics of the 1931 Census	0	12	6
(The above three volumes per set)	1	5	0
Customs—			
Customs Import and Export Lists	0	2	0
Customs Tariff and Custom House Guide	0	1	0
Trade Report, 1931	0	7	6
Departmental Annual Reports—			
Agriculture, Animal Health, Audit, Education, Geological Survey, Medical and Sanitary, Mines, Police, Railway, Survey, Treasury	0	2	0
Geology—			
Geological and Mining Features of the Tarkwa-Abosso Goldfield (Memoir No. 1 Geol. Survey) (*Whitelaw and Junner*)	0	5	0
The Geology of the Obuasi Goldfield (Memoir No. 2 Geol. Survey) (*Junner*)	0	5	0
Manganese Ore Deposits of the Gold Coast (*Kitson and Junner*) ...	0	2	0
Report on the Geology of Western Togoland (*Robertson*)	0	5	0
Provincial Geological Map of the Gold Coast and Western Togoland with brief descriptive notes thereon (Bulletin No. 2 Geol. Survey) (*Kitson*)	0	2	6
History—			
A Brief Review of the History and Social Organisation of the Peoples of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast (*Eyre-Smith*) ...	0	[illegible]	0
Ashanti (*Rattray*)	0	5	0
A Vanished Dynasty (Ashanti) (*Fuller*)	0	12	0
Adangbe Historical and Proverbial Songs (*Enoch Azu*)	0	1	0
Enquiry into the Constitution and Organisation of the Dagbon Kingdom	0	2	6
Native States of the Gold Coast : History and Constitution—AHANTA (*Welman*)	0	2	6
The Gold Coast Regiment in the East African Campaign (*Clifford*) ...	0	1	0
Languages, Text Books—			
A Brief Account of the Brissa Language (*Chamberlain*)	0	3	0
A Preliminary Study of Nzima (*Welman*)	0	1	0
A Study of the Ewe Language (*Westermann*)	0	3	6
English and Nzima Key Book (*Anaman*)	0	0	6
English-Ewe Dictionary (*Westermann*)	0	1	0
Ga Grammar Notes and Exercises (*Wilkie*)	0	3	6
Gold Coast and Asianti Reader—Books I and II (*Brown*) ... each	0	3	0
Notes on Colloquial Hausa for Beginners (*Macdonnel*)	0	1	0
Standard Nzima—Part I (*Anaman*)	0	0	3
Legal—			
A Handbook of Sheriff and Execution Law on the Gold Coast (*Taylor*)	0	5	0
Laws of the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, British Togoland and the Northern Territories (1928 Reprint) in 5 vols.	0	10	6

Subsidiary Legislation—

Annual Volumes of Rules, Proclamations, etc.	0	10	6
Price per single issue, according to size, from 1/6 upwards.			

Natural History—

Birds of Tropical West Africa—Vol. I (*Bannerman*)	1	2	6
Birds of Tropical West Africa—Vol. II (*Bannerman*)	1	2	6
Vols. III, IV and V now in course of preparation.			
Subscription Price for the complete work in 5 Volumes—£5 nett.			
Bird Life around Accra (*Dalziel*)	0	0	6
Plants of the Gold Coast (*Irvine*)	0	3	6

Miscellaneous—

*Achimota in 1932	0	2	0
Address by His Excellency the Governor on Estimates 1933–34 ...	0	1	0
Gold Coast Handbook	0	7	6
Memorandum on Field Manufacture of Serum against Rinderpest (*Simpson*)	0	1	0
Report of the Committee appointed by the Governor to inspect the College and School, Achimota	0	1	0
Tribal Markings and Marks of Adornment of Natives of Northern Territories of Gold Coast (*Armitage*)	0	1	0
Village Health	0	1	6

Transport—

An Analysis of the Motor Traffic Legislation of the Colonies ...	0	10	0

THE FOLLOWING PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS ARE ALSO AVAILABLE.

		£	s.	d.
Blue Book, 1931–32—Gold Coast	yearly	0	15	0
Estimates—				
Each annual Issue		0	7	6
Memorandum by Colonial Secretary on		0	2	0
Report of Select Committee on (Sessional Paper)		0	2	0
Gazette, Gold Coast—				
Subscription, Twelve months		2	0	0
Subscription, Six months		1	0	0
Bound Volume	half-yearly	1	0	0
Trade Supplement, Bound Volume	yearly	0	10	0
Price per copy, according to size, 1d. upwards.				
Legislative Council Debates—				
Subscription per year		0	10	6
Price per issue, according to size, from 1/- upwards.				

Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to the Government Printer, Accra, Gold Coast, and crossed.

*May be purchased from the Ceylon and General Trading Co., Ltd., 47, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Copies of the undermentioned maps and full information regarding them can be obtained from the Surveyor-General, Cantonments, Accra; the Wesleyan Methodist Book Depots at Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi, and Kumasi; and United Africa Company, Limited, Advertising and Agencies Department, Accra.

In Great Britain they may be obtained from :—

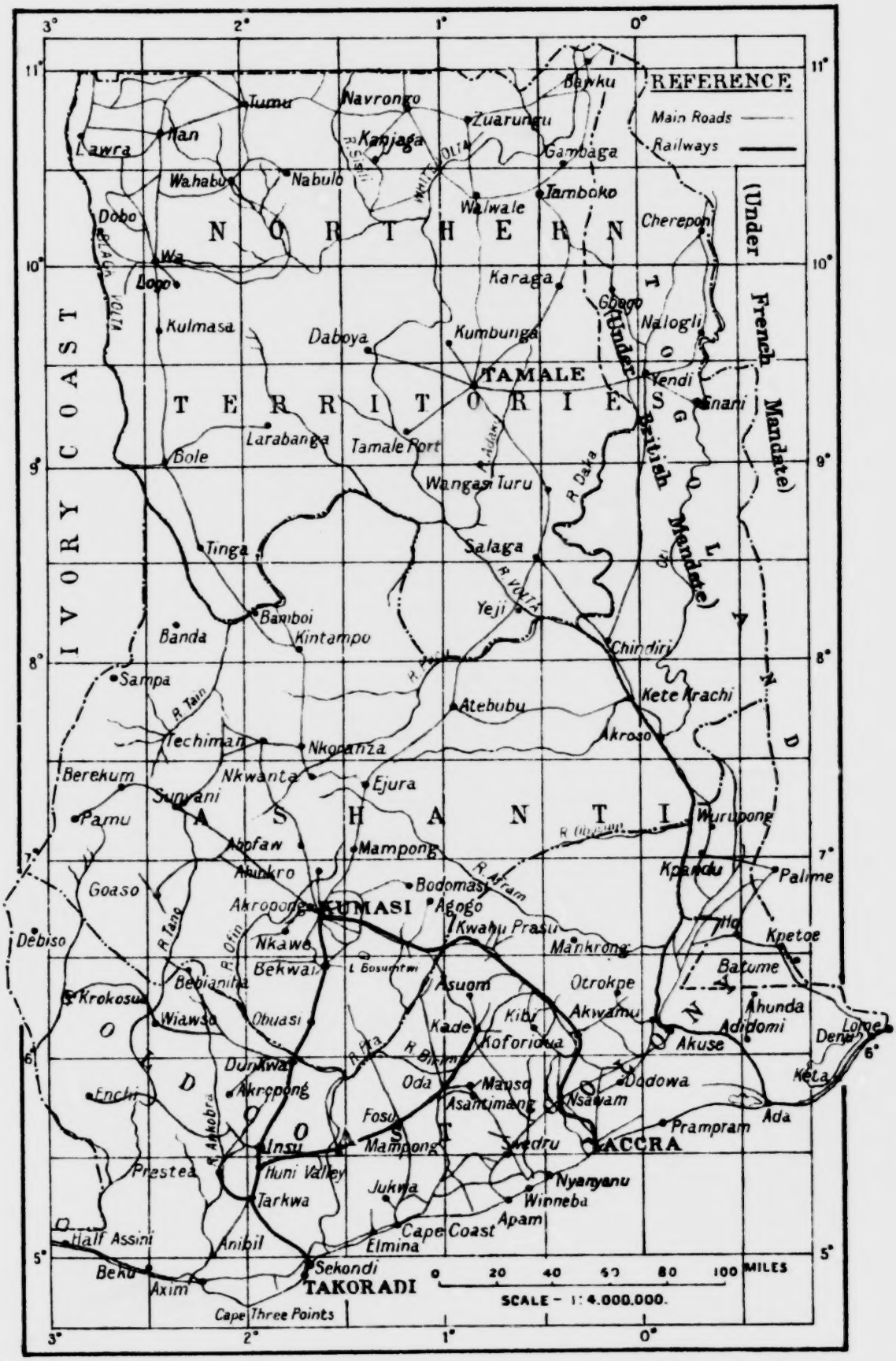
Edward Stanford, Limited,
12–14, Long Acre, London, W.C.2.
Sifton Praed & Co., Ltd.,
67, St. James Street, London, S.W.1.
Philip, Son & Nephew,
20, Church Street, Liverpool.
J. E. Cornish, Limited,
16, St. Ann's Square, Manchester.
W. & A. K. Johnston, Limited,
Easter Road, Edinburgh.

SURVEY MAPS (PRINCIPAL PUBLICATIONS ONLY).

Description.			Price. On Linen and folded.	Price. Paper only.
Layered Maps	... 1 : 250,000	or nearly four miles to one inch The height of the ground is indicated by different colours.	4/-	2/-
Standard Maps	... 1 : 125,000	or nearly two miles to one inch	4/-	2/-
Topographical Maps	1 : 62,500	or nearly one mile to one inch	4/-	2/-
Town Plans	... 1 : 6,250	One Plan for each town: Accra, Koforidua, Kumasi, Keta, Sekondi, Cape Coast, Axim, Tarkwa, Dunkwa, Nsawam, Sunyani, Saltpond, Winneba, Asamankese, Tamale, Takoradi.	8/-	4/-
Town Plans	... 1 : 1,250	of several of the largest towns in the Colony ... ... For the number of plans to each town, *see* Maps Catalogue obtainable from all Agents, Survey Department and Government Printer.	—	2/-
Road Map	... 1 : 500,000	Southern Section of the Colony	8/-	4/-
General Map	... 1 : 1,000,000	Complete map of the Gold Coast	8/-	4/-

Wall Map of West Africa 1 : 1,500,000
Size 100 x 50 inches. Mounted on cloth and rollers £1 10 0
Atlas of the Gold Coast. Contains 24 maps and graphs 0 5 0
School Map Book 0 0 4
Wall Map of the Gold Coast (3rd and Revised Edition). Size 88 x 66 inches. Mounted on cloth and rollers 1 10 0

THE GOLD COAST



SURVEY H. Q. ACCRA 1933.

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1932. Cmd. 4121. 9*d*. (10*d*.).
British Empire Hardwoods from the point of view of Turnery. 2*s*. (2*s*. 2*d*.).
Wool Quality: A Study of the Influence of various contributory factors, their significance and the technique of their measurement. Cloth. £1 1*s*. (£1 1*s*. 9*d*.).
Australian and New Zealand Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the deterioration in transit of Imported Australian and New Zealand Fruit, 1927–30. (E.M.B. 46.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).
Banana Breeding at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. (E.M.B. 47.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).
Imperial Sugar Cane Research Conference, 1931. Report of Proceedings. 2*s*. 6*d*. (2*s*. 11*d*.).
Further Changes in the Demand for Butter, July, 1928, and July, 1931. Report of an Investigation into the Retail Marketing of Butter in Nottingham. (E.M.B. 48.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 1*d*.).
Fruit Supplies in 1931. (E.M.B. 49). 1*s*. (1*s*. 3*d*.).
The Demand for Honey. (E.M.B. 50.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).
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CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Gold Coast Colony, with Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate, is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between 3° 7′ W. long. and 1° 14′ E. long., and is bounded on the west by the French colony of the Ivory Coast, on the east by Togoland under French Mandate, on the north by the French Soudan and on the south by the Atlantic ocean.

The area of the Colony is 23,937 square miles, of Ashanti 24,379, of the Northern Territories 30,488 and of Togoland under British Mandate 13,041.

Climate.

The climate of the Gold Coast, although hot and damp, is cooler than that of most tropical countries situated within similar latitudes. The mean shade maximum temperature recorded during 1933 for Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale was 86.7°, 89.9°, 88.4°, and 93.2°, and the mean relative humidity was 75.2°, 75.3°, 84.4° and 67.2° respectively. The rainfall varies with the configuration of the country, being greatest in the thick forest belts. The amount of rain which fell in 1933 at the stations mentioned above was 35.51 inches, 53.50 inches, 54.45 inches and 50.22 inches respectively.

During the months of January and February, the harmattan—a dry north-westerly wind from the Sahara—blows strongly, carrying with it particles of fine dust and rendering the atmosphere extremely dry. Characteristic features of this period are a sudden lowering of humidity and extremes of temperature.

History.

Little is known of the history of the people of the Gold Coast prior to the first recorded contact with Europeans, which took place towards the end of the fifteenth century, but tradition, borne out by the present language distribution and by the absence of traces of large earlier settlements, is that the present population resulted from a series of waves of immigration in comparatively recent historical times.

Of these immigrants the most numerous were the Akans who, displaced by more warlike and better organised tribes, came from the north-west in search of sanctuary to the forests of the Gold Coast, some sections of them eventually reaching the sea. Their numbers being augmented by a succession of later waves, the Akans assimilated the aborigines and gradually occupied the greater part of the country. Behind the Akans came the Moshi who, partly by conquest and partly by peaceful penetration, obtained supremacy over the inhabitants of the northern portion of the Gold Coast and established the Mamprussi and Dagomba kingdoms under the rule of sons or other relatives of their leaders. At a later date the south-east corner of the Colony was peopled by an infiltration of Ga, Adangbe and Ewe tribes from the east and north-east.

The Gold Coast Colony.

The first Europeans to reach the Gold Coast were the Portuguese who, arriving in 1471, built the castle at Elmina eleven years later in order to protect their trading interests. They found a people of hunters and fishermen, primitive in habits and development, yet understanding the working of iron and fully conscious of the value of gold. No native state of any size had yet been established but numerous petty chiefdoms were in existence.

Until the close of the sixteenth century the Portuguese maintained their trading monopoly. Feeble efforts on the part of other European Powers, including the English, were made to obtain a footing on the coast, but the Portuguese were never seriously challenged until the advent of the Dutch in 1595.

At first the Portuguese were interested in obtaining gold, ivory and spices, but with the opening up of the New World there came a demand for cheap labour for the plantations. So commenced the transatlantic slave trade which, until its decline and abolition in the nineteenth century, shaped the history of the Gold Coast.

The main results of the slave trade were two-fold. First, in order to feed the slaves awaiting shipment and their captors, the Portuguese were obliged to introduce food plants and to teach an improved method of agriculture to a people hitherto largely dependent for food on the natural resources of the forest and sea. Secondly, the lucrative nature of the trade attracted the attention of other European nations besides the Portuguese to the possibilities of the Gold Coast.

The Dutch, appearing on the coast in 1595, rapidly undermined the domination of the Portuguese. In 1637 they captured Elmina and in 1642 the Portuguese abandoned all

their possessions in the Gold Coast to the newcomers. Other European Powers, including the English, followed and, fighting amongst themselves, scrambled for a footing on the coast. By 1750, however, the year in which the African Company of Merchants was formed and subsidised by the Imperial Government to the extent of £13,000 per annum, all had withdrawn except the Dutch with their headquarters at Elmina, the Danes with their headquarters at Christiansborg and the English with their headquarters at Cape Coast Castle.

In 1821 the Imperial Government first assumed the control of the British settlements in the Gold Coast, and the African Company of Merchants was dissolved, its possessions being vested in the Crown and placed under the Government of Sierra Leone. Seven years later, however, the Imperial Government, after considering complete withdrawal from the coast, entrusted the government of the settlements in the Gold Coast to a Committee of London Merchants. In 1843, however, the 1821 arrangement was restored in consequence of suspected slave trading, which had been abolished by Great Britain in 1833.

The year 1850 saw the separation of the British forts and settlements of the Gold Coast from Sierra Leone, the cession of the Danish possessions to Britain and the creation by Letters Patent of Executive and Legislative Councils, but in 1866 government from Sierra Leone was resumed.

In 1872 the Dutch withdrew from the Gold Coast, handing over their possessions to the British. Two years later, after Sir Garnet Wolseley's successful Ashanti campaign, came the final separation from Sierra Leone, measures being taken on the conclusion of peace for placing the government of the Gold Coast on a footing of efficiency and security. A new Charter was issued dated the 24th July, 1874, separating Her Majesty's settlements on the Gold Coast and Lagos from the Government of Sierra Leone and constituting them into one colony under the style of the Gold Coast Colony under a Governor-in-Chief with an Administrator at Lagos.

In 1886 all the settlements and territories belonging to Her Majesty on the Gold Coast were, by Letters Patent dated the 13th January, formed into a distinct colony, Lagos being separated therefrom. This territory, however, did not include all the areas under British protection and had no specified boundaries. To regularise the position, therefore, these protected areas were annexed to His Majesty's Dominions and declared to be part and parcel of His Majesty's Gold Coast Colony by Order-in-Council of the 26th September, 1901. The boundaries of the Colony thus constituted were defined by Order-in-Council dated the 22nd October, 1906, and have since remained unchanged.

Ashanti.

Meanwhile evolution had been proceeding among the immigrants whom the Portuguese found living in the country at the end of the fifteenth century. Assimilating what aborigines they found, they had been developing settled habits and had begun entering into the permanent occupation of roughly defined tracts of country. In the coastal areas of the Gold Coast development took place by way of small autonomous units under European protection, but in the interior it took the form of tribal confederations for offensive and defensive purposes.

Of such organizations by far the biggest and most highly developed was that of the Ashanti which with its capital at Kumasi had begun to establish its ascendancy towards the close of the seventeenth century. The eighteenth century witnessed the consolidation of the military power of Ashanti and the growth of its magnificence.

The growing military power of Ashanti aspired towards the domination of the whole Gold Coast and consequently the British policy of protecting the coast tribes who dwelt under their aegis was the cause of continuous friction with the Ashanti and of the various wars which took place during the nineteenth century until the final pacification of the country in 1900.

In January, 1824 Sir Charles MacCarthy, the Governor of Sierra Leone, led a punitive expedition against the Ashanti in the endeavour to beat off an invasion. He was defeated and killed at Insamankow. Two years later, however, the British, assisted by Akim, Akwamu, Denkyira and Accra levies, signally defeated and routed the Ashanti at Dodowa.

Hostilities recommenced in 1873 and in 1874 Sir Garnet Wolseley led an expedition against Kumasi which he captured and destroyed. Peace then ensued until 1893 when the Ashanti again became active, breaking the provisions of the treaty which had been concluded in 1874. In 1896 a further expedition was sent to Kumasi and Prempeh, the King of Ashanti, and other notables were arrested and deported. A Resident was appointed to administer the kingdom and a fort was constructed and garrisoned at Kumasi.

The Ashanti, however, were not yet subjugated and in 1900 a demand by the Governor for the surrender of their Golden Stool—which every Ashanti believes to be the abiding place of the spirit of the Ashanti nation—brought them up in arms with the result that the Governor was besieged in the fort. Accompanied by a strong escort, however, he was able to make his way through to the coast and a military expedition was sent to Kumasi which relieved the fort and broke up further resistance.

In 1901 Ashanti was annexed to the Crown and since that date it has become settled and prosperous. Ex-King Prempeh was allowed to return to Ashanti in 1924 and two years later to assume the position of Kumasihene or Head Chief of the Kumasi Division. He died in 1932.

The Northern Territories.

That portion of the Gold Coast which lies to the north of Ashanti came under British influence in 1897 after the conclusion of treaties with the chiefs concerned and after international settlement with France and Germany. The area was proclaimed a Protectorate in 1901.

Togoland under British Mandate.

In 1922 a portion of the former German colony of Togoland was placed under British mandate. The territory is now administered under the Togoland under British Mandate Order-in-Council, 1923.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

The Gold Coast Colony is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council constituted by Letters Patent and Royal Instructions dated the 23rd May, 1925 and composed of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services and the Secretary for Native Affairs.

The laws of the Colony are made by the Governor, with the advice and consent of a Legislative Council constituted by the Gold Coast Colony (Legislative Council) Order-in-Council, 1925 and consisting of the Governor, fifteen official members and fourteen unofficial members. It contains an elective element, provision being made for the election of six head chiefs as provincial members, three municipal members to represent the towns of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi respectively, a mercantile member and a mining member.

Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate are administered by the Governor who is also the competent law-making authority.

The system of government generally may be described as a mixture of direct and indirect rule with a steady bias towards the latter. The native administration is almost entirely in the hands of the native chiefs, who are assisted in their respective spheres of authority by their councils of elders who are generally representative of various sections of the community. The chiefs are responsible to Government through the District Commissioners. Native tribunals presided over by chiefs form part of the Colony's judicial system, and their judgments are subject to appeal to the Supreme Court, and from the Supreme Court appeals may finally reach the Privy Council.

In executive and constitutional issues the decisions of a State Council, as the highest native authority is called, are subject to appeal to the Governor, whose decision is final.

The Gold Coast Colony is divided into three provinces, central, western and eastern, the last including the southern section of that part of Togoland under British mandate, and each province is in charge of a Provincial Commissioner, assisted by District and Assistant District Commissioners.

Ashanti is divided into districts each under a District Commissioner who exercises limited powers of jurisdiction. The dependency is administered by a Chief Commissioner assisted by an Assistant Chief Commissioner. The protectorate of the Northern Territories is administered in a similar manner.

The local affairs of the towns of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi are administered by town councils, consisting of five official and five unofficial members. Their revenue is derived from house and land rates, various licences, and an annual grant-in-aid from Government. The councils are invested with powers and duties under certain ordinances, and further have the power generally to do all such acts as may be necessary for the conservancy of the town and for the preservation of public health.

Town sanitary committees have been established at a number of smaller towns, but they are purely advisory, with no power of taxation. These committees, however, exercise a beneficial influence on the improvement of sanitation and are most useful institutions.

The municipal administration of Kumasi, the administrative headquarters of Ashanti, is in the hands of the Kumasi Public Health Board, which was formed in July, 1925. The revenue of the Board is chiefly derived from rates, licences and fees similar to those charged by the various town councils in the Colony.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

At mid-year 1933 the population of the Gold Coast, estimated on a numerical basis, numbered 3,357,950, an increase of 86,393 over that of the previous year.

The distribution by race and locality is given in the following tables :—

TABLE I.

	Resident Africans.	* *Resident Non-Africans.*	* *Maritime.*
Colony	1,661,155	2,304	172
Ashanti	616,752	624	—
Northern Territories ...	759,332	107	—
Togoland under British Mandate	317,461	43	—
	3,354,700	3,078	172

TABLE II.

Town.	*Estimated Population at mid-year,* 1933.
Accra	65,136
Koforidua	11,691
Cape Coast	18,307
Sekondi	18,630
Kumasi	38,559
Tamale	14,975
Ho	3,467

The registration of births and deaths is confined to thirty-one urban districts, the population of which forms about eight per centum of that of the Colony as a whole.

Births.

TABLE III.

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Male	4,090	4,080	4,726	4,794
Female	3,964	4,159	4,650	4,820
Persons	8,054	8,239	9,376	9,614

The " weighted average " birth-rate for the thirty-one areas was 34 per thousand living persons in 1933 as compared with 34.7 for the previous year.

*At 1931 Census.

The natural increase in the registration districts amounted to 3,350.

Deaths.

TABLE IV.

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Male	3,752	3,765	3,687	3,981
Female	2,220	2,207	2,218	2,283
Persons	5,972	5,972	5,905	6,264

The " weighted average " death-rate for the Colony was 22.2 in 1933. This figure compares with 21.6 per thousand living persons in 1932. The infantile mortality rate varied from 73 in Sekondi to 126 in Accra.

Rates must be accepted with reserve owing to the fact that over ninety per centum of the population is not affected by registration and that no means exist of gauging the effects of immigration and emigration.

From an analysis of the data, there would appear to be grounds for belief that the health of the population as a whole in 1933 showed but a slight degree of deterioration as compared with that recorded in the previous year, in spite of the continued economic depression and resulting unemployment.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

European Community.

The health of the European community in 1933–34 as judged by the statistics available compared unfavourably with the record of the previous year. Not only were the invaliding and death-rates higher in officials but the death-rate was also higher in non-officials as may be seen in the following table :—

TABLE I.

European.	Invaliding rate per thousand resident.			Death-rate per thousand resident.	
	1932–33.	1933–34.	Ten-year average.	1932–33.	1933–34.
Officials ...	38	49	46	1.0	3.5
Non-officials	17	17	22	4.5	6.5

In many cases of invaliding and of death the cause was directly due to tropical conditions as, for example, malaria and blackwater fever. This is a timely reminder that, although conditions have improved very considerably in the past two decades or so, the battle with preventible tropical disease has not yet been won.

It would, of course, be unwise to attach too much importance to yearly fluctuations in the morbidity and mortality rates of a community of a few thousand souls since the probable error is considerable when dealing with small figures.

African Community.

Whilst the invalidings of African officials numbered 33 in 1933–34 as compared with an additional one during the previous year, the number of deaths increased from 12 to 20 ; consequently there are some grounds for the belief that the African official community did not enjoy such good health. This is confirmed to some extent by the fact that the weighted average death-rate for the population in some thirty-one registration areas was slightly higher in the calendar year being 22.2 in 1933 as compared with 21.6 in 1932. The corresponding birth-rates were 34 for 1933 and 34.7 for 1932. In spite of a good deal that has been said to the contrary, there is little in the statistics available to suggest that the mass of the population is suffering physically from the continuation of the economic depression.

On the other hand it is a fact that malnutrition in a minor degree may not be evident until an appreciable period has elapsed.

No doubt the truly admirable family system prevailing in the Gold Coast whereby those in employment share their food and house accommodation with their unemployed brothers has resulted in the evil day being staved off for the moment. There is little doubt, however, that the improvement in the health of the people will be adversely affected unless some measure of prosperity returns, just as health conditions in most rural areas have met with a very definite set-back during the past four years.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

There are some thirty Government hospitals for the African community having a total of 1,001 beds and 105 cots.

There are also seven Government hospitals for Europeans with 79 beds, and a hospital for mental aberrants.

In addition, hospital accommodation includes a small up-to-date cottage hospital at Achimota, several hospitals belonging to gold mines, a Basel mission hospital with sixty beds at Agogo in Ashanti and a Government field hospital for sleeping sickness cases at Nakpanduri in the northern section of Togoland under British Mandate.

Approval was given during the year for the construction of a new hospital at Keta to take the place of one which had been washed away by the sea. This will fill a much needed want.

An important addition in the form of an isolation ward for septic cases was built towards the end of 1933–34 at the Accra maternity hospital. This has been a great boon. A considerable amount of overcrowding still exists and the Accra division of the Gold Coast Central Council branch, British Red Cross Society, is engaged in collecting a sum sufficient to allow of a much needed additional ward being erected.

The mental hospital at Accra provides accommodation for 250 inmates but this number is usually greatly exceeded and funds have been provided for an extension to be built in 1934–35 to relieve the overcrowding.

Table II indicates the extent to which Government hospitals were used during the past three years :—

TABLE II.

	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.	Increase.
In-patients	18,584	21,226	23,225	1,999
Out-patients	240,483	218,830	227,602	8,772
Totals	259,067	240,056	250,827	10,771

It may be of interest to give a few details of the work done during the year at the Gold Coast hospital, Accra, the African hospital, Kumasi, the maternity hospital also at Accra, and the Cape Coast Red Cross welfare centre.

TABLE III.

(*a*) Gold Coast hospital—227 beds and cots.

	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.
Out-patients	13,261	13,137	13,473
In-patients	3,645	3,349	3,020
Daily average (in-patients)	223	219	228
Major operations	675	560	705
Minor operations	709	466	758

TABLE IV.

(*b*) Kumasi African hospital—140 beds and cots.

	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.
Out-patients	17,804	13,929	13,645
In-patients	1,954	2,334	2,204
Daily average (in-patients)	134	141	151
Major operations	229	182	190
Minor operations	382	381	448

TABLE V.

(*c*) Accra maternity hospital—52 beds and cots.

	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.
In-patients	972	1,393	1,286
Deliveries	553	772	625
Attendances at ante-natal and post-natal clinics	12,722	14,394	13,364

TABLE VI.

(*d*) Cape Coast Red Cross welfare centre.

	1932–33. (Opened 1st November, 1933.)	1933–34.
Ante-natal cases advised	692	1,780
Infants and children treated	1,434	5,034

Welfare centres, etc.

The Cape Coast welfare centre with that at Sekondi is maintained under the aegis of the Gold Coast branch of the British Red Cross Society and represents one of the more important activities of this organisation.

The Roman Catholic mission also carries on welfare work at Kpandu, Eikwe and Dsodzie and is shortly opening fresh centres at Asankrangwa and elsewhere.

A certain amount of simple medical work is performed by the White Fathers mission at Navrongo and Jirapa in the Northern Territories whilst the Basel mission does similar work at Pamu in western Ashanti.

A considerable amount of first-aid work is done in villages in the neighbourhood of large towns by scholars who are members of junior Red Cross links.

Prevalent diseases.

It will be seen from the following table that yaws and malaria still occupy the first and second places on the list of diseases in out-patients and in-patients.

TABLE VII.

Disease.	Incidence per 1,000 in-patients and out-patients seen.
Yaws	241
Malaria	102
Pneumonia	6
Tuberculosis	5

Some 1,634 deaths were recorded in patients admitted into hospital, the case mortality being as follows :—

TABLE VIII.

Disease.	Case mortality per 1,000.
Tuberculosis	402
Pneumonia	297
Dysentery	96
Malaria	18
Other diseases	63

It is to be noted with regret that a recrudescence occurred of cases of yellow fever scattered in various parts of the Colony and Togoland under British Mandate. In the latter area a sharp outbreak of small-pox occurred which was rapidly got under control chiefly as the result of the prompt measures taken to vaccinate the whole population of the district and to confine the sufferers whilst in an infective state in isolation camps.

The very considerable increase in the number of cases of sleeping sickness gave rise to anxiety and medical officers were detailed to investigate the incidence in the Northern Territories and to institute a campaign against the disease.

Health activities.

Perhaps the most important event in 1933–34 from the public health standpoint was the inauguration of the pipe-borne water supply for Kumasi. This took place in March, 1934. Advances continue to be made by health officers working in co-operation with the Administration, officers of the Public Works, etc., but these are handicapped by lack of funds and retrenchment has severely reduced the number of health staff available.

Housing, including that of mine employees who as a class suffer severely from tuberculosis, has received much attention. In rural areas, owing partly to the economic depression and the low price obtained for the staple product (cocoa) but also on the grounds that health staff are not available, housing and sanitation in general have suffered a set-back.

Considerable discussion took place during the year on the subject of amending public health law in the Colony and when this amendment becomes a *fait accompli*, it should be less difficult to secure at least a minimum standard of sanitation.

Public health education, port health work, welfare work, the control of epidemics, etc., are amongst the various duties for which the Health Branch of the Medical Department is held responsible and these activities were carried out as well as possible with a reduced staff.

The establishment of village dispensaries will help to stimulate residents in rural areas to improve their surroundings. When not engaged in curative work the dispensers attached to these units will be available to supervise village sanitation just as is done by sanitary inspectors, village overseers and by voluntary and paid health visitors and trained midwives in towns. In this connexion it should be stated that the village dispensary scheme devised in 1930–31 is now established on a firm footing. One officer is working on his own at Wiawso and it is anticipated that additional officers will be available for posting to areas during 1934–35 when the chiefs and their people construct the necessary buildings and quarters.

Conclusion.

The year affords a warning since the standard of health was lower as judged by the statistics available. The whole-hearted co-operation of all sections of the community is needed in the campaign to promote health and to prevent disease, more especially now that staff has been reduced and the financial situation still acts as a brake on progress.

The people of the Gold Coast have made immense strides in the attitude adopted to health measures and requirements, and the proportion of those with an appreciation of the benefits of good hygienic conditions and skilled medical attendance is rising as every year goes by. This augurs well for the future.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

Despite adverse financial conditions which reduced building operations to a level fifteen per cent below that of the previous year, steady improvement in housing has been maintained generally with the exception of rural areas in Ashanti where straitened means due to low cocoa prices caused a definite set-back. In the larger towns permits to build prove that practically all specifications are for cement and sand block houses with separate blocks for bath-house, kitchen and latrine. In general, the value of buildings erected on approved permits shows a considerable increase, indicating a desire for better and healthier accommodation.

In the smaller centres where building is controlled most of the new buildings are constructed of solid " swish " with corrugated iron roofs and there is a marked improvement generally in both design and workmanship. Where possible, the tendency to revert to the old insanitary type of mud and stick dwelling has been checked in the interests of the people themselves ; and the year 1933 was one of real progress in this most important phase of social development.

The difficulties of supervising building activities have increased considerably owing to the unavoidable reduction of the personnel of the Public Works and Health departments, but closer control has been possible through the delegation of powers by the Director of Public Works to officers of the Health department in regard to the regulation of construction in urban areas. This shortage of staff has retarded progress in the provision of new layouts for which the people continue to display a strong desire ; but, despite it, a considerable amount of laying out and town-planning has been carried out in Accra and the larger towns and, with the co-operation of the Survey department, in Tamale, Prang and Salaga in the Northern Territories.

Recent developments in the mining industry, more particularly in the Colony, have created fresh problems ; and, since the risk from tuberculosis and other diseases of the respiratory system is especially great among mine employees, legislation is contemplated with a view to removing the undesirable conditions caused by the growth of congested and unhygienic dwellings in the mining and prospecting areas.

The impetus given in 1932 to improvement in domestic hygiene at Tamale and certain other towns in the Northern Territories continued to give gratifying results : houses built on the approved rectangular lines with due provision for light and

air are beginning to appear. This type of house is most desirable in townships where the existence of public buildings and of roads and lanes with side drains renders uniform building lines essential, but encouragement is still given in the Protectorate to the construction of the round hut, which possesses certain advantages as regards thatching and ease of roof construction so long as provision is made for proper spacing and ventilation.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

The principal occupation of the inhabitants of the Gold Coast is agriculture. In the Colony, Ashanti and southern Togoland the chief agricultural industry is the cultivation of cocoa for export, and in the Northern Territories, where cocoa does not thrive, food crops are grown and livestock is raised and marketed.

Steps are now being taken to encourage the large-scale production of such fruits as bananas, oranges and pine-apples, more especially in the coastal regions, with a view to the creation of a fruit export industry.

Next in importance to agriculture is the mining industry. Gold mining has been long established in the Western Province of the Colony and in southern Ashanti, and has recently been undertaken in the Northern Territories with some success. There is a manganese mine in the Western Province and diamond mines in the Eastern and Central Provinces.

Agriculture.

Cocoa.

Production of cocoa can only be assessed by indirect methods such as movements by railway and road. The major crop is produced between September and February and the minor crop, about six to ten per cent of the annual total, between June and August. At the end of September the stocks of cocoa held in the Colony are at a minimum of about ten to fifteen thousand tons, so that the export for the period 1st October to 30th September gives a fairly accurate record of the total production in the crop year.

The production during the 1932–33 crop year was the highest on record. The major crop amounted to 230,100 tons from the Gold Coast and 9,200 from British Togoland. The minor crop was 15,600 tons and 800 tons respectively, giving a grand total production for the crop year of 255,700 tons. The total exports during the period 1st October, 1932 to 30th September, 1933 were 256,108 tons. The 1933–34 major crop production is estimated to be 202,000 tons.

The exports during the past five financial years were as follows.

FINANCIAL YEAR—1ST APRIL TO 31ST MARCH.

	Maritime.	Eastern Frontier.	Total.
1933–34	258,256	4,265	262,521
32–33	201,459	5,549	207,008
31–32	230,576	5,092	235,668
30–31	221,156	6,028	227,184
29–30	200,912	5,673	206,585

In a typical cocoa village with a population of 1,000 persons in the Western Akim district of the Central Province 185 families, living in 150 separate compounds, produced and sold 5,665 loads of 60 lb. each in the crop year 1932–33. The number of farmers was 174 male and 194 female, so that the production per head was 924 lb. of cocoa worth, at the average season price of 8s. 1d. per load, about £6 5s. This is not an actual cash return as about 20 per cent of the cocoa was sold in advance at an average price of 3s. 9d. which reduces the cash return per farmer by about 14s. The distribution is further complicated by a high percentage of pawned farms, but the mortgagor may be another farmer.

The cost of production per load was 4.2 man days, the equivalent of 65 working days per family per annum, yielding a gross earning at the rate of 1s. 7d. a day. The remuneration of a person employed by the owner as a " caretaker " of a farm is by custom one-third of the crop and the earning capacity of labour in cocoa can therefore be taken as a third of 1s. 7d. or about 6d. per day worked. These caretakers grow their own food, the owner having no call on their time except in caring for the cocoa farms. During the 1933–34 season prices were about 3s. per load below 1932–33 so that earnings were proportionately less.

Kola.

Exports of kola nuts by sea have again decreased and there has been no compensatory movement overland. Factors militating against maritime exports are the lowered price now received for kola and the increased local production in Nigeria, whither most of the nuts were formerly exported.

The following table for the four financial years shows the movements of nuts in tons :—

Movement within country.	1933–34.	1932–33.	1931–32.	1930–31.
Ashanti to north overland	n.r.	4,796	3,745	4,436
,, ,, south by rail	n.r.	25	75	617
Colony to north overland	n.r.	129	427	72
Exports.				
Export via ports ...	197	249	1,074	3,110
,, overland ...	2,236	2,810	n.r.	n.r.
Total Exports ...	2,433	3,059	—	—

n.r. = no record.

Oil Palm Products.

The oil palm is indigenous to the forests of the Gold Coast, palm oil (pericarp oil) and palm kernel oil being used for culinary purposes by the people. Production for export depends on price and has in consequence been adversely affected by world economic conditions. Exports have decreased as follows :—

Maritime Exports.		1933–34.	1932–33.	1931–32.	1930–31.	1929–30.
Palm oil ...	Tons	10	468	477	408	488
	Value	£101	£6,458	£7,437	£9,611	£14,084
Palm kernel ...	Tons	2,489	6,678	4,213	4,460	5,743
	Value	£17,629	£57,801	£39,679	£55,162	£83,942

One oil mill continues to work in the Western Province, but the mill erected in the Eastern Province under a subsidy scheme remains closed.

Copra.

Exports have decreased owing to the fall in prices.

	1933–34.	1932–33.	1931–32.	1930–31.	1929–30.
Tons	1,142	1,426	1,429	938	1,157
Value	£10,158	£16,645	£15,492	£14,602	£19,741

Cotton.

There were no maritime exports during the year, but about 30 tons of seed cotton were exported over the eastern frontier against an average of 86 tons for the previous three years. Cotton growing in the Northern Territories is developing slowly, the lint being used locally.

Rice.

A Government rice mill in the Western Province has encouraged production. The following table shows the amounts of paddy that have been brought to the mill during the last four financial years :—

	1933–34.	1932–33.	1931–32.	1930–31.
Paddy (tons) ...	426	354	414	289

Rice is grown in small quantities for local use in other parts of the Colony.

The rice from the mill is all consumed locally. The prices paid to the farmer at the mill for 100 lb. of rice have been as follows :—

	s.	*d.*
1933–34	7	6
1932–33	10	0
1931–32	9	0
1930–31	12	0

Rubber.

Exports were as follows :—

1933–34.	1932–33.	1931–32.	1930–31.
lb.	*lb.*	*lb.*	*lb.*
89,973	21,065	130,834	474,180

Food crops.

There is a large production of food crops such as yams, cassava, maize, cocoyams, groundnuts, guinea corn, plantains, etc., for local consumption. With the reduction of imported foodstuffs owing to financial stringency, the production of local food crops has increased, but it cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy.

The staple foodstuffs vary considerably in different parts of the country. In the Navrongo district of the Northern Territories the staple vegetable foods are millet, guinea-corn, beans, groundnuts, and shea butter, while beef, mutton, goats, game and poultry are widely consumed.

In the Lawra–Wa area of the Northern Territories, a savannah type of country, yams and maize are the staple foods. Shea-nuts and groundnuts are also part of the diet. Animal foods are not so commonly eaten.

Farther south in Mamprusi, and in the northern section of Togoland, yams are the main food supply, with maize and millet, beans and sweet potatoes, shea butter and groundnuts. Animal foods are used in considerably less quantities. This is the true savannah region and produces little of economic value.

In the forest zone, the area of greatest productivity which contains the cocoa and mining regions, plantains, yams, maize, beans, groundnuts, palm oil and fruits, cocoyams, sweet potatoes and cassava are eaten, while animal foods are still more sparingly used.

In the coastal zone, which includes all the principal ports and the great trade centres, the staple foods are maize, cassava, plantains, palm oil, coconut and rice, and beef, mutton and pork. By far the most important animal food in this area, however, are the numerous varieties of fish.

Production by Non-Africans.

There have been few plantation ventures in the Gold Coast and they have in general not been successiul enough to encourage further development. The fall in price of raw products has now rendered such propositions unattractive.

Native Industries and Pursuits.

It will be convenient to include in this chapter an account of the more important industries and pursuits in which the native population is engaged. As already stated, the majority of the inhabitants of the Gold Coast are farmers dependent for food on the produce of their farms. Sufficient food is grown for the family and the occasional stranger, but in the vicinity of large towns and mining areas farming on a larger scale is carried out for the sale of produce to the non-agricultural population.

The decline in the purchasing power of the people has resulted in a large extension of the areas under foodstuff cultivation. In the cocoa belt corn, cassava, and yams are grown in much larger quantities than hitherto, while in the coastal region there has been an equally marked increase in the cultivation of cassava and other food crops.

Around the larger towns there is a steadily increasing industry in the cultivation of European vegetables for local consumption. Crops are seasonal and pay well during the producing period but at times there are long periods of drought when crops cannot be produced.

There is a ready sale in all towns of locally grown fruit and in general fair supplies are obtainable throughout the year, pine-apples, avocado pears, bananas, oranges, grape-fruit, limes and pawpaws being the most common.

Kola nuts which are much in demand by the people of the Northern Territories are harvested in large quantities from the forest areas in Ashanti but their production in the Colony is being gradually displaced by that of cocoa. Formerly kola nuts were head-loaded or carried by donkeys to the principal markets in the Northern Territories but now they are transported by motor lorries from Kumasi and other collecting centres in Ashanti to Bawku, Lawra and other frontier towns where they are disposed of to traders from the neighbouring French territories and Northern Nigeria. Journeys which formerly took weeks or even months can to-day be completed in two or three days. As a result the nuts, which quickly deteriorate, arrive at the markets in the north in a much better condition and fetch a higher price.

The individual who comes into Ashanti from the north to buy kola nuts generally brings fowls, shea butter, native blankets or other goods which he can trade against food and kola. The price of nuts has varied during the year from 3d. to 6d. per 100 in Kumasi (wholesale) depending upon size and season. White nuts realise a much better price than red.

In the principal kola areas in Ashanti the owner generally picks and prepares the nuts for sale but occasionally he may let his trees to another who will do this work for one-half of the crop.

Palm oil is to be seen in most markets and is retailed at about 6d. per pint bottle. The fall in the income of all classes, the heavy import duties imposed on imported spirits, and the restrictions placed on the sales of spirits, have contributed to cause a considerable increase in the making of palm-wine. The tapping of oil palms for wine unfortunately destroys the trees and thus an important source of wealth is being dissipated. The palm-wine maker will frequently have as many as 30 trees under treatment at the same time and will make approximately 5s. a day by selling wholesale the wine produced, which is later sold retail at about 2d. a pint, although the price varies considerably according to the locality.

A trade also exists in the manufacture and sale of a spirit, known in Accra as "akpeteshi" (anglicé, "surreptitiously" or "round the corner") which is distilled from palm-wine and other ingredients by means of a primitive apparatus consisting of two empty kerosene tins and a spiral of copper tubing. Needless to say, this example of enterprise is illicit and punishable by heavy penalties. The rapid increase in this traffic is engaging the anxious consideration of Government.

Fresh coconuts are sold in most villages along the coastal areas and for some distance inland. The grower sells the nuts at about four or five for 3d. and the retailer gets 1d. each for them. The nuts are also used for making coconut oil for culinary purposes.

Rice is grown wherever suitable conditions obtain. In the Essiama district farmers bring the paddy to the Government rice mill where it is hulled and sold on their behalf to wholesale distributors and employers of labour. The entire production of the mill is consumed in the country.

Groundnut cultivation is fairly general in the Gold Coast, small patches of the crop being grown for local consumption all over the country. In Togoland, Nzima, and northern Ashanti, the crop is grown more extensively to supply the large markets of Accra, Sekondi and Kumasi. A limited quantity of groundnut oil is prepared locally but there is no export either of oil or of groundnuts.

In the coastal zone the cultivation is mainly by women, but in north Ashanti outside the forest belt, men, especially settlers from the Northern Territories, grow the crop. In the latter area the farmer sells the unshelled nuts to women at from £5 16s. to £6 10s. per ton. The women decorticate the nuts, convey them to Kumasi and sell them to petty dealers in measures of about 1½ lb. at prices ranging from £15 to £19 per ton. The petty dealer retails in cigarette tin measures at £25 to £30 per ton.

Efforts were made to increase production in northern Ashanti with the object of developing an export industry and this resulted in an estimated increase of some three to four hundred tons, but meantime the export price had fallen below the cost of production. Fortunately the local demand enabled producers to dispose of the crop profitably and it seems likely that production will go on steadily increasing.

The foregoing paragraphs have been devoted to food crops but the most important agricultural product of the country is, of course, cocoa. It is estimated that there are one million acres under cocoa in the Gold Coast with 400 trees to the acre and that the labour expended on its production amounts to one-sixth of the total labour potentiality of the country.

In the cocoa-growing areas almost every member of the community has his plantation, the main preoccupation is the cocoa industry and the amount of actual cash received by the family exchequer is dependent on the price and quantity of the crop. An acre—the farm owned by the individual is usually about this size—will yield about nine loads of 60 lb. each, and last year the price paid to the grower was about 5s. 3d. a load.

Originally the whole of this considerable industry—it is estimated that the total production for the financial year was 262,521 tons—could have been attributed to the work of personal proprietors or small holders, but to-day this is no longer the case. The increasing demand for cocoa has brought about the introduction

of hired labour of which a considerable immigrant force from the non-cocoa growing parts of the Gold Coast and from outside finds employment in the growing and production of the crop and in its transport to road and rail head. There are no data available at present to show the proportion of the whole crop produced by the working small holder.

The handling of a large crop harvested from a great number of separately-owned and widely-scattered plantations has brought into being a large force of middlemen. This excessive employment of middlemen is one of the disadvantages and probably the most uneconomical feature of small holdings. It is being combated by the formation of co-operative societies of farmers, of which there are now in existence 415 with 8,828 members.

The world depression in trade continued during the year and cocoa was purchased at an average price of £6 per ton lower than in the 1932-33 period. Farmers have not reacted, as some feared, by ceasing to pluck their cocoa. On the contrary they are plucking cocoa which in more prosperous times would have been wasted. They have also reduced the rate of wages of labourers hired by the year from £4 to £5 per annum, as opposed to the rates of £10 to £14 paid in 1925-26. In some areas labourers who are employed to do weeding, picking and preparing the crop, and conveying it to the farmer's house are paid in kind, receiving one-third of the crop for this service.

Next in importance to agriculture in the life of the people come hunting and fishing. In spite of the progress in the opening up of the country and of the increase in areas under cultivation, game is found in many districts, and in the undeveloped areas every village has its quota of professional hunters who gain their livelihood from the chase. Hunters are usually armed with flint-lock guns and in addition employ many ingenious kinds of traps. The meat obtained is sold or bartered locally.

A considerable section of the community living in the coastal areas and on the banks of the large rivers is employed in fishing. Some of the catch is consumed immediately or sold fresh in the local markets, and the remainder is cured by exposure to the sun or by smoking in an oven. An appreciable industry exists in the sale of the cured product, which is in great demand and which, peddled by itinerant vendors, reaches even the remotest parts of the country. Niger perch are brought from the north and a regular transport service exists between Mopti and Kumasi to meet the demands of this trade.

An industry also exists in certain parts of the forest country in the capture and sale of snails which are carefully preserved and are permitted to be caught only during specified periods of the year. There are heavy penalties for taking them at any other time.

Whole villages emigrate to the forest for the entire season. Some of the catch is consumed locally but most of it is smoked and sold in the large markets on skewers. So prepared, they fetch about ¾d. each. A family may earn as much as £10 in this way in a good season.

A considerable trade exists in the supplying of livestock from the Northern Territories to the meat markets of Ashanti and the Colony. At present the resources of the Colony are insufficient to meet the demand and consequently much stock is imported from French territory. As is shown, however, in the Animal Health section of this chapter, great strides have been made in stock raising in the Northern Territories and it is hoped that the necessity for importing livestock will soon disappear.

Pottery is made in many parts of the country, the work being done mostly by women. The type of pot usually depends on the kind of clay available ; for example, at Teshi in the Accra district cooking pans are made, while at Nasia in the Northern Territories water pots are produced. In addition to domestic utensils much ornamental pottery is also manufactured.

Another village industry is the weaving and dyeing of cloth from local cotton and vegetable dyes. The well-known Ashanti cloths are, however, now usually woven from imported yarn. In some parts of Ashanti and the Western Province of the Colony cloth is made by beating the inner bark of a certain kind of tree, just as bark-cloth is made in Uganda.

At Bawku in the Northern Territories rope and string are made from sisal fibre and hibiscus bark. A rope-maker will earn about five shillings a week.

In addition to the above handicrafts, almost every village has its blacksmith, sawyer and carpenter whose services are always in demand at good wages. Canoe making, the manufacture of wooden stools and ornamental wood and carving are also carried on in many localities.

A trade exists in the extraction of salt from the lagoons around Ada and in its sale in the Northern Territories. The salt is conveyed up the Volta by canoes which then return loaded with shea butter.

The native market plays an important part in the daily life of the people as shown by the following description of the Wenchi market, which is typical of the larger trading centres in northern Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

The market, which is to be found in the centre of the Mohammedan zongo, is some four acres in extent. The women of many villages, some as far as fifteen miles from Wenchi, bring their farm produce for sale.

As one walks through the market a great variety of tribes are seen both buying and selling. The leather merchants from Mopti and Moshi offer sandals, waist purses and other articles manufactured from goat skins. The barbers from Sokoto and Hausa shave with razors made by the local blacksmith. The snuff merchants from Jimini and Palaga in the French Ivory Coast sell snuff made from tobacco leaf mixed with dust produced from dried cocoa pods which have been boiled, dried again and pounded. The shea butter vendors hail from Moshi and Kong. The medicine sellers are Hausas from Sokoto and Kano with their mixed assortment of shells, ginger root, bark of trees, dried hedgehog, guinea grain, and so on.

The cloth sellers occupy covered stalls and come from Lagos, Banda, Jimini, Kotokoli and Hausa to offer bright Manchester cloths and Moshi blankets. Each merchant has a sewing machine and is able to convert the cloth into any garment required.

The butchers in the meat market, from Wangara and Banda, purchase their cattle from traders coming from Sofara in the French Ivory Coast. A large cow costs £5, whilst smaller ones realize from £1 to £4 each.

The fish sellers from Wangara, Moshi, Wa, Fulani, Grunshi and Cape Coast offer their dried fish, and find a good market. Most of the fish comes by head load from Mopti, Kroyanza and Sofara whence it takes thirty to forty days to reach Wenchi.

The farm produce market is always busy. It is essentially the women's market, and they vie with one another in selling their goods. There are women from Wangara, Hausa, Jimini, Palaga, Bobo, Banda, Dagomba, Moshi, Brong, Lobi, Bontuku, Mfantra, Ashanti, Accra, Cape Coast and Mankessim.

The chief articles for sale are rice, native soap, mangoes, groundnuts, dawa-dawa (made from the seed of the tree), corn-flour cakes, cassava flour, cassava starch, kenki, snails, millet, raw cotton, cocoyams, yams, peppers, garden eggs, onions, bananas, plantains, palm oil, palm nuts, ginger, tomatoes, native pots, and palm wine.

Leaving this babel the visitor reaches the basket makers from Wangara selling long narrow baskets used chiefly by the kola buyers to carry their kola to the far north.

There are firewood merchants, and petty traders who offer pipes, tobacco, spoons, matches, blue and beads.

Lastly there are a few groups of Banda women preparing plantains boiled in palm oil and rice fufu to sell to travellers arriving at the market.

The Wenchi market is the largest on the western side of the Gold Coast and people come from far afield to trade there.

In the urban areas the population earns its livelihood in trade, for which the African has a particular aptitude, and by the exercise of various professions. Government service provides employment for many, and in addition there are in practice numbers of African doctors, lawyers and other professional men. The number of skilled craftsmen is increasing, and reliable tailors, boot makers, carpenters, goldsmiths and motor mechanics are becoming common.

Road transport gives employment to many, and the African lorry owner-driver is becoming a problem on account of his successful competition with the railway. The lorry owner can always rely on his family and his friends for shelter and sustenance, and his clothing needs can be reduced to a minute sum. He does not necessarily work every day ; he is almost entirely without overhead charges, and, except for the payment of the instalments on his lorries and of his running charges, he has little need for money. Consequently road transport on the Gold Coast is exceedingly cheap and is probably run on an uneconomic basis.

Animal Health.

Pong-Tamale in the Northern Territories is the headquarters of the department of Animal Health, which includes a veterinary laboratory, a centre for training Africans in veterinary work and animal husbandry and a stock improvement and experimental farm.

The veterinary laboratory, which was opened in May, 1932, is now fully equipped and organised and is producing the vaccines and sera necessary for the completion of anti-rinderpest immunisation. Other laboratory products are manufactured and some research has been undertaken. Now that rinderpest is thoroughly under control, trypanosomiasis of domestic animals is probably the principal obstacle to livestock husbandry and improvement. Most of the indigenous animals are very resistant and casualties are few ; but loss of condition, mal-nutrition and the absence of domestic stock from certain areas are caused by this disease. The anti-trypanosomiasis work has so far consisted mainly of the extensive clearing of vegetation with a view to eradicating the tsetse fly. A close study of the bionomics of the riverine tsetses, *g. palpalis* and *tachinoides*, which are the principal vectors in the livestock areas, was carried out by the laboratory staff. The extensive clearing experiment on the river Naboggo at Pong-Tamale has shown that the fly can be eliminated easily and inexpensively from very large tracts of country. An important definite fact, which has been proved, is that the clearing of large trees on the river banks is quite unnecessary as long as all the fringing bush and low shade is cut down and thoroughly burned.

Rinderpest has now been eliminated from the Northern Territories, where all the cattle have been immunised, with the exception of some 15,000 in the immediate vicinity of the laboratory. They are necessary in order to provide the essential susceptible cattle without which the laboratory could not produce its anti-rinderpest products. Since the inception of the scheme over 130,000 head of cattle have been permanently immunised and all young cattle are systematically inoculated each year. The average annual mortality rate is only four per thousand, which represents an absolute minimum if permanent immunity is to be ensured. This scheme has greatly impressed the stock-owning Africans of the Northern Territories. That the attitude of the chiefs, the people and the Fulani herdsmen is now one of complete confidence is proved by the fact that the inhabitants of the Northern Territories are buying large numbers of cattle for breeding in the adjacent parts of French West Africa, where all the cattle are susceptible to rinderpest and continual outbreaks of the disease occur. Cattle represent the capital of the northern folk and are almost the sole economic wealth of the protectorate. The Gold Coast generally suffers from a great scarcity of meat and meat products, for which a market is always available as is proved by the steady maintenance of the numbers of cattle imported during the economic slump. The immunisation of the cattle in the coastal plains of the Eastern Province of the Colony has already begun and about 2,000 out of an estimated total of 25,000 head in that area were dealt with during March, 1934. These cattle are owned mainly by absentee town-dwellers and are tended by hired Fulani. The lack of interest shown by the people of this part of the country is in marked contrast to the attitude of the cattle-owners in the Northern Territories.

A serious outbreak of contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia occurred and, though under control, is still in existence. In the past rinderpest masked this enzootic disease, which is likely to be more in evidence with the disappearance of the former epizootic. Citrated formalised vaccine made from pleural exudate has been used to inoculate the in-contacts, but results have so far been inconclusive.

Anthrax, rabies and tick-borne protozoal diseases were among other pathogenic conditions encountered.

Animal Husbandry.

The native administration farms which were started during the previous year have been stocked and are now fully established. Seven have been opened and several more are under construction. The enthusiastic support given to this scheme has been remarkable; the best farms are those operated by the most efficient of the native administrations. A very large farm has been formed at Yendi,

the headquarters of the Dagomba state, and cattle are brought there from all over that area. The Na is taking a marked personal interest in the venture, which has definitely shown the people that this scheme is their own and not purely a Government enterprise. Wherever the necessary co-operation between the native administration, Government and the people occurs, personal touch with the stock-owner is being maintained. "Mixed farming," of which the main features are the use of oxen for ploughing, the production of fodder crops, and manuring, has also been started at two of these farms and it is hoped that others will adopt these methods. Since cultivation with ploughs and cultivators was substituted for hand labour at Pong-Tamale, numerous farmers have come in to see the work carried out by these improved methods and widespread interest has been aroused. All farm overseers employed by the native administrations have been trained to break oxen and to plough.

Pong-Tamale Livestock Farm.

This is the central Government livestock farm, which controls and directs the policy of stock improvement and carries out experiments therein. Native administration farm overseers are trained here and courses for literate Africans in pig and poultry culture are also given, as a result of which the latter pupils start such farms of their own in Ashanti and the Colony. Considerable success has followed the introduction of bulls from the Fouta Djalon Hills in French Guinea, where the best type of the unhumped West African shorthorn cattle is produced. These Malinke or Fouta cattle are much better than the ordinary West African shorthorn and cross-breeding with them produces an improved animal which retains its powers of resistance to the local protozoal and other diseases. Zebu bulls are also used for the improvement of the strain.

Fifty-two improved cattle, 10 rams, 56 pure and cross-bred Yorkshire pigs and 354 pure-bred poultry were issued or sold from the farm for breeding purposes in 1933–34.

Considerable advance was made in the production of fodder as more land came under cultivation, the total area of such land being now well over 200 acres. Considerable attention has been devoted to the production of hay and to the revival of ensilage in tower silos. The previous pit silos were not successful on account of the high percentage of moisture caused by the rains. Cassava is grown in abundance as the main root crop.

The number of livestock imported through the frontier quarantine stations during the last four years was :—

	1930–31.	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.
Cattle	50,434	39,001	48,621	51,778
Sheep and goats ...	68,869	31,771	55,054	47,589
Horses	984	1,098	747	608

The revenue collected from import fees during the year was £19,405 5s. 1d. which is again a record and over £4,000 in excess of the total cost of the department of Animal Health.

The livestock industry is in a particularly healthy and prosperous condition. There is ample room for extension, with an assured market and no fear of over-production at any rate for many years.

Forestry.

The forest zone, i.e. the area within the limits and subjected to the influence of the closed forest type, is approximately 25,540 square miles. This zone includes the greater part of the Colony, southern Ashanti and a small portion of Togoland under British Mandate.

It is estimated that there are some 13,900 square miles still under forest. This area is not continuous; it is honeycombed almost throughout by patches of farm cultivation of varying extent. Large blocks of forest are rare and only to be found in the Western Province of the Colony and western Ashanti. Deforestation by means of shifting cultivation has been at the average rate of 300 square miles per annum for the past 40 years. Necessity must, in course of time, cause this system of shifting cultivation to give place to a surer and more economic method, but at present there are no signs of progress in this direction.

Protection has been the dominating feature in the forest policy of tle Gold Coast. It has as its object t'.e creation and maintenance of a sufficient area of forest reserves, suitably distributed to fulfil the purposes of maintaining water supplies, of preserving the humid climatic conditions necessary for the major agricultural industries, of preventing erosion and of creating a reserve of forest products for future use.

More attention has been paid to the productive side of forestry during the past year. Within the forest zone an estimated annual demand for some eighty million cubic feet of firewood and about two million cubic feet of timber has to be met. The existing forests can more than meet this demand, and in addition those forests which are accessible to export routes could provide an annual exportable surplus of merchantable and potentially merchantable timber.

At present the forests of this country are sufficient to supply all needs, but continued deforestation is a grave danger. The demand for timber, firewood and minor forest produce, and for protective areas, requires that 6,500 square miles shall remain permanently afforested.

Of these 6,500 square miles, 3,376 square miles have been protected, an increase of 319 square miles during the year, and some 400 square miles have been selected for demarcation, making a total of 3,776 square miles. This is far short of the total area required.

Native authorities are whenever possible given the opportunity of constituting and administering these reserves by means of bye-laws, the Forestry department acting in an advisory capacity. If, however, the native authorities refuse to constitute such reserves, or having constituted them fail to administer them satisfactorily, the Forests Ordinance is applied and Government through the Forestry department assumes management. The ownership of the land is undisturbed. In other words, the Government assumes trusteeship when the chiefs fail in this duty.

Under the Concessions Ordinance of 1927 the department is given authority to control the working of concessions with a view to preventing the exploitation of forest on such areas and to ensuring their complete recovery after the extraction of the necessary timber and firewood. Re-afforestation is also one of the conditions imposed as occasion demands.

The timber industry has not recovered from the effects of the economic depression : exports of mahogany show a further decline of 50,000 cubic feet. From the figures appended for the last five years it will be seen that the exports to continental countries were considerably greater than in any previous year, while those to the United Kingdom and the United States of America decreased. Other woods show a slight increase in exports. The demand improved greatly towards the end of the year.

The local timber industry has largely been in the hands of cutters who lack financial stability and who employ uneconomical methods for the extraction and manufacture of logs. The result has been that the quality of the logs exported has been very poor and quantity has been substituted for quality, with the result that the market has been flooded with inferior timber. During the latter part of the year closer touch was obtained with these cutters and an attempt was made to gain their confidence. These efforts were welcomed and, as a result of the advice given, losses on inferior timber were avoided.

Encouragement and advice were given to the cutters regarding the formation of associations on joint-stock principles, whereby their financial resources could be increased and stabilised. One group of cutters actually formed one of these associations and, with the aid of a bank and a firm of brokers, are now actively engaged in the production of high-class logs. These logs are graded by the Utilisation Officer, who was specially trained at the Research Institute at Princes Risborough, and a consignment

of such timber will shortly be put on the English market. Every log will bear the hammer mark of Government, and only graded logs will be included in the consignment. By this means, rather than by legislation, it is hoped to establish a system whereby buyers can be assured of obtaining a product of a reasonably high standard.

It is gratifying to note that enquiries regarding other woods are being received from merchants overseas. One, mansonia, a very handsome wood, has been exported during the year to the extent of 1,500 cubic feet or possibly even more because 1,800 cubic feet were included in the category of walnut logs a certain proportion, if not all, of which may have been mansonia. There is every hope that, with the help of the Utilisation Officer, the industry will revive and the trade be considerably enlarged owing to the introduction of economic methods of extraction and the exploitation of other desirable woods.

Minor forest products have always figured largely in the daily lives of the people and greater or lesser trades exist in them in the markets of the Gold Coast. During the year industries using such products came into greater prominence and the need arose for putting the users of cane for furniture and of fibres for brush-ware and cordage into touch with persons who were in a position to produce them on a commercial scale. This need indicated further possibilities in this direction and steps were taken with the object of establishing an unofficial African Industries Bureau whereby such industries, and the products required for their creation, might be made more widely known. The Bureau is intended to be complementary, rather than supplementary, to the activities of Government departments. In addition, these forest products have been the subject of enquiry from firms in England, and sample consignments of the produce asked for have been sent.

DISTRIBUTION OF MAHOGANY EXPORTS.

Country of Destination.	Quantities and Values.											
	1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.			
									Mahogany.		Other kinds.	
	Cu. ft.	£	Cu. ft.	£	Cu. ft.	£	Cu. ft.	£	Cu. ft.	£	Cu. ft.	£
United Kingdom	598,080		429,250		162,659		228,743		160,761		33,993	
Other parts of the British Empire	—		30		—		—		—		—	
United States of America ...	824,610		426,201		458,378		18,467		15,[illegible]33		—	
France	800		51		—		—		—		—	
Holland	—		—		744		1,763		18,308		1,210	
Germany... ...	—		—		4,048		7,544		11,500		—	
Italy	—		—		—		3,400		3,700		—	
Other foreign countries ...	6,740		—		—		—		—		—	
Totals ...	1,430,230	160,364	855,532	100,098	625,829	61,258	259,917	32,685	209,902	25,270	35,203	5,049

Minerals.

Gold.—During the year under review the gold won amounted to 308,960 fine ounces having a value at par of £1,312,471 as compared with 284,841 fine ounces and £1,210,003, respectively, for the previous year.

The improvement is due to the increased tonnage mined and treated by the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation at Obuasi, Ariston Gold Mines (1929) Limited at Prestea, Taquah and Abosso Mines at Aboso, and to the entry of Bibiani Mines (1927) at Bibiani into the list of producers to the extent of 9,637 ounces of fine gold.

The following mines have entered the development stage viz: Konongo Gold Mines at Konongo in Ashanti; Tarkwa Banket West at Obuom, Ashanti; Bogosu Mine north-east of Prestea and Gold Coast Banket Areas at the old Fanti Mine on the banket reef south of Aboso.

No working for alluvial gold was done during the year.

Manganese.—The only mine producing manganese ore during the year was, as heretofore, that at Nsuta the property of the African Manganese Company.

The ore exported amounted to 318,492 wet tons having a value of £400,345 f.o.b. Takoradi, as compared with 73,099 tons and £122,582 for the previous year.

These figures show an increase of 245,393 tons and £277,763 in value.

This welcome improvement in the situation of the mining of manganese at Nsuta is due partly to the greater efficiency of working and partly to the improved industrial conditions in Europe.

Diamonds.—There were exported during the year 1,142,268 carats valued at £615,943, as compared with 863,722 carats valued at £560,284 in the previous year, an increase of 278,546 in the number of carats and £55,659 in value.

The increased export is a reflex of the industrial improvement in Europe.

Production was confined to the same four companies which have been operating now for some years in the Western Akim and Birim districts, namely, the Consolidated African Selection Trust Ltd., the West African Diamond Syndicate Ltd., the Holland Syndicate, and Cayco (London) Ltd.

Labour.—The average number of Europeans and Africans employed in mining and prospecting during the year amounted to 365 and 16,453, respectively, as compared with 261 and 12,319 for the previous year. The increase was due partly to the increased tonnage mined, but mainly to the vigorous exploration of the various reefs known to exist.

The supply of labour of a good type has been ample.

Concessions.—Eleven certificates of validity for mining concessions were granted during the year. Of these none were granted in Ashanti. One hundred and fourteen prospecting licences and four mining licences were granted in the Colony and thirty-four prospecting licences and two mining licences in Ashanti.

Legislation.—A fifteen per cent export duty on the gold premium was imposed during the year.

General.—The most prominent among non-producing companies, the Gold Coast Selection Trust, has instituted an extensive campaignof exploratory and prospecting work.

Another feature of interest is the commencement of mining operations in two districts in the Northern Territories, namely Mamprusi, Northern and Western Gonja.

There are a number of proposals which, if carried out, should result in the further expansion of the mining industry.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

Imports.

The value of all imports for the year 1933 was £5,543,354 being £61,865 or 1 per cent less than the value of imports for 1932.

The following table shows the value of imports for the quinquennium 1929–33 arranged on a tariff basis :—

Head of Imports.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
1—COMMERCIAL.	£	£	£	£	£
Ad valorem	3,433,829	2,991,425	1,595,527	2,597,809	1,468,502
Specific—other than wines, spirits malts, cider and perry ...	1,729,554	1,569,593	986,396	1,357,058	2,438,967
Specific — wines, spirits, malts, cider and perry	708,313	591,118	183,687	186,256	132,076
Free goods (excluding specie and currency notes)	2,976,591	2,617,614	1,308,393	930,679	872,015
Specie and currency notes	454,067	441,818	358,094	253,810	446,870
2—GOVERNMENT STORES.					
Government stores (excluding specie and currency notes)	779,866	741,495	370,492	279,607	184,798
Specie and currency notes	161	707	1,285	—	126
Total ...	10,082,381	8,953,770	4,803,874	5,605,219	5,543,354

The statement given below shews the percentage of the total quantity of cotton goods which were supplied by the United Kingdom in 1931, 1932 and 1933.

Cotton manufactures.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Bleached piece goods	95.51	92.64	64.10
Dyed piece goods	88.32	91.62	86.87
Coloured piece goods	96.30	95.32	67.03
Grey piece goods	93.01	94.51	54.60
Printed piece goods	73.00	85.11	78.44
Velveteen piece goods	55.75	82.25	64.25
Sewing cotton	86.35	82.75	91.52

In paragraph 15 of the Trade Report for 1932 it was stated that there were good reasons for the belief that Japan would increase considerably her share of the import trade in cotton goods in 1933. This statement has been fully justified as in all classes of cotton manufactures, except dyed piece goods and sewing cotton, Japanese importations have gained considerable ground. Relatively large consignments of Soviet cottons (particularly grey bafts) were also imported.

The following statement distinguishes the principal makes of cars and lorries imported into the Gold Coast in 1933 :—

Motor Cars.				Motor Lorries.			
Make.	New.	Second hand.	Total.	Make.	New.	Second hand.	Total.
	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.		Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
Ford	40	9	49	Chevrolet ...	281	—	281
Austin	20	20	40	Ford ...	233	—	233
Morris	5	33	38	Bedford ...	101	1	102
Vauxhall ...	21	7	28	International	12	—	12
Chevrolet ...	20	3	23	Reo	8	—	8
Buick	1	8	9	Other kinds	2	—	2
Standard ...	2	5	7				
Hillman ...	1	5	6				
Armstrong Siddeley ...	1	4	5				
Talbot	—	5	5				
Other kinds ...	4	34	38				
Total ...	115	133	248		637	1	638

Of a total importation of 886 motor cars and lorries 579 were supplied by the United States of America and 291 by the United Kingdom.

Of the 638 lorries 532 came from the United States of America and 104 from the United Kingdom.

Of the 248 motor cars 187 came from the United Kingdom and 47 from the United States of America.

Of 42 motor cycles imported 38 came from the United Kingdom, which also supplied 1,103 of 1,151 bicycles imported.

Exports.

The total value of the exports for the year ended 31st December, 1933 was £8,048,484 being £300,395 or 4 per cent less than the value of exports for 1932.

The following table shows in comparative form the value of the exports arranged in classes for the past five years:—

Classes.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£
Domestic products and manufactures (excluding bullion) ...	11,530,760	8,855,054	6,504,092	6,329,130	5,957,980
Foreign products and manufactures (excluding bullion, specie, and currency notes)	96,353	154,232	117,550	81,001	80,386
Bullion	869,863	1,055,634	(a) 1,069,629	(b) (c) 1,693,869	1,841,883
Specie and currency notes	180,740	1,222,468	1,609,349	244,879	168,235
Total ...	12,677,716	11,287,388	9,300,620	8,348,879	8,048,484

(a) Including silver bullion, valued at £48, re-exported.

(b) Including silver bullion, valued at £1,296, re-exported.

(c) The value shewn includes the value of fine ounces of gold as assessed at time of shipment. In 1929, 1930 and 1931 the figures include the estimated value at parity of bullion ounces.

The following table gives particulars of the principal domestic articles exported by sea and overland during the years 1932 and 1933.

Article.		1932.		1933.		Difference.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£		£
Cocoa	Tons	233,745	5,511,360	236,117	4,971,478	+ 2,372	— 539,882
Gold	Fine oz.	286,568	1,692,565	294,373	1,841,883	+ 7,805	+ 149,318
Diamonds	Carats.	842,297	536,946	803,985	518,400	— 38,312	— 18,546
Rubber	lb.	23,990	315	51,699	778	+ 27,709	+ 463
Kola nuts	Cwt.	7,101	6,789	4,987	4,331	— 2,114	— 2,458
Hides (cattle) untanned	Cwt.	1,373	2,304	1,995	3,425	+ 622	+ 1,121
Manganese Ore	Tons	50,688	123,627	265,140	357,366	+ 214,452	+ 233,739
Copra	Tons	1,777	20,077	1,138	11,434	— 639	— 8,643
Palm kernels	Tons	6,999	60,283	3,013	23,240	— 3,986	— 37,043
Palm oil	Tons	702	10,688	17	179	— 685	— 10,509
Timber—unmanufactured	Cubic feet	299,936	37,389	245,105	30,319	— 54,831	— 7,070
Cotton lint	lb.	160,487	563	83,716	389	— 76,771	— 174

Customs and Excise Revenue.

The following table shows in comparative form the gross Customs and Excise Revenue under the various heads for the years 1932 and 1933 :—

Head of Revenue.	1932.	1933.	Increase.	Decrease.
Import Duties.	£	£	£	£
Ad valorem	364,352	226,066	—	138,286
Specific—other than wines, spirits, malts, cider and perry	733,060	1,019,565	286,505	—
Specific—wines, spirits, malts, cider and perry	269,815	221,677	—	48,138
Export Duties.				
Cocoa	272,702	275,469	2,767	—
Diamond	25,757	24,686	—	1,071
Mahogany, cedar and baku ...	1,083	875	—	208
Kola nuts	6,219	8,561	2,342	—
Gold	—	71,734	71,734	—
Miscellaneous.				
King's and Colonial Warehouse Rents	1,601	1,990	389	—
Firearms, etc., Warehouse Rents	321	348	27	—
Excise Duty	—	6,903	6,903	—
Other Miscellaneous	4,241	4,513	272	—
Harbour and Light Dues.				
Accra Harbour Dues	4,544	23,172	18,628	—
Light Dues	5,374	5,993	619	—
Total gross receipts	1,689,069	1,891,552	390,186	187,703
Duties drawn back, over-entered, and abated	28,259	23,698	—	4,561
Total net receipts	1,660,810	1,867,854	390,186	183,142

General Course of Prices.

Index prices of the majority of imported goods were lower than they were in 1932. In 1933 the average f.o.b. value per ton of cocoa was £21.1. In 1932 the similar value was £23.6. The average f.o.b. value per ton for 1933 was the lowest ever recorded in this Colony.

The lower prices paid for palm kernels, palm oil, and copra which ruled throughout the year partly explain the decreased exports. At the same time increased quantities of palm oil were consumed locally for domestic purposes and as a basis for the manufacture of soap.

INDEX PRICES IN 1932 AND 1933 (1930 = 100).

(As declared on Customs Entries).

IMPORTED GOODS.	1932.	1933.
Biscuits, bread and cakes :—		
Pilot or ships'	102	90
Other kinds	112	95
Cotton manufactures :—		
Bleached	71	63
Dyed	69	68
Coloured	65	62
Grey	76	71
Printed	75	69
Sewing	82	67
Yarn	87	76
Fish, all kinds :—		
Canned or preserved in jars or bottles	104	94
Dried, salted, smoked or pickled not in tins, jars or bottles	86	67
Rice	77	69
Flour (wheaten)	86	76
Matches	111	111
Meats :—		
Beef and pork, pickled or salted	85	82
Canned and bottled	76	59
Smoked or cured	45	38
Corrugated iron sheets	77	84
Milk	74	76
Salt, other kinds	108	108
Soap, other kinds	90	79
Sugar (refined)	84	80
Tobacco :—		
Unmanufactured	108	87
Cigars	123	136
Cigarettes	104	103
Wood and timber :—		
Lumber, sawn, or hewn, undressed	106	124
Lumber, sawn, or hewn, wholly or partly dressed	99	135

EXPORTED GOODS.

Cocoa	65 ...	57
Diamonds	83 ...	84
Rubber	32 ...	37
Manganese	124 ...	69
Copra	66 ...	59
Kola nuts	50 ...	40
Palm kernels	68 ...	60
Palm oil	61 ...	42
Mahogany	119 ...	113

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE.

The table below shows the trend of the aggregate external sea-borne trade of the Colony for the years 1913 and 1933, respectively.

Countries.	Import trade per cent.		Export trade per cent.		Aggregate trade per cent.	
	1913.	1933.	1913.	1933.	1913.	1933.
United Kingdom ...	70.32	55.82	68.01	45.51	68.96	49.57
British West Africa ...	.72	2.68	2.89	.28	2.00	1.23
Other parts of the British Empire ...	.56	2.82	—	2.31	.23	2.51
Total British Empire	71.60	61.32	70.90	48.10	71.19	53.31
United States of America	7.17	12.84	2.01	16.83	4.14	15.26
Germany	11.02	8.52	17.90	19.48	15.07	15.16
Holland	5.39	5.04	—	7.81	2.21	6.72
France	1.26	1.51	9.08	1.75	5.86	1.66
Other foreign countries	3.56	10.77	.11	6.03	1.53	7.89
Total foreign countries	28.40	38.68	29.10	51.90	28.81	46.69
Grand Total ...	100	100	100	100	100	100

The import trade with all parts of the Empire represented 61.32 per cent of the total import trade and is less by 2.68 per cent than similar trade for the year 1932.

The share of the import trade appropriated by the United Kingdom was 55.82, or 3.90 per cent less than in 1932.

Imports from British West Africa were 2.68 per cent or .34 per cent more than in 1932.

The share of the import trade taken by the United States of America, Holland and France in 1933 was slightly less, while that of Germany was larger by 1.25 per cent.

The percentage share of the import and export trade taken by the United Kingdom, United States of America, Germany, Holland, and France respectively during the last five years was as follows :—

Year.	United Kingdom.		United States of America.		Germany.		Holland.		France.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1929	48.54	28.78	16.79	29.81	11.87	16.91	7.68	12.14	4.22	3.64
1930	51.62	33.95	15.75	15.89	11.65	22.53	7.09	14.69	3.71	2.96
1931	54.67	38.68	17.50	18.48	7.53	15.69	5.49	18.47	3.52	1.73
1932	59.72	46.88	13.47	20.55	7.27	17.46	5.62	9.15	1.68	1.03
1933	55.82	45.51	12.84	16.83	8.52	19.48	5.04	7.81	1.51	1.75

Japan's share of the import trade during the last three years is as follows :—

1931	.67 per cent.
1932	1.33 ,, ,,
1933	3.27 ,, ,,

Our export trade with Japan was nil.

The following table shows the principal countries with which the external sea-borne trade of the Colony was carried on during 1933 together with the values of such import and export trade :—

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom...	2,824,969	3,537,904	6,362,873
British West Africa	135,904	21,539	157,443
Other parts of the British Empire	142,631	179,653	322,284
Total British Empire	3,103,504	3,739,096	6,842,600
United States of America	649,779	1,308,277	1,958,056
Germany	431,047	1,514,430	1,945,477
Holland	255,020	607,348	862,368
France	76,659	136,413	213,072
Other foreign countries	544,881	468,520	1,013,401
Total foreign countries	1,957,386	4,034,988	5,992,374
Grand Total	5,060,890	7,774,084	12,834,974

The above table does not include the value of specie and currency notes.

The attached Tables A and B show the value of the principal articles imported at ports and of the principal articles of domestic produce exported during the year under review.

It will be seen from the above paragraph that the value of the exports to the United States of America, Germany, Holland and France largely exceeded the value of the imports from these countries.

The value of the exports to the United Kingdom given in the above table includes the value of goods re-exported, viz. : £18,500. In this connection *see* Tables A and B.

Of the Colony's cocoa the United Kingdom took 21 per cent, of its manganese 15 per cent, of its timber 85 per cent, of its kernels 20 per cent and of its copra 29 per cent.

All the gold and diamonds exported went to the United Kingdom.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.

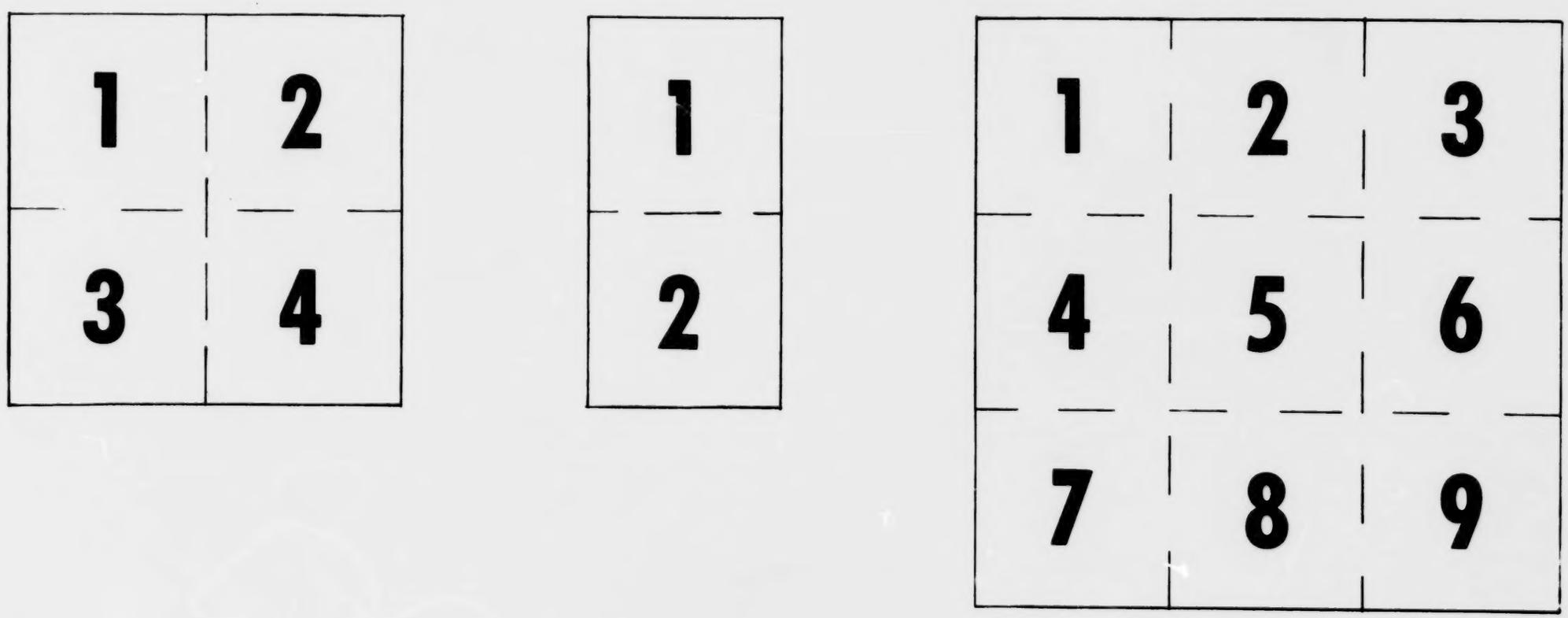

TABLE A.

The Value of the Principal Articles imported during the Year 1933. (The Value of the Articles imported overland is not included.)

In Thousands of £.

Article.	Item No. of the Import List.	Countries of Consignment. All Countries.	United Kingdom.		British West Africa.		Other parts of British Empire.		United States of America.		Germany.		Holland.		France.		Japan.		Other Foreign Countries.		
		Value.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	
Cotton Manufactures :—		£	£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		
Piece goods—	85, 82, 83, 81, 84 and 91	1,034.3	763.7	73.8	24.2	2.4	0.1	—	—	—	67.7	6.6	118.4	11.4	0.3	—	30.9	3.0	29.0	2.8	
Printed	85	683.5	499.8	73.1	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	46.7	6.9	116.2	17.0	—	—	3.1	0.5	17.2	2.5	Switzerland £15.8=2.3%. Italy £0.8 = 0.1%.
Dyed	82	166.2	138.9	83.6	16.0	9.6	0.1	—	—	—	3.3	2.0	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.9	5.0	3.0	Belgium £2.9 = 1.7% Italy £2.1 = 1.3%
Coloured	83	72.8	51.3	70.5	7.4	10.2	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	—	—	11.3	15.5	2.4	3.3	Egypt. £1.7 = 2.3% Italy £0.6 = 0.8%
Bleached	81	71.3	49.1	68.9	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	10.5	14.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	7.6	10.7	3.8	5.3	Italy £3.6 = 5.0%
Grey	84	29.9	16.9	56.5	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	7.0	23.4	0.2	0.7	—	—	5.4	18.1	0.3	1.0	
Velveteen	91	10.6	7.7	72.6	0.1	1.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	1.0	0.5	4.7	—	—	1.9	17.9	0.3	2.8	
Other kinds—	86 to 88	99.9	71.5	71.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.9	1.9	4.6	4.6	6.7	6.7	0.9	0.9	8.0	8.0	6.0	6.0	
Sewing	86	23.2	21.5	92.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	1.3	—	—	0.1	0.4	—	—	1.3	5.6	Canary Islands £1.3 = 5.6%.
Unenumerated including fents, handkerchiefs, not in the piece, towels and yarns (except apparel)	86*a*, 86*b*, 86*c*, 87 and 88	76.7	50.0	65.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.9	2.5	4.3	5.6	6.7	8.7	0.8	1.1	8.0	10.4	4.7	6.1	Italy £2.1 = 2.7% Switzerland £1.5 = 1.9% Belgium £0.7 = 0.9%.
Oils (not edible)	170, 167, 168, 169 and 171	373.0	23.2	6.2	3.1	0.8	—	—	299.4	80.3	16.5	4.4	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.2	—	—	29.2	7.8	
Motor Spirit	170	218.4	0.6	0.3	1.3	0.6	—	—	203.3	93.1	—	—	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	—	12.9	5.9	Portugal £6.5 = 3.0% Dutch West Indies £5.6 = 2.6%. Canary Islands £0.7 = 0.3%.
Illuminating (kerosene)	167	91.4	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.5	—	—	72.4	79.1	1.2	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.8	17.3	Portugal £13.5 = 14.9% Dutch West Indies £2.2 = 2.4%.
Lubricating	168	40.2	14.7	36.6	0.5	1.2	—	—	22.0	54.7	2.2	5.5	0.4	1.0	—	—	—	—	0.4	1.0	Canary Islands £0.3 = 0.7%.
Fuel including other kinds	169 and 171	23.0	7.2	31.3	—	—	—	—	1.7	7.4	13.1	57.0	0.3	1.3	0.6	2.6	—	—	0.1	0.4	Senegal £0.1 = 0.4%
Tobacco :—	214 to 217	308.8	239.2	77.4	0.8	0.2	—	—	67.2	21.8	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.3	
Manufactured	215, 216 and 217	240.8	239.1	99.3	0.6	0.3	—	—	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.1	
Unmanufactured	214	68.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	—	—	67.1	98.7	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.8	Italy £0.3 = 0.4%.
Iron and Steel Manufactures :—	152 to 155	296.5	197.4	66.6	0.3	0.1	—	—	3.7	1.2	58.0	19.6	6.2	2.1	0.5	0.2	2.1	0.7	28.3	9.5	
Other kinds	155	159.5	88.2	55.3	0.3	0.2	—	—	0.4	0.3	37.3	23.4	5.7	3.5	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.8	25.9	16.2	Belgium £8.3 = 5.2% Czecho Slovakia £13.5 = 8.5% Sweden £1.8 = 1.1%.
Corrugated iron sheets	152	91.2	90.1	98.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.8	
Buckets, pails and basins	153	24.7	17.1	69.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.9	19.9	0.4	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.8	3.2	1.4	5.7	Czecho Slovakia £1.1 = 4.5%.
Lamps and lanterns	154	21.1	2.0	9.5	—	—	—	—	3.3	15.6	15.4	73.0	0.1	0.5	—	—	—	—	0.3	1.4	
Machinery :—	131 to 140	221.0	198.2	89.7	0.8	0.4	—	—	5.3	2.4	8.4	3.8	6.4	2.9	0.4	0.2	—	—	1.5	0.6	
Mining and Gold Dredging	135	154.8	140.7	90.9	—	—	—	—	4.6	3.0	4.8	3.1	3.7	2.4	—	—	—	—	1.0	0.6	
Unenumerated	131, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 139 and 140	40.8	32.6	79.9	0.8	2.0	—	—	0.7	1.7	3.5	8.6	2.3	5.6	0.4	1.0	—	—	0.5	1.2	
Electrical	132	25.4	24.9	98.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Artificial Silk Manufactures	195*a* to 195*c*	163.1	79.5	48.7	2.0	1.2	0.5	0.3	—	—	23.5	14.4	1.9	1.2	1.2	0.7	35.5	21.8	19.0	11.7	
Piece goods	195*a*	110.8	48.7	43.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	—	—	18.6	16.8	1.8	1.6	0.5	0.5	28.2	25.4	12.3	11.1	Italy £3.3 = 3.4% Czecho Slovakia £7.3 = 6.6%.
Other kinds (except apparel)	195*b* and 195*c*	52.3	30.8	58.9	1.7	3.2	0.1	0.2	—	—	4.9	9.4	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.3	7.3	14.0	6.7	12.8	Italy £3.8 = 7.2% Czecho Slovakia £2.4 = 4.6%.
Motor cars and lorries and parts	51 and 52	150.6	53.5	35.5	2.1	1.4	—	—	90.7	60.2	1.7	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.6	
Bags and sacks	24	144.2	44.0	30.5	—	—	90.5	62.8	0.1	0.1	4.3	3.0	2.1	1.4	0.6	0.4	—	—	2.6	1.8	Belgium £2.5 = 1.7%
Flour (Wheaten)	104	127.5	8.1	6.4	—	—	7.0	5.5	112.1	87.8	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	
Grain—Rice	102	117.0	10.0	8.5	—	—	40.9	35.0	—	—	36.5	31.2	21.1	18.0	8.4	7.2	—	—	0.1	0.1	
Meats :—	144 to 148	113.8	30.4	26.7	0.1	0.1	—	—	2.9	2.5	18.5	16.3	13.4	11.8	0.5	0.4	—	—	48.0	42.2	
Canned and bottled	145	54.6	7.9	14.5	—	—	—	—	0.9	1.6	0.7	1.3	12.2	22.3	0.5	1.0	—	—	32.4	59.3	Argentine £31.9 = 58.4%.
Beef and pork	144	42.0	5.6	13.3	0.1	0.2	—	—	2.0	4.8	17.7	42.1	1.2	2.9	—	—	—	—	15.4	36.7	Denmark £15.1 = 36.0%
Smoked or cured, including fresh and other kinds	147, 146 and 148	17.2	16.9	98.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	1.2	
	94 to 96	100.0	7.8	7.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	21.8	21.8	4.8	4.8	6.9	6.9	0.3	0.3	—	—	57.5	57.5	
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.2	0.4	21.8	39.0	4.2	7.5	6.9	12.3	0.2	0.4	—	—	18.7	33.4	Portugal £16.3 = 29.2%

							—	—	—	—	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.6	—	1.0	—	—	0.5	1.2	
Artificial Silk Manufactures	195*a* to 195*c*	163.1	79.5	48.7	2.0	1.2	0.5	0.3	—	—	23.5	14.4	1.9	1.2	1.2	0.7	35.5	21.8	19.0	11.7	
Piece goods	195*a*	110.8	48.7	43.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	—	—	18.6	16.8	1.8	1.6	0.5	0.5	28.2	25.4	12.3	11.1	Italy £3.3 = 3.4% Czecho Slovakia £7.3 = 6.6%.
Other kinds (except apparel)	195*b* and 195*c*	52.3	30.8	58.9	1.7	3.2	0.1	0.2	—	—	4.9	9.4	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.3	7.3	14.0	6.7	12.8	Italy £3.8 = 7.2% Czecho Slovakia £2.4 = 4.6%.
Motor cars and lorries and parts	51 and 52	150.6	53.5	35.5	2.1	1.4	—	—	90.7	60.2	1.7	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.6	
Bags and sacks	24	144.2	44.0	30.5	—	—	90.5	62.8	0.1	0.1	4.3	3.0	2.1	1.4	0.6	0.4	—	—	2.6	1.8	Belgium £2.5 = 1.7%
Flour (Wheaten)	104	127.5	8.1	6.4	—	—	7.0	5.5	112.1	87.8	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	
Grain—Rice	102	117.0	10.0	8.5	—	—	40.9	35.0	—	—	36.5	31.2	21.1	18.0	8.4	7.2	—	—	0.1	0.1	
Meats :—	144 to 148	113.8	30.4	26.7	0.1	0.1	—	—	2.9	2.5	18.5	16.3	13.4	11.8	0.5	0.4	—	—	48.0	42.2	
Canned and bottled	145	54.6	7.9	14.5	—	—	—	—	0.9	1.6	0.7	1.3	12.2	22.3	0.5	1.0	—	—	32.4	59.3	Argentine £31.9 = 58.4%.
Beef and pork	144	42.0	5.6	13.3	0.1	0.2	—	—	2.0	4.8	17.7	42.1	1.2	2.9	—	—	—	—	15.4	36.7	Denmark £15.1 = 36.0%
Smoked or cured, including fresh and other kinds	147, 146 and 148	17.2	16.9	98.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	1.2	
Fish :—	94 to 96	100.0	7.8	7.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	21.8	21.8	4.8	4.8	6.9	6.9	0.3	0.3	—	—	57.5	57.5	
Canned or preserved	94	55.9	3.9	7.0	—	—	0.2	0.4	21.8	39.0	4.2	7.5	6.9	12.3	0.2	0.4	—	—	18.7	33.4	Portugal £16.3 = 29.2%
Dried, salted, smoked or pickled including fresh	95 and 96	44.1	3.9	8.8	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.5	—	—	0.6	1.4	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	38.8	88.0	Canary Islands £37.2 = 84.4%.
Apparel :—	7 to 7*e*	90.1	58.5	64.9	1.6	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	26.8	29.8	0.9	1.0	
Other kinds	7*e*	58.6	44.6	76.1	1.6	2.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	9.9	16.9	0.7	1.2	China £0.3 = 0.5% Syria £0.2 = 0.3%.
Singlets	7*b*	13.7	4.9	35.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.7	—	—	—	—	8.7	63.5	—	—	
Shirts	7*a*	10.8	5.9	54.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	1.9	—	—	0.1	0.9	4.6	42.6	—	—	
Cardigans	7	4.9	1.8	36.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.1	63.3	—	—	
Socks and stockings	7*c* and 7*d*	2.1	1.3	61.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	4.8	0.5	23.8	0.2	9.5	
Spirits (potable)	199 to 203 and 206	82.0	50.8	62.0	—	—	—	—	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.0	25.6	31.2	2.8	3.4	—	—	0.1	0.1	
Whisky	202	37.6	37.6	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gin	200	31.7	6.1	19.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.6	80.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other kinds (potable)	199, 201, 203 and 206	12.7	7.1	56.0	—	—	—	—	1.1	8.6	1.6	12.6	—	—	2.8	22.0	—	—	0.1	0.8	
Tyres for vehicles	186	78.9	39.8	50.4	0.5	0.6	—	—	24.7	31.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	12.8	16.2	0.6	0.8	—	—	
Medicines and drugs	149	76.7	60.5	78.9	—	—	0.1	0.1	6.0	7.8	4.6	6.0	0.2	0.2	4.6	6.0	—	—	0.7	1.0	
Soap—other than toilet	197	74.1	59.7	80.5	2.2	3.0	—	—	—	—	1.0	1.4	5.6	7.6	3.1	4.1	—	—	2.5	3.4	Belgium £2.2 = 3.0%
Sugar	211 and 212	72.7	39.0	53.7	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	26.1	35.9	0.1	0.1	1.7	2.4	—	—	5.7	7.8	Czecho Slovakia £5.6 = 7.8%.
Cement	59	55.6	29.0	52.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	9.0	3.1	5.6	—	—	—	—	18.5	33.3	Belgium £6.2 = 11.2% Jugo Slavia £10.3 = 18.5%.
Perfumery (except fancy soap)	178	50.4	41.0	81.3	—	—	—	—	0.7	1.4	2.8	5.6	3.3	6.5	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.4	2.0	4.0	Belgium £2.0 = 4.0%
Implements and tools :—	115 to 117	48.4	29.1	60.1	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.3	0.6	16.5	34.1	0.3	0.6	1.1	2.3	—	—	1.0	2.1	
Agricultural	115	25.8	12.7	49.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.1	46.9	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	0.9	3.5	
Artisans' (including other kinds) ...	116 and 117	22.6	16.4	72.6	0.1	0.4	—	—	0.3	1.3	4.4	19.5	0.2	0.9	1.1	4.9	—	—	0.1	0.4	
Coal	70	43.8	9.4	21.5	34.4	78.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cordage and twine	77 and 78	43.5	36.5	83.9	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.2	5.2	12.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.3	3.0	Italy £0.8 = 1.8% Belgium £0.5 = 1.1%
Biscuits, bread and cakes	29 and 31	38.7	25.5	65.9	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.3	0.8	8.8	22.7	0.1	0.3	3.3	8.5	—	—	0.6	1.5	
Beer and ale, stout and porter	28	37.7	14.5	38.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.3	40.6	3.7	9.8	—	—	—	—	4.2	11.1	Denmark £4.1 = 10.8%
Chemicals—all kinds	61 to 63	36.9	30.2	81.9	1.2	3.2	—	—	0.4	1.1	2.2	6.0	1.2	3.2	1.2	3.2	—	—	0.5	1.4	
Boots, shoes and slippers	35 to 37	33.1	13.6	41.1	0.3	0.9	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.8	2.4	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.3	16.3	49.3	1.6	4.8	Czecho Slovakia £1.5 = 4.5%.
Electrical and telegraphic apparatus... ...	93	30.8	24.8	80.5	—	—	—	—	1.0	3.2	3.1	10.1	0.7	2.3	—	—	1.1	3.6	0.1	0.3	
Hats, caps, bonnets and other headgear ...	112	29.8	13.1	44.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	3.1	10.4	0.2	0.7	1.4	4.7	3.0	10.1	8.6	28.8	Italy £7.8 = 26.2%
Explosives—Dynamite and cognate substances	17	29.8	29.8	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Stationery (other than paper)	209	28.6	24.6	86.0	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	1.5	5.3	0.6	2.1	0.7	2.4	0.7	2.4	0.4	1.4	Belgium £0.3 = 1.0%
Wool manufactures (except apparel)... ...	232 and 233	27.3	22.9	83.9	0.4	1.5	—	—	—	—	1.7	6.2	0.7	2.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.2	4.4	Italy £0.7 = 2.5%.
Candles	49	26.0	24.6	94.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.4	—	—	1.3	5.0	Belgium £1.3 = 5.0%.
Other farinaceous preparations	109	25.0	1.0	4.0	23.4	93.6	—	—	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.4	—	—	0.4	1.6	
Milk	161	24.6	16.0	65.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.6	2.3	9.4	0.1	0.4	—	—	5.7	23.2	Denmark £4.8 = 19.5% Belgium £0.4 = 1.6%
Salt (other than table)	190	22.4	14.0	62.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	8.0	—	—	1.4	6.3	—	—	5.2	23.2	Spain £4.5 = 20.1%.
Wood and timber manufactured, other kinds	230	20.6	6.1	29.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.9	5.1	24.8	0.1	0.5	3.1	15.0	0.3	1.5	5.3	25.7	Sweden £4.7 = 22.8% Belgium £0.3 = 1.5% Italy £0.2 = 1.0%.
Provisions unenumerated	185	20.3	13.0	64.0	5.2	25.6	—	—	0.2	1.0	0.4	1.9	0.1	0.5	0.6	3.0	—	—	0.8	4.0	Italy £0.4 = 1.9%.
Matches	143	20.3	0.4	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	5.9	0.2	1.0	—	—	—	—	18.5	91.1	Sweden £18.4 = 90.6%
Other articles (excluding specie and currency notes)	—	643.1	371.1	57.7	31.9	5.0	2.5	0.4	8.7	1.3	76.8	12.0	21.2	3.3	22.1	3.4	40.7	6.3	68.1	10.6	
Total imports (excluding specie and currency notes)	—	5,060.9	2,825.0	55.8	135.9	2.7	142.6	2.8	649.8	12.9	431.0	8.5	255.0	5.0	76.7	1.5	166.7	3.3	378.2	7.5	
Specie and currency notes	42 to 46	292.2	238.5	81.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.8	3.0	—	—	44.9	15.4	French Togoland £43.5 = 14.9%. Ivory Coast £1.1 = 0.4%.
Grand Total Imports		5,353.1	3,063.5	57.2	135.9	2.5	142.6	2.7	649.8	12.1	431.0	8.1	255.0	4.8	85.5	1.6	166.7	3.1	423.1	7.9	

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TABLE B.

The Value of the Principal Articles exported at Ports in the Year ended 31st December, 1933.

In Thousands of £.

Domestic Produce.	Item No. of the Export List.	Countries of Destination.										
		All Countries.	United Kingdom.		British West Africa.		Other parts of British Empire.		United States of America.		Germany.	
		Value.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
		£	£		£		£		£		£	
Cocoa	10	4,883.5	1,047.2	21.4	—	—	133.0	2.7	1,249.5	25.6	1,484.4	30.4
Gold	6	1,841.9	1.841.9	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diamonds	14	518.4	518.4	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manganese Ore	36	357.4	54.6	15.3	—	—	46.5	13.0	52.1	14.6	0.7	0.2
Timber	59 & 60	30.3	25.7	84.8	—	—	—	—	2.2	7.3	0.8	2.6
Palm Kernels	43	22.7	4.5	19.8	—	—	—	—	0.4	1.8	15.4	67.8
Copra	40	11.4	3.3	28.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	43.9
Hides, other kinds	29, 31 and 33	10.9	7.1	65.1	—	—	—	—	2.8	25.7	0.3	2.8
Oils, other kinds	49	6.2	6.2	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hides (cattle) untanned ...	27	3.4	0.3	8.8	—	—	—	—	0.1	2.9	2.3	67.7
Kola nuts	42	2.8	0.1	3.6	1.1	39.3	—	—	—	—	0.3	10.7
Coffee, raw	11	1.1	0.3	27.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	72.7
Rubber	24	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	100.0
Ivory	34	0.4	0.2	50.0	0.1	25.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	25.0
Palm oil	46	0.2	0.2	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other articles	—	12.7	9.4	74.0	2.0	15.8	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.8
Total exports of domestic produce including bullion ...	—	7,704.1	3,519.4	45.7	3.2	0.1	179.5	2.3	1,307.1	17.0	1,511.0	19.6
Re-exports :—												
Bullion, specie and currency notes	—	138.4	102.2	73.8	20.0	14.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other articles	—	70.0	18.5	26.4	18.3	26.2	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.7	3.4	4.9
Total Re-exports	—	208.4	120.7	57.9	38.3	18.4	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.6	3.4	1.6
Grand Total, Exports and Re-exports	—	7,912.5	3,640.1	46.0	41.5	0.5	179.6	2.3	1,308.3	16.6	1,514.4	19.1

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping and Harbours.

A regular mail and passenger service to and from the United Kingdom is maintained by the vessels of the Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, which sail fortnightly from Liverpool and call at Takoradi and Accra.

Regular passenger services between the Continent and Gold Coast ports are maintained by various foreign steamship lines, among which are the Holland-West Africa Line, the Woermann Line and the Chargeurs Réunis.

Freight services from Liverpool, London, Hamburg, New York and certain Mediterranean ports are operated by vessels of the following lines:—Elder Dempster, Limited; the United Africa Company, Limited; Holland-West Africa; Woermann; Chargeurs Réunis; Fabre Fraissinet; American-West Africa, and Navigazione Libera Triestina.

The length of the voyage from the United Kingdom is from thirteen to fourteen days by mail steamer and from twenty to twenty-five days by cargo ship.

Takoradi Harbour.

In the year 1933–34 the vessels using the port showed an increase of 25 per cent as compared with the previous year and the total tonnage of cargo handled was 525,523. The number of passengers landed was 2,562 and those who embarked numbered 2,287.

The principal working results were as follows:—

Total capital expenditure on the 31st March, 1934	£3,175,662
Gross receipts	144,126
Working expenditure	25,249
Net receipts	118,877
Gross expenditure	178,646
Deficit	34,520
Percentage of working expenditure to gross receipts	17.52%
Percentage of net receipts to capital expenditure	3.74%

The deepening of the harbour to specified depths over certain areas is proceeding steadily. Nearly 80 per cent of the revised programme has been completed including the approach channel to the cargo and manganese wharves and in front of the west lighter wharf.

(c) Prince of Wales College and School, Achimota.

This institution aims at the provision of a continuous course of kindergarten, primary, secondary and university education for both boys and girls. It includes a training department for students who will become teachers.

The courses now available in the university section are as follows: University of London Arts, Science and Engineering (intermediate and degree).

The enrolment in the various departments at the beginning of 1934 was as follows:—

Kindergarten	30
Lower Primary	63
Upper Primary	120
Secondary School	87
Training College (Boys)	81
Teacher Students (Girls)	32
University	21
Special Course	2
	436

Of the above 132 are girls.

On the 1st April, 1931 the college was placed under the control of a Council. By the Achimota College and School Ordinance, 1934 the Council is constituted as follows:—

(a) Four members appointed annually by the Governor, such appointments being personal and by name;

(b) Six African members of whom four are elected by the Council and two by the Old Achimotans' Association;

(c) One member annually elected by the Council to represent missionary education;

(d) Three members of the staff, of whom one is an African, annually elected by members of the staff;

(e) The Principal; and

(f) The Director of Education.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

Both the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements are represented in the Gold Coast, and there are at present one Rover crew, 1,636 Scouts and 886 Wolf Cubs, while there are thirteen companies of Guides and six Brownie Packs.

Games, especially association football, continue to be popular. Hockey is played regularly at some of the schools, but cricket is not so common, possibly on account of the expense of maintaining the necessary equipment; it is, however, encouraged in all Government schools. Girls are becoming keener on games. Hockey, tennis, net ball and badminton are played.

There is an inter-college athletic association which since 1926 has organised annual contests between teams representing the training colleges for men and the secondary schools. Six teams entered for the contest held in 1933 and Achimota College, by securing the highest number of points, won the Aggrey Memorial Shield which, together with trophies for each event, is presented for annual competition.

In addition to the activities of the Education department and of the missions and undenominational bodies, a number of Government departments, the Gold Coast Regiment and the Gold Coast Railway maintain schools to meet their special needs.

(b) The Northern Territories.

The separate sub-department for the control of education in the protectorate was abolished in 1932, but a special Education Ordinance still applies to the area.

There are Government primary boarding schools at Tamale, Wa, Gambaga and Salaga. Except at Tamale, where there are only boarders, these schools are also attended by day scholars. The number of pupils in attendance in 1933 was 453, of whom 27 were girls. In 1932 the Government junior trade school and the kindergarten school at Tamale were amalgamated with the primary boarding school in that place.

There are four mission primary schools in receipt of Government assistance. Three of these are controlled by the White Fathers' Mission and one by the Roman Catholic Mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta). The total number of pupils in attendance at these schools in 1933 was 377, of whom 107 were girls.

In the primary schools particular attention is paid to craftwork which ordinarily includes raffia work, mat-making, rope-making and rough carpentry. Sheepskins are dressed and dyed by local processes for use in leatherwork of various kinds. Cotton grown on the school farms is spun and woven and made into garments of the kind worn locally. Agriculture is taught in all schools. With the approval of the sanitary authorities and of the householders themselves improvements are effected in the local housing conditions. Among the 107 girls attending mission primary schools are included 57 who form a special class for instruction in lace-making and other handwork.

There is a veterinary school at Pong-Tamale for African students of whom at present there are 14 in training.

workshop in the repair of petrol and compression ignition engines and in general repairs to cars and lorries, followed by a course of instruction in driving.

That the results of this training have been satisfactory is proved by the fact that certain of these drivers, who have been entrusted with vehicles and four-wheeled trailers carrying six tons of freight, have successfully completed journeys of 500 miles or more without supervision by a European.

For the training of male teachers there are four training colleges in which a full four years' course is given. The number of teachers in training in these colleges at the end of 1933 was as follows :—

Achimota College	83
Akropong Training College	130
St. Augustine's Training College ...	55
Wesley College	85
Total	353

At Achimota College teachers are trained for Government and for the undenominational schools, and also for the schools of those missions which do not possess their own training colleges.

Akropong training college, which is controlled by the Presbyterian Church of the Gold Coast, trains teachers for Presbyterian and Ewe Presbyterian schools.

St. Augustine's training college at Amisano trains teachers for the Roman Catholic mission schools in the Colony and Ashanti.

At Wesley College, Kumasi teachers are trained for the Methodist mission schools.

For the training of women teachers the Roman Catholic mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Gold Coast) has established a small training college at Cape Coast.

Classes are held also at most of the mission girls' schools and at Achimota for the training of women teachers.

At all the colleges training is free, but each student before being admitted signs a bond to teach for at least five years in a Government or assisted school. For the teachers trained at Achimota College Government has hitherto paid all fees, but a boarding fee of £15 per annum has been introduced. Government also pays grants towards the upkeep of the mission training institutions. All training colleges including that at Achimota are inspected by a board of officers of the Education department.

In the primary schools the subjects of instruction include speaking, reading and writing in the vernacular and English, arithmetic, singing, the duties and rights of a citizen, drawing, nature study, hygiene, handwork, and domestic science for girls. The form which the handwork takes depends on the locality. In the urban schools woodwork and simple metalwork are favoured, while in rural schools gardening, mat-weaving, basket-making, brush-making, net-making, etc., are taught. In girls' schools increasing provision is made for the teaching of domestic science and child-welfare. The reluctance formerly shown in certain districts to sending girls to school is now dying out, and there is a growing demand for female education. Four new mission boarding schools for girls, each conducted by Europeans, have recently been opened. At present there are seventeen schools devoted entirely to the education of girls. In addition, girls attend the ordinary primary schools and, wherever possible, they receive special instruction in needlework and in other domestic subjects.

Apart from Achimota College there are only two assisted secondary schools in the Colony, namely Mfantsipim of the Methodist mission and St. Nicholas' Grammar School of the English Church mission. Both of these schools are at Cape Coast. They are partly boarding schools and partly day schools and they are always full. The curriculum is based mainly on the requirements for the Cambridge junior and school certificate examinations.

For technical education, which is entirely in the hands of the Government, there is an increasing demand. The Accra technical school provides a four years' course (practical and theoretical) in engineering and woodwork. This is the only school of its kind in the Colony, and the demand for admission is very great. There are three middle boarding schools which provide an elementary education with a pre-vocational bias. In December, 1933 there were 271 pupils in residence at these schools, of whom 131 were being trained in woodwork, 60 in masonry and 80 in metalwork. The time devoted to literary subjects is two-thirds of the total time available for instruction. Especially promising pupils are given the opportunity of completing their training at the Government technical school, Accra. The object of these schools is to provide a preliminary training for boys who desire to become skilled artisans, but, during this training, the development of character and of a sense of responsibility in the individual takes a prominent place.

A number of selected African youths who have passed the seventh standard examination at the primary schools are trained by the transport department as fitters and fitter-drivers. The training consists of a three years' course of instruction in the

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION.

Education in the Gold Coast is voluntary and is mainly in the hands of Government and of various missionary bodies.

Non-Government schools are officially recognised as of two kinds, assisted and non-assisted. An assisted school is one which has attained a certain standard of efficiency and which receives a Government grant.

Grants are awarded on general efficiency and are calculated as a percentage of the expenditure on the salaries paid to teachers according to an approved minimum scale.

As education in the Colony and Ashanti is governed by one ordinance and education in the Northern Territories by another, a section of this chapter is devoted to each. Achimota also forms the subject of a separate section.

(a) The Colony and Ashanti.

There are twenty Government primary schools, fifteen in the Colony and five in Ashanti, with an enrolment of 4,196 boys and 1,370 girls and a total average attendance of 5,359. These schools are entirely supported from Government funds, and in each case the staff is wholly African.

The total number of teachers in Government service at the close of the year was 263, of whom 234 were employed in the primary schools and 29 in the technical and middle boarding schools. One was lent to a chief's school at Beyin and two to Achimota College.

The number of mission assisted schools in the Colony and Ashanti during 1933 was 361, and of the known non-assisted schools 245.

The assisted schools were distributed as follows :—

Ahmadiyya Movement	1
A. M. E. Zion Mission	7
Basel Mission	1
English Church Mission	19
Ewe Presbyterian Church	81
Methodist Mission	67
Presbyterian Church	116
Scottish Mission	2

Roman Catholic Missions :—

Vicariate Apostolic of the Gold Coast ...	25
Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta	32
Seventh Day Adventist	2
Undenominational	8

The cost of living varies considerably in different parts of the country but tends to be higher in the coastal towns. Not only do urban and rural values vary in a marked degree, but the monetary basis on which the cost of living index is ordinarily established bears in this country but little relation to the real cost of living. The only index of the cost of living is the standard of the living wage. The cost of a labourer's food varies from approximately 3d. a day in the rural areas to 6d. a day in the large towns.

The cost of living for Europeans varies from £25 to £45 per month, and may be higher, according to the standard of living and the responsibilities of the individual concerned.

The continued trade depression has resulted in a decrease in the spending power of the population generally, but this in the main has caused little hardship in a country where land for farming is plentiful and the essentials of life are obtainable with the minimum of labour. The decrease in spending power has been somewhat set off by a fall in the price of native foodstuffs and of imported articles. While it may be said that the standard of living has not been noticeably affected by the general depression, the amount of money in circulation and the buried resources of the family unit have shrunk almost below the pre-war level.

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The rates of wages for manual labour vary between 6d. and 2s. a day for the unskilled labourer and from 2s. to 7s. for artisans and tradesmen. Higher rates are paid in certain cases to skilled craftsmen.

Wages in the principal occupations are approximately as follows :—

Occupations.	Average rates of wages.	Average hours worked.
Government Departments.		
AGRICULTURE.		
labourers	1s. 2d. a day ...	45 hours a week.
PUBLIC WORKS.		
labourers	6d. to 1s. 4d. a day	48 hours a week.
apprentices	1s. to 2s. a day	
artisans	3s. to 5s. a day	
RAILWAYS.		
labourers, cleaners, etc.	1s. to 2s. a day	
fitters, drivers, machinists, boiler-makers, etc. ...	2s. to 7s. a day	
Commercial.		
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.		
unskilled labour ...	£3 to £10 a year with free board and lodging.	no fixed hours.
MINES.		
unskilled labourers	1s. to 1s. 9d. a day	48 hours a week.
apprentices and skilled tradesmen ...	1s. 9d. to 10s. a day	
DOMESTIC SERVANTS.		
cooks	£3 per month ...	usual domestic hours.
washermen	£1 5s. per month	
stewards	£2 10s. per month	

The table of exemptions contains an over-riding list of articles which are exempt from import duty. This list includes inter alia all Government importations, machinery, printed literary matter, passengers' baggage, school apparatus, certain instruments and tools, ice-chests and refrigerators, uniforms, coin and currency notes, medicines, roofing materials, patterns and samples, vehicles, fresh provisions imported in ships' refrigerators and mosquito nets.

In the table of export duties appear the following items :—

Cocoa	£1 3s. 4d. per ton.
Diamonds	6¼ per cent ad valorem.
Mahogany, cedar and baka ...	1d. per cubic foot.
Gold	15 per centum of the gold premium, as defined by Regulations No. 6 of 1933 under section thirteen (1) of Cap. 34.

All other articles, whether domestic products or re-exports, are exempt from export duty.

Excise Duty.

Excise duty on beer	1s. 6d. upon every gallon of worts of a specific gravity of 1055° and so in proportion for any difference in gravity.

Spirits :—	
Brandy, gin, rum, whisky, and other potable spirits	£1 13s. 6d. per imperial gallon of 50° per centum of pure alcohol by Tralles Alcoholometer.
Obscured spirits	£1 13s. 6d. per imperial gallon.
Perfumed spirits	£1 15s. per imperial gallon.
Wine :—	
Sparkling	12s. per imperial gallon.
Still	4s. or 9s. per imperial gallon according to strength.
Tobacco :—	
Unmanufactured	2s. 3d. per lb.
Manufactured :—	
Cigars	10s. per lb.
Cigarettes :—	
(i) Not exceeding 3 lb. net per thousand	2s. 6d. per 100.
(ii) Exceeding 3 lb. net per thousand	10s. per lb.
Other manufactured tobacco and snuff	6s. per lb.
Silk manufactures :—	
Noil Cloth	1½d. per square yard.
Oil :—	
Illuminating	8d. per imperial gallon at 80° Fahrenheit.
Lubricating	3d. per imperial gallon.
Motor spirit	10d. per imperial gallon at 80° Fahrenheit.
Silk (artificial) manufactures :—	
Piece goods (including scarves)	2½d. per square yard.
Handkerchiefs, not in the piece, but excluding pocket handkerchiefs	2½d. per square yard.
Newsprint	10 per cent ad valorem.

All other articles not particularly enumerated in the table of import duties or particularly exempted in the table of exemptions are liable to an import duty of 20 per cent ad valorem. In addition a surtax of five per cent of the rates of duty is levied in addition to the said rates on all items set out in the table of import duties, with the exception of spirits and cotton manufactures which are exempted from such surtax.

Customs Tariff (summarised).

The Customs tariff of the Gold Coast is contained in three schedules as follows :—

A table of import duties.

A table of exemptions.

A table of export duties.

The following are the chief items appearing in the Table of Import Duties :—

Apparel :—

Cardigans, Jerseys and Pullovers	6d. each, or 20 per cent ad valorem, whichever is the higher.
Shirts	9d. each, or 20 per cent ad valorem, whichever is the higher.
Singlets	3d. each, or 20 per cent ad valorem, whichever is the higher.
Socks and Stockings	3d. per pair, or 20 per cent ad valorem, whichever is the higher.
Bags and Sacks, measuring not less than 36 inches by 16 inches, ordinarily imported for the packing and transport of West African produce	2d. each.
Beer and Ale, Stout and Porter ...	2s. per imperial gallon.

Cotton manufactures :—

Piece goods (including scarves)		
(i) Bleached	Admitted as such by the Comptroller	¾d per square yard.
(ii) Dyed		1d. " " "
(iii) Coloured		1d. " " "
(iv) Grey		¾d. " " "
(v) Printed		1¼d. " " "
Ponts		6d. per lb.
Handkerchiefs, not in the piece, but excluding pocket handkerchiefs		1½d. per square yard.
Towels		2d. " " "
Velveteen		3d. " " "
Yarn		3d. per lb.

TABLE B—*continued.*

The Value of the Principal Articles exported at Ports in the Year ended 31st December, 1933. In Thousands of £.

Domestic Produce.	Countries of Destination. Holland. Value. £	Holland. Percentage.	France. Value. £	France. Percentage.	Other Foreign Countries. Value. £	Other Foreign Countries. Percentage.	
Cocoa	601.2	12.3	51.2	1.1	317.0	6.5	Belgium £37.8 = 0.8%. Italy £109.2 = 2.2%. Denmark £35.1 = 0.7%. Poland £66.5 = 1.4%. Sweden £47.1 = 1.0%. Norway £19.7 = 0.4%.
Gold	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diamonds	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Manganese Ore	1.4	0.4	83.2	23.3	118.9	33.2	Belgium £16.0 = 4.5%. Italy £1.8 = 0.5%. Spain £5.6 = 1.5%. Norway £95.5 = 26.7%.
Timber	1.3	4.3	—	—	0.3	1.0	
Palm Kernels	2.4	10.6	—	—	—	—	
Copra	0.6	5.3	—	—	2.5	21.9	Italy £2.5 = 21.9%.
Hides, other kinds	—	—	0.6	5.5	0.1	0.9	
Oils, other kinds...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hides (cattle) untanned ...	—	—	0.5	14.7	0.2	5.9	
Kola nuts	—	—	—	—	1.3	46.4	Dahomey £1.1 = 39.3%.
Coffee raw	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ivory	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Palm oil	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other articles	—	—	—	—	1.2	9.4	
Total exports of domestic produce including bullion ...	606.9	7.9	135.5	1.7	441.5	5.7	
Re-exports :—							
Bullion, specie and currency notes	—	—	—	—	16.2	11.7	French Togoland £16.2 = 11.7%.
Other articles	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.4	27.1	38.7	Senegal £2.1 = 3.0%. Spanish Guinea £1.3 = 1.9%. I. Iberia £2.4 = 3.4%. Ivory Coast £14.7 = 21.0%. Fernando Po £2.1 = 3.0%. French Togoland £2.6 = 3.7%.
Total Re-exports	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.5	43.3	20.7	
Grand Total Exports and Re-exports	607.3	7.7	136.5	1.7	484.8	6.1	

Railway.

Mileage Operated.

The main line of 3′ 6″ gauge runs in a northerly direction from Sekondi to Kumasi in Ashanti and thence in a south-easterly direction to Accra, a total distance of 361 miles.

Particulars of the branch lines are as follows :—

Branch.	*Mileage.*
Takoradi–Sekondi	7
Inchaban Junction–Inchaban	4
Tarkwa–Prestea	19
Huni Valley–Kade	99
Accra–Weija	10

The Weija branch has a 2′ 6″ gauge.

The total mileage open for traffic at the close of the financial year 1933–34 was 500 miles.

Finance.

The principal working results were as follows :—

Total capital expenditure on the 31st March, 1934	£9,242,458
Gross earnings	796,730
Working expenditure (including pensions and gratuities)	407,337
Net earnings	389,393
Gross expenditure	878,661
Deficit	81,931
Percentage of working expenditure to gross earnings	51.13%
Percentage of net earnings to capital expenditure	4.21%

Traffic.

The number of passengers carried during the year was 1,060,626, a decrease of 84,130 involving a reduction in revenue of £13,153 as compared with the previous year.

The total tonnage of goods traffic, exclusive of live-stock, was 663,180, an increase of 272,103 tons with a corresponding increase of £125,771 in revenue as compared with the year 1932–33.

The principal commodities carried were :—

Commodity.	*Tons carried.*	*Decrease : Tons.*
Building materials	9,938	540
Corn, native	964	1,050
Cotton goods	2,348	743
Explosives	591	164
Fish, native	2,332	752
Hardware	1,970	2,262
Minerals, sand, etc.	540	1,404

Commodity.	*Tons Carried.*	*Decrease : Tons.*
Native produce	7,716	492
Salt	4,263	17
Soap	921	257
Timber logs exported	5,085	482
Timber, native, not exported ...	3,354	309

Commodity.	*Tons carried.*	*Increase : Tons.*
Bags and sacks	2,942	454
Chemicals and drugs	544	193
Coal and coke	2,913	1,334
Cocoa	125,860	3,873
Firewood	107,035	7,408
Imported foodstuffs	8,658	568
Manganese	335,927	262,828
Mining machinery and materials	6,142	3,185
Paints and oils	3,385	863
Shooks and heads	817	406

Locomotives and Rolling Stock.

The Railway owns eighty-three locomotives, including four steam rail coaches.

The total engine mileage (inclusive of rail coach mileage) was 1,207,695, an increase of 84,637 miles as compared with 1932–33.

Two oil tank wagons for the Shell Company of West Africa, Limited were received from England and were prepared for service.

Electric Power.

Three hundred and sixty-nine additional lighting, heating and power points were installed in Sekondi and Takoradi during the year. The total number of units generated was 1,614,286, an increase of 58,993 units or 3.79 per cent as compared with the previous year.

Buildings, etc.

Owing to the continued need for economy little or no work was carried out apart from maintenance.

Capital Works.

The installation of a pipe-borne water supply from the new reservoir to the railway property and bungalows at Kumasi was completed by the Public Works department during the year.

Stores.

Owing to the continued financial depression closer indenting was necessary, with the result that the Stores Suspense Account was reduced by £2,710. It is interesting to note that this account has been reduced from £88,285 to £43,891, a decrease of £44,394, since the 31st March, 1929.

Transport Service.

Two thousand one hundred and thirty-eight tons of material were handled for Government departments.

At Sekondi the number of officers arriving and departing by train and road was 493 with 283 tons of luggage. At Takoradi 602 officers with 150 tons of luggage were dealt with.

The cost of working the service was £992 and the earnings were £390. Harbour dues amounting to £448 were collected from Government departments.

Roads and Motor Transport.

On the 31st March, 1934 there were about 6,200 miles of motorable roads in the Gold Coast.

Of these, 1,937 miles were maintained by the Public Works department at an average cost per mile of £46, a reduction of £7 6s. as compared with the previous year. These roads comprised 411 miles of tarmet, 58 miles of tar-sprayed gravel and 1,468 miles of gravel.

The construction of about twenty miles of new roads was begun during the year.

Many of the rivers are crossed by means of ferries, of which some are maintained by Government and others are leased to the United Africa Company, Limited.

In Accra the town council maintains a regular service of motor omnibuses, and privately-owned vehicles of a similar type operate between Accra and Achimota, a distance of eight miles.

Privately-owned lorries carrying both passengers and goods ply for hire on all motorable roads in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

Lighting and Electric Power.

The total number of B.O.T. units supplied by the Government electric power plants in Accra, Koforidua, Cape Coast, Winneba, Kumasi and Tamale was 1,359,111, an increase of 27,081 units as compared with the previous year.

Posts and Telegraphs.

Decreased business in all branches of the service except telegraphs produced a decline in net cash revenue from £98,148 in 1932–33 to £91,484. Expenditure was £129,968 as compared with £129,573 in 1932–33.

Amounts due to depositors in the post office savings bank rose from £94,183 at the 1st January, 1932 to £102,653 in 1933 and £114,955 in 1934, the latter figure representing an average of £6. 7s. standing to the credit of each of the 18,077 depositors at the 1st January, 1934. The low average deposit is due to the large proportion of small depositors such as schoolboys and wage-earners.

The increase in deposits indicates a tendency to thrift rather than an improvement in economic conditions.

Statistics of business transacted are as follows :—

	1932–33.	1933–34.	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
Letters, etc.	5,055,703	5,494,727	439,024	—
Money orders	£151,803	£153,630	£1,827	—
Postal orders	£153,819	£141,665	—	£12,154
Parcels	61,017	63,658	2,641	—
Parcels revenue	£9,071	£7,216	—	£1,855
C.O.D. collections	£43,872	£36,554	—	£7,318
Telegraph revenue	£24,461	£21,880	—	£2,581
Telegraph revenue collected for Eastern Telegraph Company ...	£10,281	£11,700	£1,419	—
Telephones	£34,636	£32,690	—	£1,946
Savings bank deposits	£71,213	£79,867	£8,654	—
Savings bank withdrawals ...	£65,338	£70,487	£5,149	—
Savings bank depositors ...	16,152	18,077	1,925	—

Telephones and Telegraphs.

Three new telephone exchanges were opened during the year including one at the important mining centre of Prestea, and one hundred and five new subscribers' telephones were installed against one hundred and twenty-seven surrendered.

Approximately twenty-seven miles of new main telephone line and twenty-one miles of new telegraph line were constructed, and about seventeen miles of route totally rebuilt. For five miles of the latter locally-made reinforced concrete poles were used, while for a further distance of 55½ miles the old system of wooden poles was strengthened by replacements and by the substitution of iron poles at regular intervals.

Seven hundred and fifty-nine miles of route were overhauled, 1,197 miles of bush cleared, and 586 miles of iron pole route repainted. Maintenance work was carried out in connection with the Railway electrical signalling apparatus, and instruction was given in the Railway signalling school which was transferred from Accra to Takoradi.

The department maintains its own motor mail vans. Running costs have been reduced to 2¼d. per mile in some cases.

Wireless.

Takoradi wireless station dealt with 2,156 radiograms during the year and returned a net revenue of £339 7s. 6d.

Post Office Directory.

A directory of Gold Coast residents was compiled in 1933 as a supplement to the post office handbook. A charge of 2s. each is made to subscribers, of whom there were 786 in 1933 and 960 in the 1934 edition.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

The Bank of British West Africa, Limited and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have a number of branches established throughout the Gold Coast. The former bank has thirteen branches and the latter seven.

There are Post Office Savings Bank facilities at 73 post offices.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks ; but there are 415 cocoa-producers' co-operative societies run under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, with a total membership of 8,828 and a paid-up share capital of £7,200 on the 31st March, 1934. These societies during the year sold 4,223 tons of cocoa, all lots being of a high purity and commanding a price premium.

Currency.

The following coins and currency notes are legal tender in the Gold Coast :—

British gold, silver and bronze coin, British currency notes and West African currency notes.

West African silver coins of 2s., 1s., 6d., and 3d., West African alloy coins of the same denominations, and nickel-bronze pennies, half-pennies and tenth of a penny pieces.

The estimated amount of nickel-bronze coin in circulation on the 31st March, 1934 was £66,642 and of alloy coin £3,553,965. The amount of West African silver coinage in circulation cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy but may be estimated at £144,800. West African Currency Board notes to the value of approximately £695,809 were in circulation.

Weights and Measures.

British standard weights are used. The inspection of weights and measures is undertaken by police officers. During the year 1,325 weights, measures and weighing instruments were examined, and of this number 143 were rejected.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The department comprises civil, mechanical, electrical and public health branches and has charge of the construction, supervision and maintenance of all public buildings and roads (except chiefs' roads), waterworks, electric power stations (except Sekondi and Takoradi controlled by the Railway), drainage, etc., and carries out investigations for water supplies and the development of hydraulic power.

The staff of the department consists of 107 European officers of whom seven are seconded to the town councils of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi and the Kumasi Public Health Board, and 162 African officers of whom one is seconded to the Sekondi town council.

Extraordinary Works.

The continuation of the financial depression precluded a programme of any magnitude and only £8,244 was voted for a number of small works.

Loan Works.

(*a*) *Supreme Court—Accra.*

This building was opened by the Governor on the 5th April, 1933. The estimated cost was £75,000 and the actual cost £70,050.

(*b*) *Kumasi Waterworks.*

The supply was inaugurated by the Chief Commissioner of Ashanti on the 29th March, 1934. The estimated cost of the scheme was £260,000 and the actual expenditure £226,000.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The law of the Colony is the Common Law, the doctrines of equity, and the statutes of general application in force in England on the 24th July, 1874 modified by a large number of local Ordinances passed since that date. The criminal law was codified in 1892 and the civil and criminal procedure are regulated by the Supreme Court and Criminal Procedure Ordinances, both passed in 1876.

The Supreme Court of the Gold Coast consists of the Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges. The Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges of Nigeria are also *ex-officio* Puisne Judges of the Gold Coast.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is limited to the Colony. In Ashanti and the Northern Territories there is a Circuit Judge who presides over the sitting of the courts of the Chief Commissioners with practically the same jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases as the Judges in the Colony.

The West African Court of Appeal Order-in-Council came into force on the 1st March, 1930 and the first session of the court was held at Freetown in Sierra Leone on the 10th March. This court deals with appeals from the courts of the Colonies of the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia; from the Chief Commissioners' courts of Ashanti and the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast; from the courts of the Protectorates of Sierra Leone and the Gambia, and from the courts of Togoland under British Mandate.

There is also a Full Court, which must consist of not less than two Judges. Its functions are practically limited to suspending or striking off the roll barristers and solicitors and to deciding criminal cases stated by a divisional court or affirming a conviction in a case previously stated by a Police Magistrate or Commissioner.

The Supreme Court consists of divisional courts at Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi. At Accra there are usually two courts sitting, over one of which the Chief Justice presides, while Puisne Judges preside over the others. Criminal assizes are held quarterly at the above-named towns and special divisional courts are occasionally held at several of the larger towns.

The West African (Appeal to Privy Council) Order-in-Council, 1930 prescribes the procedure and rules to be observed in appeals from the West African Court of Appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Gold Coast (Privy Council Appeals) Order-in-Council prescribes the procedure and rules to be observed in appeals from the Full Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Police Magistrates and Provincial and District Commissioners in charge of provinces and districts are *ex-officio* Commissioners of the Supreme Court. In criminal cases the first-named have the power of imposing a fine not exceeding £100 or inflicting imprisonment for a maximum period of one year. Their jurisdiction is limited to civil cases in which the amount in dispute does not exceed £300.

Commissioners may imprison for a term not exceeding six months or fine up to a maximum of £50 ; their civil jurisdiction is limited to cases where the amount involved does not exceed £100.

Appeals from the decisions of the Police Magistrates and Commissioners lie to the divisional courts and all criminal cases tried by them are reviewed by the judge of the appropriate court, who has the power to reverse any of their judgments.

The Chief Law Officer and head of the Bar is the Attorney-General, who is assisted by a Solicitor-General and three Crown Counsel. The Chief Justice may, subject to certain conditions, admit as barristers and solicitors of the Supreme Court any admitted barrister or advocate of Great Britain or Ireland and any person who may have been admitted as a solicitor or Writer to the Signet in any of the courts in London, Dublin or Edinburgh, or as a law agent in Scotland. Every barrister so admitted is entitled to practise as a solicitor as well as a barrister.

Under Ordinances Ashanti No. 2 of 1933 and Northern Territories No. 2 of 1933 barristers and solicitors are now allowed to practise before the courts of Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

During the period under review 39 cases were disposed of by the West African Court of Appeal. Two hundred and nineteen civil actions were brought in the divisional courts. The total appeals and civil actions in the divisional courts show a decrease as compared with those of last year.

In the superior courts there were 188 convictions in criminal cases, a decrease of 22 as compared with those of the previous year. In the courts of summary jurisdiction there were 25,139 convictions, being 1,110 more than those of the previous year.

Several volumes of law reports have been printed and copies are obtainable from the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Police.

The headquarters of the force are at Accra with provincial headquarters at Koforidua (Eastern Province), Cape Coast (Central Province), Sekondi (Western Province), Kumasi (Ashanti) and Tamale (Northern Territories).

The European police officers are selected for appointment by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the remainder of the personnel, which is African, is recruited locally. The force is composed of three branches, namely, the escort police, the general police and the marine police.

The escort police are illiterate natives, mostly of the Northern Territories and kindred tribes, and include many old soldiers of the Royal West African Frontier Force. This branch of the force is armed. The general police, all of whom are literate or partially so and have had a school education, are natives of the Colony or Ashanti and are mainly employed in the keeping of criminal records, issuing licences, traffic control and other duties which cannot be carried out by illiterates; the marine police are recruited along the Gold Coast seaboard and are employed on water duties at the various ports in co-operation with the Customs department.

A section of the force is detailed for railway police duties, and a good band is maintained at headquarters.

A police training depot is established near Accra.

The total establishment of the force at the end of the year under review was 36 European officers and 1,974 African other ranks.

The criminal investigation department has filed 38,130 finger-prints since 1923, and this bureau includes photographs and other criminal records.

The following are the statistics of crime for the last three years :—

	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.
Cases reported	24,316	27,486	26,034
Persons prosecuted	25,440	29,750	27,022
Persons convicted	20,743	23,875	22,399

The following are the details for the past year :—

5,177 persons were sent to prison.
14,906 persons paid their fines.
1,274 persons were cautioned.
380 persons were bound over.
423 persons were committed to higher courts.
239 juveniles were dealt with.

22,399

Police undertake all motor licensing, the registration of domestic servants and duties in connection with immigration and the registration of aliens. Auctioneers' and goldsmiths' licences are also controlled by the police.

The number of motor vehicles licensed during 1932, 1933 and the first quarter of 1934 was as follows :—

	Private Cars.	*Motor Lorries.*	*Motor Cycles.*	*Trailers.*	*Total.*
1932	2,036	5,022	464	595	8,177
1933	1,757	4,818	649	571	7,795
1934 (1st quarter) ...	1,329	3,358	390	473	5,550

Prisons.

The prisons of the Gold Coast are twenty-five in number of which four are central prisons accommodating long-sentence prisoners. The central prisons are situated at Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale and are equipped with workshops in which the following trades are taught by European and African instructors :— tailoring, carpentry and cabinet-making, shoemaking, cane furniture-making, masonry, laundry work, brush-making, mat-weaving and string-making.

The last named is a new industry and string of very good quality is produced from sanseviera and wild pine-apple.

These industries in addition to producing revenue are of reformative value, as on discharge a considerable number of prisoners settle down to the trades they have learnt instead of reverting to crime. From recent enquiries it has been found that at least sixty ex-convicts have set up their own establishments and are leading honest lives.

At Kumasi, Sekondi and Tamale are farms producing ground crops for prisoners' rations. Kumasi also has a brick-field with appliances to turn out a properly compressed brick, and a vegetable garden producing English vegetables.

The local prisons are situated in various district headquarters and accommodate local prisoners with sentences of six months and under. They are supervised by District Commissioners with African gaolers in direct control.

The chief work performed is conservancy, station work, farming and other work of an unskilled nature.

There are separate wards for debtors at Accra, Elmina and Tamale. At other prisons they occupy special cells and are kept apart from convict prisoners as far as existing conditions permit.

Elmina prison has special wards for prisoners suffering from tuberculosis and leprosy.

Recidivists wear distinctive badges and are located and work together. Accommodation does not permit of their location in separate cells. There is a special class for particularly industrious prisoners of good conduct who are granted extra privileges.

Each prison is regularly visited by Government medical officers. There are infirmaries at the central prisons.

The weights of prisoners are recorded monthly. The most common diseases are gonorrhoea, guinea-worm, yaws and malaria, which are contracted before admission.

There were 43 deaths, or 21.66 per thousand.

The average daily population for the year was 1,985 as compared with 1,927 in the previous year. This increase was largely due to the number of committals for illicit distillation and other offences against the liquor laws. Prisons in the Eastern Province received most of the prisoners for these offences. At Keta prison, for instance, the maximum population was 112 whilst 46 was the highest maximum reached in the previous year.

Prisoners' rations are prepared in accordance with the diet scale. They have been good and sufficient. Owing to the reduction in price of foodstuffs and the development of prison farms the cost of rationing has been very cheap. With the exception of a few prisons where the population is very small, all food is prepared in prison kitchens; Accra and Sekondi prisons are provided with steam cooking plants.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable persons to act as probation officers there is no probation system and the possibility of obtaining voluntary assistance in the form of a prisoners' aid society is extremely remote.

There were seven executions as compared with twenty-four in the previous year.

The boys' home at Ada is an institution for the reformation of male juvenile offenders and is under the control of the Salvation Army. Boys are retained to the age of eighteen years and receive educational and vocational training.

There were three admissions and four discharges. Of the four boys discharged, two have found regular employment and one is with his parents and is doing well.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

The ordinances dealt with in this report were among those enacted during the financial year 1933–34.

Gold Coast Colony.

Thirty-seven ordinances were passed during the period under review of which the most important are the following :—

The Beer Ordinance—No. 9 of 1933—provides for the regulation and control of the manufacture of beer in the Colony and for the levying and collection of excise duty thereon. A somewhat elaborate system of control is introduced inasmuch as the excise duty is chargeable upon the quantity and specific gravity of the worts produced and not upon the quantity of beer manufactured.

The Folded Woven Goods Ordinance—No. 10 of 1933—provides for the regulation of the importation and sale of folded woven goods, and was introduced to bring about uniformity with the law in the other West African Colonies.

The Cocoa Industry Regulation Ordinance—No. 14 of 1934—provides for the inspection of cocoa and for the prescription of the standards of quality of cocoa intended for export. The export of cocoa below a specific quality standard is prohibited.

The Evidence (British and Foreign Documents) Ordinance —No. 15 of 1934—gives the Governor in Council power to facilitate the production and proof of certain official foreign documents and certificates which are required for use in legal proceedings and for other legal purposes in the Colony, and to give effect to reciprocal agreements to be concluded with other parts of the Empire and foreign countries to dispense with the legalization of such documents.

The Waterworks Ordinance—No. 20 of 1934—provides for the management and regulation of water supplies in the Colony. Hitherto the capital expenditure and the cost of maintenance of water supplies in the Colony fell on the general taxpayer and this ordinance makes provision by means of a water rate for the payment for those supplies by the persons who enjoy their benefit.

The Criminal Code Amendment Ordinance—No. 21 of 1934—makes provision for dealing with offences in connection with injuries to electric lines and with fraudulent abstraction of electricity.

It also makes certain modifications in the law of sedition and provides a comprehensive definition of "seditious intention." Furthermore power is given to the Governor in Council to prohibit the importation of newspapers, books and other documents of a seditious character.

Penalties for directing and being present at trials by ordeal are also provided.

Ashanti.

The following five ordinances were enacted during the period under review :—

No. 8 *of* 1933.—The Stamp (Duty Exemption) Amendment Ordinance, 1933.

No. 9 *of* 1933.—The Land (Perpetual Succession) Amendment Ordinance, 1933.

No. 10 *of* 1933.—The Powers of Attorney Ordinance, 1933.

No. 11 *of* 1933.—The Concessions Amendment Ordinance, 1933.

No. 12 *of* 1933.—The Native Jurisdiction Amendment Ordinance, 1933.

Northern Territories.

The following two ordinances were enacted during the period under review :—

No. 6 *of* 1933.—The Powers of Attorney Ordinance, 1933.

No. 7 *of* 1933.—The Commissioners (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.

Togoland under British Mandate.

The following two ordinances were enacted during the period under review :—

No. 2 *of* 1933.—The Land and Native Rights, 1931 (Application) Ordinance, 1933.

No. 3 *of* 1933.—The Medical Practitioners and Dentists Registration Ordinance, 1933.

Of the above the most important is the following :—

The Land and Native Rights, 1931 (Application) Ordinance —No. 2 of 1933—provides for the application to the Northern Section of Togoland of the law in respect of native rights to land in force in the Northern Territories Protectorate. By the application of this law the lands are to be under the control and subject to the disposition of the Governor and shall be held and administered for the use and common benefit, direct or

indirect, of the natives. There are certain reservations in respect to titles and interests acquired prior to the commencement of the ordinance but subject to this, lands will be held in future under certificates of occupancy granted by the Governor subject to the payment of rent and such other conditions as may be imposed.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The net revenue and expenditure of the Gold Coast for the past six years are given below :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1928–29	3,913,529 (*b*)	4,629,294 (*a*) (*c*)
1929–30	3,397,324	3,932,022 (*a*)
1930–31	3,499,418 (*d*)	3,744,010 (*a*)
1931–32	2,284,299	2,823,752
1932–33	2,670,786 (*e*)	2,673,482
1933–34	2,684,925 (*f*)	2,313,096

(*a*) Includes amounts expended on loan works account and later recovered from loan funds as in note (*d*).

(*b*) Includes £305,000 transferred to revenue from Reserve Fund to meet the claims referred to in (*c*).

(*c*) Includes £305,000 for settlement of certain claims connected with the Enemy Property Control Ordinance, 1918.

(*d*) Includes a sum of £828,435 advanced on loan works account and recovered from the loan raised in 1931.

(*e*) Includes £61,500 levy on salaries and £163,500 appreciation in value of Reserve Fund and savings bank investments.

(*f*) Includes £60,003 levy on salaries.

The following table shows the receipts during the last six years under the main heads of revenue :—

Head.	1928–29.	1929–30.	1930–31.
	£	£	£
Customs	2,603,108	2,489,575	1,735,198
Licences	230,749	215,901	224,047
Fees	193,643	216,986	235,894
Railway (net surplus) ...	133,916	31,724	—
Posts and Telegraphs ...	125,812	127,615	119,585
Sundry and Extraordinary ...	626,301	315,523	1,184,694
Total	3,913,529	3,397,324	3,499,418

Head.	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.
	£	£	£
Customs	1,473,587	1,647,628	1,823,465
Licences	188,823	198,345	180,638
Fees	227,486	203,469	192,513
Railway (net surplus) ...	—	—	—
Posts and Telegraphs ...	105,764	94,251	91,427
Sundry and Extraordinary ...	288,639	527,093	396,882
Total	2,284,299	2,670,786	2,684,925

The working of the year 1933–34 may be summarised as under :—

Revenue		£2,684,925
Expenditure (general budget) :—		
Recurrent	£2,189,437	
Extraordinary	11,035	
		2,200,472
Surplus—general budget		484,453
Deduct :—		
Railway deficit	£78,407	
Takoradi harbour deficit ...	34,217	
		112,624
Net surplus 1933–34		£371,829

Low prices of cocoa, competition from road traffic and the continued world-wide economic depression account for the deficits on both the Railway and Harbour working. The comparative figures for 1933–34 and 1932–33 are :—

	1932–33.	1933–34.
Railway.		
Expenditure	£889,390	£876,556
Revenue	680,530	798,149
Deficit	£208,860	£78,407
Takoradi harbour.		
Expenditure	£180,998	£178,343
Revenue	90,134	144,126
Deficit	£90,864	£34,217

The general reserves of the Colony on the 31st March, 1934, amounted to £2,706,485 as under :—

Excess of assets over liabilities	£622,493
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund (Surplus assets thereof)	10,302
General Reserve Fund	1,301,476
Railway Renewals Fund	537,177
Supplementary Sinking Fund (not included in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities) ...	235,037
	£2,706,485

Assets and Liabilities.

The Colony's assets at the 31st March, 1934, were as follows :—

Cash balance	£159,946	
Investments	1,881,332	
Unallocated stores	114,336	
General advance accounts	62,771	
Municipal loan accounts	65,767	
Joint Colonial Funds	585,000	
		£2,869,152

and these assets may be said to be earmarked against the following liabilities :—

Special Funds and Reserves ...	£2,144,254	
General deposit accounts	50,540	
Drafts and remittances	241	
Investment adjustment account ...	8,121	
Railway workshop suspense account	1,071	
Loan account	42,432	
		2,246,659
Leaving a surplus of assets over liabilities of		£622,493

The above statement does not include the Supplementary Sinking Fund and Sinking Funds investments in respect of the public debt.

Public Debt.

The public debt of the Colony on the 31st March, 1934, was £12,961,000, and the Sinking Funds together with the Supplementary Sinking Fund (£235,037) for the redemption of debt amounted to £2,485,192.

Taxation.

There is no direct taxation. The main heads of indirect taxation are :—

Customs duties	£1,823,465
Harbour and light dues	30,603
Licences, etc.	180,638

Customs duties represent 67.9 per cent of the total revenue for the year.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Geological Survey.

Gold.—The survey of the gold resources of the Colony and Ashanti was continued and almost completed as far north as the latitude of Kumasi. The Sunyani and Wenchi Districts lying to the north of this line were also examined. Numerous prospects, several of which are worthy of more detailed investigation, were located and a new reef, containing good values where tested at the surface, was discovered near Kukuom. There are no old workings in the vicinity of the reef and the local inhabitants were unaware of the existence of gold at this place.

Geophysical investigations carried out between Anfargah and Broomassie and near Bogosu, Nkunsia and Kanyankaw proved the existence of several striking anomalies. Some of the anomalies are associated with known gold-bearing reefs but others are in places where there are no surface indications of reefs. These need further investigation.

Memoir No. 3, *The Geology of the Prestea Goldfield*, has now been published.

Manganese.—Several deposits of manganese ore in the district north and north-east of Sekondi were examined. None of the occurrences is of commercial importance.

Bauxite.—Deposits of bauxite occur in the hills near the frontier west-north-west of Sunyani. The deposits are not comparable in size or quality with those of Sefwi and Yenahin and they are too remote to be of economic importance.

Andalusite.—A large deposit of andalusite, a mineral used for the manufacture of sparking plugs and other refractories, was discovered near Abodum, east of Bekwai. The material is being analysed and tested to ascertain whether it is suitable for commercial use.

Geology.—To show the relationship between the geology and the principal gold and manganese deposits a geological map has been prepared of the country extending from the coast between Twin Rivers and the Pra to beyond the railway line from Kumasi to Bompata.

The revision of the southern section of the geological map of the Gold Coast is nearly completed.

Volcanic agglomerate and tuffs of pleistocene or recent age were found in two localities within 1½ miles of Lake Bosumtwi. They prove that the crater in which the lake occurs is of volcanic

origin and not of meteoritic origin. Although the lake has risen at the rate of nearly a foot a year for the past 60 or 70 years at least, it is certain that the lake was at one time about 150 feet above its present level. Fossil fishes and plants were found in lake beds (clays and sands) more than 100 feet thick and in places 150 feet above the level of the lake.

Dr. E. White of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, London reports that the small collection of fossil fishes from Lake Bosumtwi is of interest in that it comprises the first identifiable remains of cichlids to have been found in the fossil state.

Lands Department.

The cardinal principle adopted by Government in framing its land policy is that all land other than that alienated to the Crown belongs to the native ; if no owner can be found the ownership is assumed to be vested in the native community.

The alienation to individuals or companies of land for mining, agricultural or arboricultural purposes is subject, in most cases, to the Concessions Ordinance which restricts the estate which can be held to a maximum term of 99 years and empowers the Court to impose such conditions and restrictions upon the tenants as it may deem desirable in the interests of the native owners. A further restriction is placed by the Concessions Ordinance upon the total area which may be held by any one concession holder.

Government has power under the existing law to acquire compulsorily, subject to the payment of compensation, such land as is required for public purposes.

In the Northern Territories recent legislation has in the Land and Native Rights Ordinance, 1931 defined the respective rights and obligations of the Government and of the native, preserving as far as possible the existing native customary law in its relation to the use and occupation of the land, but placing restrictions upon the alienation of land by natives to non-natives.

Town-planning, in the strict application of the term, does not prevail although legislation provides for it. In the towns of Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale, the sites of which are Crown land, provisions are made to restrict the user of the land and to ensure the erection of substantial buildings upon it.

A substitute for town-planning has been found in the provision, as conditions warrant, of layouts by agreement with the local chiefs or land-owners, which has been effective in ensuring the correct development of many towns, both large and small. Extensive layouts of stool lands adjacent to Accra have recently been effected and in these cases the allocation of any vacant plots remains under the control of the chiefs. In towns where development is anticipated, agreements are made with the local chiefs whereby such development shall proceed only on orderly lines and in

accordance with the layout as designed. Arrangements are concluded at the same time to enable Government to acquire free of claims for compensation the land required for roads and for such other sites as are required for public purposes. A plan of the layout superimposed upon a survey of the town affected is attached to the agreement which thus defines clearly and finally the position and enables the orderly development of the town to take place without undue expenditure. Repeated requests are received for the layout of towns and villages to which no layout scheme has as yet been applied.

Building regulations are in force, some of general application and others of particular application to certain towns.

A system of deed registration is in force throughout the Colony and Ashanti but registration of title has not yet been introduced.

The Government owns little land in the Colony as may be seen from the accompanying table.

	Total Area. Sq. miles.	*Area owned by Government.* Sq. miles.
Gold Coast Colony	23,937 ...	53
Ashanti	24,379 ...	81
Northern Territories	30,486 ...	32
Total	78,802 ...	166
Mandated Territory of Togoland ...	13,041 ...	6

The Lands Department, which has charge of all dealings with Crown land, has its headquarters at Accra with branch offices at Takoradi and Kumasi.

Survey Department.

Continued activity in mining and concession work has led to considerable demands by the public for maps, particularly those with concessions plotted on. This activity appears to be greatest in the Western Province and it has therefore been necessary to concentrate as far as possible the work of field parties in that area. Not only is it necessary to provide extra framework, but the present influx of labour into mining towns and villages such as Tarkwa and Bebianiha has made it desirable to have proper layouts made.

The output of the printing branch has been maintained both as regards diagrams and illustrations for other departments and on departmental work. The principal items of the latter were a number of field sheets on the one-inch scale and town plans on the 1/6250 scale.

The topographical branch, though handicapped by sickness and a rather prolonged and heavy rainy season, completed the revision of the Abetifi sheet for which, owing to lack of framework, it was necessary to run 175 miles of levels and 91 miles of theodolite traverse.

In the cadastral branch most of the field staff has been concentrated on the Western Province. All sections have been employed on the survey and demarcation of town layouts, lease and acquisition surveys and Forest Reserve surveys. Work has been continued in the Northern Territories on surveys of Government land and on layouts at Prang, Salaga and Tamale.

The framework section has been engaged mainly on the partial observation of a new Western Ashanti chain of primary triangulation. Sixteen stations have been fully observed and eight stations remain to be observed or to be completed. The primary traverse surround, Kete Krachi to Tamale via Yendi and south to Atebubu, was completed and computed. In the Western Province three new secondary triangulation points were fixed and a secondary traverse nearly completed from Tarkwa via Ankobra Junction, Bawdia, Akropong, Ayanfuri and thence along the motor road to Bebianiha. This traverse is tied to the triangulation at each end and near the middle at Nanankwa on the Akropong–Ayanfuri road.

Precise levelling was commenced and much work was done on the analysis of tidal observations at Takoradi to provide a satisfactory datum.

APPENDIX A.

The following publications of local interest may be obtained (post free) from the Government Printing Office, (Publications Branch), Box 124, Accra.

	£	s.	d.
Census, 1931.			
The Gold Coast, 1931 (*Cardinall*)	0	12	6
A Bibliography of the Gold Coast (*Cardinall*)	0	12	6
Appendices containing Comparative Returns and General Statistics of the 1931 Census	0	12	0
(The above three volumes per set)	1	5	6
Customs—			
Customs Import and Export Lists	0	2	0
Customs Tariff and Custom House Guide	0	1	0
Trade Report, 1932	0	7	6
Departmental Annual Reports—			
Agriculture, Animal Health, Audit, Education, Geological Survey, Medical and Sanitary, Mines, Police, Railway, Survey, Treasury, Forestry	0	2	0
Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the Gold Coast	0	1	0
Geology—			
Geological and Mining Features of the Tarkwa-Abosso Goldfield (Memoir No. 1 Geol. Survey) (*Whitelaw and Junner*)	0	5	0
The Geology of the Obuasi Goldfield (Memoir No. 2 Geol. Survey) (*Junner*)	0	5	0
The Geology of the Prestea Goldfield (Memoir No. 3 Geol. Survey) (*Cooper*)	0	5	0
Report on the Geology of Western Togoland (*Robertson*)	0	5	0
Microscopical Features and Chemical Analyses of certain representative igneous rocks from the Gold Coast, British West Africa (Bulletin No. 4) (*Junner*)	0	3	0
Minerals of Concentrates from Stream-Gravels, Soils, and Crushed Rocks of the Gold Coast (Bulletin No. 6) (*Kitson*)	0	1	0
Outlines of the Mineral and Water-Power Resources of the Gold Coast, British West Africa, with Hints on Prospecting (Bulletin No. 1) (*Kitson*)	0	1	0
References to Occurrences of Economic Minerals in the Gold Coast, recorded in Annual Reports of the Director, Geological Survey (Bulletin No. 5) (*Kitson*)	0	1	0
Report on Rapid Geol. Survey of Gambia (Bulletin No. 3, Geol. Survey) (*Cooper*)	0	3	0
History—			
A Brief Review of the History and Social Organisation of the Peoples of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast (*Eyre-Smith*) ...	0	1	0
A Vanished Dynasty (Ashanti) (*Fuller*)	0	12	0
Adangbe Historical and Proverbial Songs (*Enoch Azu*)	0	1	0
Enquiry into the Constitution and Organisation of the Dagbon Kingdom	0	2	6
Natives States of the Gold Coast: History and Constitution—AHANTA (*Welman*)	0	2	6

	£	s.	d.
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A Brief Account of the Brissa Language (*Chamberlain*)	0	3	0
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English and Nzima Key Book (*Anaman*)	0	0	6
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Ga Grammar Notes and Exercises (*Wilkie*)	0	3	6
Gold Coast and Asianti Reader—Books I and II (*Brown*) each	0	3	0
Standard Nzima—Part I (*Anaman*)	0	0	3
Legal—			
A Handbook of Sheriff and Execution Law on the Gold Coast (*Taylor*)	0	5	0
Laws of the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, British Togoland and the Northern Territories (1928 Reprint) in 5 vols.	0	10	6
Subsidiary Legislation—			
Annual Volumes of Rules, Proclamations, etc.	0	10	6
Price per single issue, according to size, from 1/6 upwards.			
Natural History—			
Birds of Tropical West Africa—Vol. I (*Bannerman*)	1	2	6
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SURVEY DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Copies of the undermentioned maps and full information regarding them can be obtained from the Surveyor-General, Cantonments, Accra; the Wesleyan Methodist Book Depots at Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi and Kumasi; and United Africa Company, Limited, Advertising and Agencies Department, Accra.

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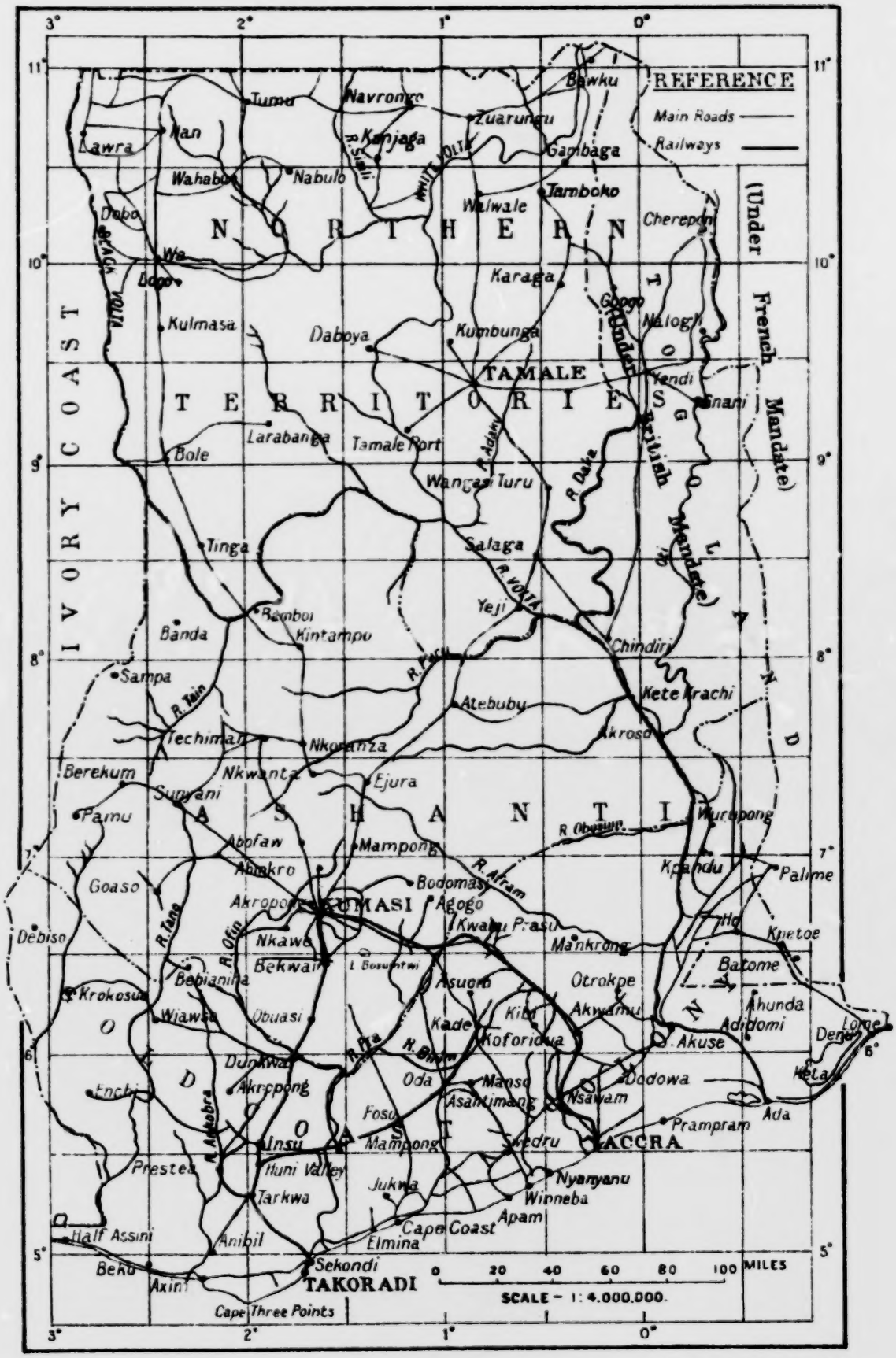
THE GOLD COAST



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Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3*d.* (3½*d.*).

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Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).
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Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).

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Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 7*d.*).

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Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2*s.* 6*d.* (2*s.* 8*d.*).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933–34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1*s.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3*s.* 6*d.* (3*s.* 9*d.*).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2*s.* 6*d.* (2*s.* 9*d.*).

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Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1*s.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).
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Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3*s.* (3*s.* 3*d.*).
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(For Reports for 1932-33 and 1933-34 see Nos. 1657 and 1684 respectively (Price 3s. 6d. each).)

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CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.
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[*Continued on page 3 of cover.*

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL. No. 1748

GOLD COAST, 1934–35

ERRATA

Page 4.—In the last line of the first paragraph of the section regarding Ashanti, substitute the word "confederations" for "considerations".

Page 32.—In the last line of the third paragraph, substitute "Forestry department" for "Forests Ordinance".

Page 47.—In the second paragraph, substitute the word "imposition" for "importation".

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE GOLD COAST. 1934–35.

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CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Gold Coast Colony, with Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate, is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between 3° 15′ W. long. and 1° 12′ E. long., and is bounded on the west by the French colony of the Ivory Coast, on the east by Togoland under French Mandate, on the north by the Ivory Coast and on the south by the Atlantic ocean.

The area of the Colony is 23,937 square miles, of Ashanti 24,379, of the Northern Territories 30,486 and of Togoland under British Mandate 13,041.

Climate.

The climate of the Gold Coast, although hot and damp, is cooler than that of most tropical countries situated within similar latitudes. The mean shade maximum temperature recorded during 1934 for Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale was 85·3° 90·0°, 89·2°, and 93·7°, and the mean relative humidity was 76·4°, 71·0°, 84·5° and 66·1° respectively. The rainfall varies with the configuration of the country, being greatest in the thick forest belts. The amount of rain which fell in 1934 at the stations mentioned above was 28·82 inches, 45·11 inches, 52·79 inches and 54·70 inches respectively.

During the months of January and February, the harmattan—a dry north-westerly wind from the Sahara—blows strongly, carrying with it particles of fine dust and rendering the atmosphere extremely dry. Characteristic features of this period are a sudden lowering of humidity and extremes of temperature.

History.

Little is known of the history of the people of the Gold Coast prior to the first recorded contact with Europeans, which took place towards the end of the fifteenth century, but tradition, borne out by the present language distribution and by the absence of traces of large earlier settlements, is that the present population resulted from a series of waves of immigration in comparatively recent historical times.

Of these immigrants the most numerous were the Akans who, displaced by more warlike and better organised tribes, came from the north-west in search of sanctuary to the forests of the Gold Coast, some sections of them eventually reaching the sea. Their numbers being augmented by a succession of later waves, the Akans assimilated the aborigines and gradually occupied the greater part of the country. Behind the Akans came the Moshi who, partly by conquest and partly by peaceful penetration, obtained supremacy over the inhabitants of the northern portion of the Gold Coast and established the Mamprussi and Dagomba kingdoms under the rule of sons or other relatives of their leaders. At a later date the south-east corner of the Colony was peopled by an infiltration of Ga, Adangbe and Ewe tribes from the east and north-east.

The Gold Coast Colony.

The first Europeans to reach the Gold Coast were the Portuguese who, arriving in 1471, built the castle at Elmina eleven years later in order to protect their trading interests. They found a people of hunters and fishermen, primitive in habits and development, yet understanding the working of iron and fully conscious of the value of gold. No native state of any size had yet been established but numerous petty chiefdoms were in existence.

Until the close of the sixteenth century the Portuguese maintained their trading monopoly. Feeble efforts on the part of other European Powers, including the English, were made to obtain a footing on the coast, but the Portuguese were never seriously challenged until the advent of the Dutch in 1595.

At first the Portuguese were interested in obtaining gold, ivory and spices, but with the opening up of the New World there came a demand for cheap labour for the plantations. So commenced the transatlantic slave trade which, until its decline and abolition in the nineteenth century, shaped the history of the Gold Coast.

The main results of the slave trade were two-fold. First in order to feed the slaves awaiting shipment and their captors, the Portuguese were obliged to introduce food plants and to teach an improved method of agriculture to a people hitherto largely dependent for food on the natural resources of the forest and sea. Secondly, the lucrative nature of the trade attracted the attention of other European nations besides the Portuguese to the possibilities of the Gold Coast.

The Dutch, appearing on the coast in 1595, rapidly undermined the domination of the Portuguese. In 1637 they captured Elmina and in 1642 the Portuguese abandoned all their possessions in the Gold Coast to the newcomers. Other European Powers, including the English, followed and, fighting amongst themselves, scrambled for a footing on the coast. By 1750, however, the year in which the African Company of Merchants was formed and subsidised by the Imperial Government to the extent of £13,000 per annum, all had withdrawn except the Dutch with their headquarters at Elmina, the Danes with their headquarters at Christiansborg and the English with their headquarters at Cape Coast Castle.

In 1821 the Imperial Government first assumed the control of the British settlements in the Gold Coast, and the African Company of Merchants was dissolved, its possessions being vested in the Crown and placed under the Government of Sierra Leone. Seven years later, however, the Imperial Government, after considering complete withdrawal from the coast, entrusted the government of the settlements in the Gold Coast to a Committee of London Merchants. In 1843, however, the 1821 arrangement was restored in consequence of suspected slave trading, which had been abolished by Great Britain in 1833.

The year 1850 saw the separation of the British forts and settlements of the Gold Coast from Sierra Leone, the cession of the Danish possessions to Britain and the creation by Letters Patent of Executive and Legislative Councils, but in 1866 government from Sierra Leone was resumed.

In 1872 the Dutch withdrew from the Gold Coast, handing over their possessions to the British. Two years later, after Sir Garnet Wolseley's successful Ashanti campaign, came the final separation from Sierra Leone, measures being taken on the conclusion of peace for placing the government of the Gold Coast on a footing of efficiency and security. A new Charter was issued dated the 24th July, 1874, separating Her Majesty's settlements on the Gold Coast and Lagos from the Government of Sierra Leone and constituting them into one colony under the style of the Gold Coast Colony under a Governor-in-Chief with an Administrator at Lagos.

In 1886 all the settlements and territories belonging to Her Majesty on the Gold Coast were, by Letters Patent dated the 13th January, formed into a distinct colony, Lagos being separated therefrom. This territory, however, did not include all the areas under British protection and had no specified boundaries. To regularise the position, therefore, these protected areas were

annexed to His Majesty's Dominions and declared to be part and parcel of His Majesty's Gold Coast Colony by Order-in-Council of the 26th September, 1901. The boundaries of the Colony thus constituted were defined by Order-in-Council dated the 22nd October, 1906, and have since remained unchanged.

Ashanti.

Meanwhile evolution had been proceeding among the immigrants whom the Portuguese found living in the country at the end of the fifteenth century. Assimilating what aborigines they found, they had been developing settled habits and had begun entering into the permanent occupation of roughly defined tracts of country. In the coastal areas of the Gold Coast development took place by way of small autonomous units under European protection, but in the interior it took the form of tribal considerations for offensive and defensive purposes.

Of such organizations by far the biggest and most highly developed was that of the Ashanti which with its capital at Kumasi had begun to establish its ascendancy towards the close of the seventeenth century. The eighteenth century witnessed the consolidation of the military power of Ashanti and the growth of its magnificence.

The growing military power of Ashanti aspired towards the domination of the whole Gold Coast and consequently the British policy of protecting the coast tribes who dwelt under their aegis was the cause of continuous friction with the Ashanti and of the various wars which took place during the nineteenth century until the final pacification of the country in 1900.

In January, 1824 Sir Charles MacCarthy, the Governor of Sierra Leone, led a punitive expedition against the Ashanti in the endeavour to beat off an invasion. He was defeated and killed at Insamankow. Two years later, however, the British, assisted by Akim, Akwamu, Denkyira and Accra levies, signally defeated and routed the Ashanti at Dodowa.

Hostilities recommenced in 1873 and in 1874 Sir Garnet Wolseley led an expedition against Kumasi which he captured and destroyed. Peace then ensued until 1893 when the Ashanti again became active, breaking the provisions of the treaty which had been concluded in 1874. In 1896 a further expedition was sent to Kumasi and Prempeh, the King of Ashanti, and other notables were arrested and deported. A Resident was appointed to administer the kingdom and a fort was constructed and garrisoned at Kumasi.

The Ashanti, however, were not yet subjugated and in 1900 a demand by the Governor for the surrender of their Golden Stool—which every Ashanti believes to be the abiding place of the spirit of the Ashanti nation—brought them up in arms with the result that the Governor was besieged in the fort. Accompanied by a strong escort, however, he was able to make his way through to the coast and a military expedition was sent to Kumasi which relieved the fort and broke up further resistance.

In 1901 Ashanti was annexed to the Crown and since that date it has become settled and prosperous. Ex-King Prempeh was allowed to return to Ashanti in 1924 and two years later to assume the position of Kumasihene or Head Chief of the Kumasi Division. He died in 1932.

Investigation since 1932 regarding the wishes of the people of Ashanti revealed that the great majority were in favour of the restoration of the Ashanti Confederacy, the political organisation which had existed before the rising of 1900 and the consequent disruption of the old tribal system. On the 31st of January, 1935, the restoration of the Confederacy was proclaimed and official recognition was given to Osei Agyeman Prempeh II as Asantehene, the ancient title of the head of the Ashanti nation.

The Northern Territories.

That portion of the Gold Coast which lies to the north of Ashanti came under British influence in 1897 after the conclusion of treaties with the chiefs concerned and after international settlement with France and Germany. The area was proclaimed a Protectorate in 1901.

Togoland under British Mandate.

In 1922 a portion of the former German colony of Togoland was placed under British mandate. The territory is now administered under the Togoland under British Mandate Order-in-Council, 1923.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

The Gold Coast Colony is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council constituted by Letters Patent and Royal Instructions dated the 23rd May, 1925 and composed of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Director of Medical Services and the Secretary for Native Affairs.

The Colony of Ashanti is administered by the Governor under the provisions of the Ashanti Order in Council, 1934, dated the 9th November, 1934, and of Royal Instructions dated the 23rd November, 1934. The Protectorate of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast is administered by similar instruments of the same dates. The Mandated territory of Togoland under British Mandate is administered under the provisions of the Togoland under British Mandate Order-in-Council, 1923, as amended by the Togoland under British Mandate Order-in-Council, 1934.

Joint ordinances for the Colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate are made by the Governor with the advice and consent, so far as their provisions relate to the Colony, of the Legislative Council under the provisions of the Gold Coast Ordinances Order in Council, 1934.

In addition to the law-making power conferred by the Gold Coast Ordinances Order in Council, 1934, the Governor is empowered, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast Colony, constituted by the Gold Coast Colony (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1925 and consisting of the Governor, fifteen official members and fourteen unofficial members, to make laws for the Colony. The Council contains an elective element provision being made for the election of six head chiefs as provincial members, three municipal members to represent the towns of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi respectively, a mercantile member and a mining member.

The Governor is also under the respective instruments providing for their administration enabled to enact laws for Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate.

The system of government generally may be described as a mixture of direct and indirect rule with a steady bias towards the latter. The native administration is almost entirely in the hands of the native chiefs, who are assisted in their respective

spheres of authority by their councils of elders who are generally representative of various sections of the community. Native tribunals presided over by chiefs form part of the judicial system, and their judgments are subject to appeal to the Supreme Court, and from the Supreme Court appeals may finally reach the Privy Council.

In executive and constitutional issues the decisions of a State Council, as the highest native authority is called, are subject to appeal to the Governor, whose decision is final.

The Gold Coast Colony is divided into three provinces, central, western and eastern, the last including the southern section of that part of Togoland under British Mandate, and each province is in charge of a Provincial Commissioner, assisted by District and Assistant District Commissioners.

Ashanti is divided into districts each under a District Commissioner who exercises limited powers of jurisdiction. The dependency is administered by a Chief Commissioner assisted by an Assistant Chief Commissioner. The protectorate of the Northern Territories is administered in a similar manner.

The local affairs of the towns of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi are administered by town councils, consisting of five official and five unofficial members. Their revenue is derived from house and land rates, various licences, and an annual grant-in-aid from Government. The councils are invested with powers and duties under certain ordinances, and further have the power generally to do all such acts as may be necessary for the conservancy of the town and for the preservation of public health.

Town sanitary committees have been esablished at a number of smaller towns, but they are purely advisory, with no power of taxation. These committees, however, exercise a beneficial influence on the improvement of sanitation and are most useful institutions.

The municipal administration of Kumasi, the administrative headquarters of Ashanti, is in the hands of the Kumasi Public Health Board, which was formed in July, 1925. The revenue of the Board is chiefly derived from rates, licences and fees similar to those charged by the various town councils in the Colony.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

At mid-year 1934 the population of the Gold Coast, estimated on an arithmetical basis, numbered 3,444,342, an increase of 86,392 over that of the previous year.

The distribution by race and locality is given in the following tables :—

TABLE I.

	Resident Africans.	*Resident* Non-Africans.*	*Maritime.**
Colony	1,701,093	2,304	172
Ashanti	633,941	624	—
Northern Territories ...	778,024	107	—
Togoland under British Mandate	328,034	43	—
	3,441,092	3,078	172

TABLE II.

Town.	*Estimated Population at mid-year,* 1934.
Accra	67,097
Koforidua	12,208
Cape Coast	18,583
Sekondi	19,375
Kumasi	39,773
Tamale	15,879
Ho	3,573

The registration of births and deaths is confined to thirty-one urban districts, the population of which forms about eight per centum of that of the Colony as a whole.

Births.

TABLE III.

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Male	4,080	4,726	4,794	4,794
Female	4,159	4,650	4,820	4,843
Persons	8,239	9,376	9,614	9,637

The " weighted average " birth-rate for the thirty-one areas was 32·9 per thousand living persons in 1934 as compared with 34 for the previous year.

* At 1931 Census.

The natural increase in the registration districts amounted to 3,087.

Deaths.

TABLE IV.

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Male	3,765	3,687	3,981	4,025
Female	2,207	2,218	2,283	2,525
Persons	5,972	5,905	6,264	6,550

The "weighted average" death-rate for the Colony was 22·3 in 1934. This figure compares with 22·2 per thousand living persons in 1933. The infantile mortality rate was 105, an increase of five over the rate for 1933.

Rates must be accepted with reserve owing to the fact that over ninety per centum of the population is not affected by registration and that no means exist of gauging the effects of immigration and emigration.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

European Community.

The total European population in 1933/34 was 3,145. This had increased in 1934 by 346 chiefly owing to a steady increase in the numbers of the mining community.

The health of the European community during 1933/34 had compared unfavourably with the record of the previous year, but *1934 showed a definite improvement both in officials and non-officials. *See* Table I below :—

European.	Invaliding rate per thousand resident.			Death-rate per thousand resident.	
	1933-34.	1934.	Ten-year average.	1933-34.	1934.
Officials ...	49	34	44	3·5	2·3
Non-officials	17	15	24	6·5	5·7

Malaria as usual was the chief cause of sickness. Its prevalence may be judged from the fact that 23·6 per centum of days lost by officials through sickness were due to malaria alone.

African Community.

No epidemic took place during the year.

Although no marked change in the general health of the community appeared to take place yet there are grounds for believing that there was a slight improvement.

During the worst years of the economic depression the deaths and invalidings of African officials increased, probably owing to the fact that according to the family system those in employment undertook the burden of supporting the unemployed members of the family. An improvement in the deaths and invalidings of this group has taken place, probably due to the fact that the strain on employed members of each family has been relieved following the improved economic condition of the Colony.

* This report covers the calendar year 1934.

Invalidings of officials dropped from 33 in 1933/34 to 30 in 1934 and deaths from 20 to 12.

The weighted average death-rate per 1000 for the population in some thirty-one registration areas was a shade higher in 1934 (22·3) than in 1933 (22·2). The birth-rates were 32·9 for 1934 and 34 for 1933.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

There are thirty-two Government hospitals for the African community with 1,026 beds and 106 cots. There is one mental hospital.

There are seven Government hospitals for Europeans with 74 beds.

In addition there is a small cottage hospital at Achimota, several hospitals belonging to gold mines, a Basel mission hospital with 60 beds at Agogo in Ashanti, and a Government field hospital for sleeping sickness cases at Nakpanduri in the northern area of of Mandated Togoland.

A new up-to-date hospital was built at Keta during the year to replace the old building which had been destroyed by the encroachment of the sea. It consists of three wards, a large male ward with 18 beds, a small ward for officials with four beds and a female ward with ten beds. There are also theatre and administrative blocks, quarters for staff, etc.

At the maternity hospital, Accra, a new isolation block was opened in February, 1934. In October the foundation stone was laid of a new twelve-bedded antenatal block which should be ready for use early in 1935, and will relieve considerably the congestion in the main block.

Plans for a hostel to accommodate 28 pupil midwives to be built during 1935 have been approved. With a well-managed hostel it will be much easier to induce girls from the more distant parts of the Colony to come to Accra for training.

Plans for a new African hospital at Tarkwa, the centre of the mining industry, have been approved for 1935.

At the mental hospital, Accra, an extension to accommodate 66 patients in an association ward, the erection of seven single rooms for violent patients, three more single rooms for females and the enlargement of the criminal lunatic yard were begun in October. The extra accommodation will definitely relieve the overcrowding which had taken place.

At Tamale a new out-patient block was provided during the year and plans were made for a new female ward to be opened early in 1935.

Table II indicates the extent to which Government hospitals were used during the past three years :—

TABLE II.

	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934.	+Increase —Decrease.
In-patients	21,226	23,225	22,535	—690
Out-patients	218,830	227,602	233,267	+5,665
Total	240,056	250,827	255,802	+4,975

A few details of the work done during the year at the Gold Coast hospital, Accra, the African hospital, Kumasi, the maternity hospital also at Accra, and the Cape Coast Red Cross welfare centre are given in the tables below :—

TABLE III.

(*a*) Gold coast hospital—224 beds and cots.

	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934.
Out-patients	13,137	13,473	15,612
In-patients	3,349	3,020	3,085
Daily average (in-patients)	218	227	236
Major operations	560	704	414
Minor operations	466	753	1,063

TABLE IV.

(*b*) Kumasi African hospital—143 beds and cots.

	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934.
Out-patients	13,929	13,645	13,088
In-patients	2,334	2,204	2,465
Daily average (in-patients)	141	115	135
Major operations	180	190	153
Minor operations	381	448	576

TABLE V.

(*c*) Accra maternity hospital—67 beds and cots.

	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934.
In-patients	1,393	1,286	1,481
Deliveries	772	625	623
Attendances at antenatal and post-natal clinics	14,394	13,364	13,907

TABLE VI.

(*d*) Cape Coast Red Cross welfare centre.

	1932–34. (Opened 1st November, 1933).	1933–34.	1934.
Antenatal cases advised ...	692	1,780	2,772
Infants and children treated	1,434	5,034	6,146

Welfare centres, etc.

The Cape Coast and Sekondi welfare centres are maintained under the aegis of the Gold Coast Branch of the British Red Cross Society and represent one of the more important activities of this organisation.

Roman Catholic Mission.

The work of this mission referred to in previous reports has gone on actively throughout the year, and Government has continued to encourage it by issuing grants-in-aid and supplies of drugs and dressings.

The following are the more important centres at which medical work is undertaken: Kpandu, Djodji, Eikwe, and Jirapa (in the Northern Territories). These centres are visited regularly by the district medical officers for the purpose of giving advice and assistance.

A considerable amount of first-aid work is done in villages in the neighbourhood of large towns by scholars who are members of junior Red Cross links.

Prevalent diseases.

As may be seen from the following table yaws and malaria still occupy the first and second places on the list of diseases in out-patients and in-patients.

TABLE VII.

Disease.	Incidence per 1,000 in-patients and out-patients.
Yaws	257
Malaria	96
Pneumonia	5
Tuberculosis	5

Some 1,668 deaths were recorded in patients admitted into hospital, the case mortality being as follows :—

TABLE VIII.

Disease.	Case mortality per 1,000
Tuberculosis	424
Pneumonia	301
Dysentery	101
Malaria	27
Other diseases	62

Trypanosomiasis.

Trypanosomiasis continues to cause anxiety and there is some reason to think that it may be increasing although to what extent is very difficult to say. The figures for incidence per 10,000 of all cases treated by the Medical Department have steadily gone up during the past ten years, but whether there is a true increase of incidence is doubtful owing to the fact that the confidence of the people in European medicine is steadily increasing and medical officers are probably more alive to the disease and more accurate in diagnosis.

An outbreak, with an estimated infection rate at present of about seven per cent of the population, is going on in the Southern Mamprussi and Kusasi areas of Northern Togoland (population about 15,000) and a well-built treatment camp and dispensary is doing good work at Nakpanduri in the centre of the affected area. For control, reliance is being placed on village surveys with early diagnosis and treatment of cases and planned clearings based on tsetse-fly surveys.

A small but severe outbreak was reported towards the end of the year from the village of Kwale in the Tumu section of the Lawra district of the Northern Territories.

In the forest zone the recession of the forest in the north and south caused by the native system of shifting cultivation and the extensive clearings in the forest made by the mining community are causes of anxiety, for a secondary scrub difficult to deal with but eminently suited to colonization by a dangerous species of tsetse (*G. longipalpis*) is steadily being created.

Health activities.

Apart from the normal routine of health work which is carried on year by year with a view to the improvement in environmental conditions and the prevention of disease, particular attention had to be given to health problems in the mining areas.

The continued high premium for gold resulted in the reopening of many old abandoned gold mines and in the exploitation of new auriferous areas.

Surveys showed how easily insanitary conditions would arise in and around these new mining projects and as the existing legislation had become obsolete, efforts were made to bring it into line with new developments.

An important discussion took place with this end in view between the Health authorities and the Chamber of Mines in July, 1934, from which important results are bound to flow in 1935.

Provision of healthy dwellings for mining labourers with all the usual amenities and for the planning and replanning of mine villages together with the medical inspection of all mine labourers prior to employment constitute two of the more important recent advances in mining health legislation. Further measures were undertaken during the year to secure legislation to establish a healthy environment in rural areas and particularly in proximity to mining areas and there are hopes of these efforts bearing fruit in 1935.

Public health education formed an important ancillary to routine health activities in 1934 and in this the local branch of the British Red Cross Society operating in close association with Government exercised a considerable influence. For example, simple pamphlets were drawn up on air, water, food, night-soil disposal, refuse disposal, dysentery, malaria, rabies and tuberculosis and were distributed to schools, police, chiefs and others.

In Accra the beginnings of a public health museum were established in premises lent to the Red Cross for the purpose and here and elsewhere lectures illustrated by lantern slides, cinematograph and epidiascope were delivered to groups of teachers, school children, junior Red Cross links, etc.

Public health education is, moreover, carried on daily in hospitals, welfare centres, dispensaries, at baby weighing centres and by means of domiciliary visits by voluntary and salaried members of the various sections of the Red Cross and Government medical and health institutions, including health officers, nursing sisters, sanitary inspectors, qualified midwives and health visitors.

That the general public is eager to take advantage of medical facilities is clearly seen in the offers made to build Native Administration dispensaries, more particularly in the Northern Territories where hospitals are few and more isolated.

The only other health activity of major importance in 1934 relates to the provision of a pipe-borne water supply for Kumasi in Ashanti—this constitutes a great boon to the inhabitants, now numbering nearly 40,000 souls.

Conclusion.

Taking the somewhat delayed recovery from the economic depression into consideration, the progress in 1934 in the health of the people may be regarded as fairly satisfactory.

Actually, the crude death-rate of the combined death registration areas showed a slight increase over that of the previous year and the rate was 0·5 per thousand living persons higher than the quinquennial mean for 1930–1934. Moreover the infantile death-rate rose from 100 in 1933 to 105 in 1934. These statistics, although admittedly crude and not corrected for differences in the age and sex constitution of the population of the areas concerned, call for still greater efforts at co-operation between all classes of the community to secure better health conditions throughout the Gold Coast.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

There has been more activity in house building during the year under review. In the more important towns the superiority of cement block buildings is appreciated and the proportion of swish buildings is gradually declining; in Kumasi, for example, only one application for permission to build in swish was submitted during the year. In the bush villages and smaller towns, however, swish buildings are the rule rather than the exception owing to the advantage enjoyed by this type of construction where labour is cheap. In the larger centres, dearness of labour tends to offset relative cheapness of building material, so that cement block structures are in the long run not much more expensive. There has been a steady improvement in design and construction, and it is gratifying to note that the modern designs are in many cases being prepared by African draughtsmen.

Special staff for dealing with town lay-outs are employed in the municipalities of Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi and Kumasi. Lay-outs in several townships have been demarcated in collaboration with the Survey Department, while in Ashanti and many rural districts the Health Department has taken over the powers of the Director of Public Works in this respect, and has given valuable assistance in controlling development. It is pleasing again to record the awakened appreciation by the African of the value of a well-designed lay-out: in the larger towns there are numerous instances of the voluntary surrender of privately-owned land required for streets, while in such villages and towns where the native authorities still control the land deeds of covenant have been freely executed to indemnify Government against any claims for compensation in respect of land required for streets and sanitary areas. Funds have not been available for development works in laid-out areas, but the work now in progress will render the construction of roads, drains, etc., an easy matter when the financial situation improves.

At Tamale there has been a large increase in building activity. Although, owing to the prohibitive cost of cement arising from high transport charges, all buildings are constructed of swish, they show marked improvement in design and construction.

A new problem, and one which is engaging the most anxious consideration of the Government, has arisen in connection with the control of development in the mining areas. These have expanded almost phenomenally during the year, with a consequent

increase of population from mining staff and camp-followers. The housing of actual mining staff falls upon the mining companies; the accommodation of hangers-on, however, is a different matter, and steps are being taken to bring under control the erection of unhygienic and impermanent buildings on a large scale in areas not prepared for them.

The Central Council of the Gold Coast Branch of the British Red Cross Society has undertaken, at the suggestion of Government, a social survey which it is hoped to complete in April, 1935. Some ten per centum of the people of Accra live in congested areas, and the main aim of the survey is to ascertain the exact state of affairs and, having secured the necessary data, to draw up a scheme for slum clearance and for the rehousing of the dispossessed residents from these danger spots. This survey will be capable of repetition in other towns as and when the necessary staff is available and local conditions demand.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

The principal occupation of the inhabitants of the Gold Coast is agriculture. In the Colony, Ashanti and southern Togoland the chief agricultural industry is the cultivation of cocoa for export, and in the Northern Territories, where cocoa does not thrive, food crops are grown and live-stock is raised and marketed. Even in the cocoa-bearing areas, however, and in the region of the considerable fishing industry of the littoral, food farms are numerous and there is a large internal trade in foodstuffs.

Steps are now being taken to encourage the large-scale production of such fruits as bananas, oranges and pine-apples, more especially in the coastal regions, with a view to the creation of a fruit export industry. At the Department of Agriculture's station at Asuansi a small experimental canning plant has been installed and successful trials conducted with grape-fruit, an attractive article being turned out which has kept in excellent condition for periods as long as eight months. This tinned fruit has sold readily on a small scale and there may possibly be an opening for larger supplies. The techinque of canning is not difficult to learn and the work has been carried out entirely by Africans with very little supervision.

Next in importance to agriculture is the mining industry. Gold mining has long been established in the Western Province of the Colony and in southern Ashanti and has lately been undertaken in the Central Province and the Northern Territories with success. There is a manganese mine in the Western Province and diamond mines in the Eastern and Central Provinces.

Agriculture.

Cocoa.

Production of cocoa can only be assessed by indirect methods such as movements by railway and road. The major crop is produced between September and February and the minor crop, about six to ten per cent of the annual total, between June and August. At the end of September the stocks of cocoa held in the Colony are at a minimum of about ten to fifteen thousand tons so that the export for the period 1st October to 30th September gives a fairly accurate record of the total production in the crop year.

The production during the 1933–34 crop year was lower than the preceding year by 35,700 tons. The major crop amounted to

202,000 tons. The minor crop was 18,000 tons giving a grand total production for the crop year of 220,000 tons. The total exports during the period 1st October, 1933 to 30th September, 1934 were 225,258 tons. The 1934–35 major crop production is estimated to be 259,000 tons.

The exports during the past five financial years were as follows:—

FINANCIAL YEAR—1ST APRIL TO 31ST MARCH.

	Maritime.	Eastern Frontier.	Total.
1934–35	228,617	9,089	237,706
33–34	258,254	4,264	262,518
32–33	201,459	5,549	207,008
31–32	230,576	5,092	235,668
30–31	221,156	6,029	227,185

In a typical cocoa village with a population of 1,000 persons in the Western Akim district of the Central Province 185 families, living in 150 separate compounds, produced and sold 4,600 loads of 60 lb. each in the crop year 1933–34. The number of farmers was 174 male and 194 female, so that the production per head was 750 lb. of cocoa worth, at the average season price, 6s. per load.

Kola.

Exports of kola nuts by sea have again decreased and there has been no compensatory movement overland. Factors militating against maritime exports are the lowered price now received for kola and the increased local production in Nigeria, whither most of the nuts were formerly exported.

The following table for the five financial years shows the movement of nuts in tons —

Movement within country.	1934–35.	1933–34.	1932–33.	1931–32.	1930–31.
Ashanti to north overland	n.r.	n.r.	4,796	3,745	4,436
Ashanti to south by rail ...	57	19	24	73	617
Colony to north overland ...	n.r.	n.r.	129	427	72
Exports.					
Export *via* ports	114	197	246	1,078	3,110
Export overland	1,720*	2,630	2,845	1,345	29
Total Exports ...	—	2,827	3,091	2,423	3,139

n.r. = No record. *Nine months record.

Oil Palm Products.

The oil palm is indigenous to the forests of the Gold Coast, palm oil (pericarp oil) and palm kernel oil being used for culinary purposes by the people. Production for export depends on price and has in consequence been adversely affected by world economic conditions.

Exports for the financial years are as follows :—

		1934–35.	1933–34.	1932–33.	1931–32.	1930–31.
Palm oil	Tons	84	10	454	491	453
	Value	£885	£100	£6,453	£7,450	£10,339
Palm kernels ...	Tons	3,912	2,489	6,946	4,522	4,948
	Value	£22,711	£17,628	£59,329	£41,318	£59,283

One oil mill continues to work in the Western Province, disposing of practically the whole of its oil-output locally, but the mill erected in the Eastern Province under a subsidy scheme remains closed.

Bananas.

During the year under review Government conducted a series of trial shipments with bananas of the Gros Michel and Cavendish varieties, principally the latter. In 23 shipments some 7,500 bunches were carried, the bananas being grown within easy range of the port of Takoradi. It has been conclusively shown that Gold Coast bananas can be placed on the United Kingdom market in excellent condition and that there are as yet no agricultural difficulties in the production of good bunches. In the absence of large plantations the difficulties of the enterprise lie rather in the organisation of the numerous peasant growers to deal with the local problems of correct harvesting, packing and transport of the bunches to the port, which functions are at present carried out by officers of the Department of Agriculture. Government is continuing to encourage the industry and has guaranteed the freight on 25,000 bunches during 1935–36 and 50,000 bunches in 1936–37.

Copra.

Exports have decreased owing to the fall in prices.

Maritime Exports.	1934–35.	1933–34.	1932–33.	1931–32.	1930–31.
Tons	910	1,142	1,421	1,428	938
Value	£6,111	£10,157	£16,642	£15,493	£14,602

Cotton.

There were no maritime exports during the year, but 82 tons of seed cotton were exported over the eastern frontier against an average of 70 tons for the previous five years. Cotton growing in the Northern Territories is developing slowly, the lint being used locally.

Rice.

A Government rice mill in the Western Province has encouraged production. The following table shows the amounts of paddy that have been brought to the mill during the last five years :—

	1934–35.	1933–34.	1932–33.	1931–32.	1930–31.
Paddy (tons) ...	258	426	354	414	289

Rice is grown in small quantities for local use in other parts of the Colony.

The rice from the mill is all consumed locally. The prices paid to the farmer at the mill for 100 lb. of rice have been as follows :—

	s.	d.
1934–35	7	6
1933–34	7	6
1932–33	10	0
1931–32	9	0
1930–31	12	0

Rubber.

Exports were as follows :—

1934–35.	1933–34.	1932–33.	1931–32.	1930–31.
lb.	*lb.*	*lb.*	*lb.*	*lb.*
364,243	89,973	21,065	130,834	474,210

Food crops.

There is a large production of food crops such as yams, cassava, maize, cocoyams, groundnuts, guinea corn, plantains, etc., for local consumption. With the reduction of imported foodstuffs owing to financial stringency, the production of local food crops has increased, but it cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy.

The staple foodstuffs vary considerably in different parts of the country. In the extreme north of the Northern Territories the staple vegetable foods are early and late millet and guinea corn, with small quantities of groundnuts, beans and various oil seeds. Cattle are rarely slaughtered for consumption, but sheep, goats, and poultry are occasionally eaten.

Further south in the Northern Territories, the yam becomes the main food supply, with millet, maize, guinea corn, beans, groundnuts and rice as subsidiary crops. This is the true savannah zone and little of economic value is at present produced in this area.

In the forest zone, the area of greatest productivity which contains the cocoa and mining regions, plantains, yams, maize, beans, groundnuts, palm oil and fruits, cocoyams, sweet potatoes and cassava are eaten, while animal foods are sparingly used.

In the coastal zone, which includes all the principal ports and the great trade centres, the staple foods are maize, cassava, plantains, palm oil, coconut and rice, and beef, mutton and pork. By far the most important animal food in this area, however, are the numerous varieties of fish.

Production by Non-Africans.

There have been few plantation ventures in the Gold Coast and they have in general not been successful enough to encourage further development. The fall in price of raw products has now rendered such propositions unattractive.

Native Industries and Pursuits.

It will be convenient to include in this chapter an account of the more important industries and pursuits in which the native population is engaged. As already stated, the majority of the inhabitants of the Gold Coast are farmers dependent for food on the produce of their farms. Sufficient food is grown for the family and the occasional stranger, but in the vicinity of large towns and mining areas farming on a larger scale is carried out for the sale of produce to the non-agricultural population.

The decline in the purchasing power of the people during the recent economic depression, from which the Colony is now happily recovering, resulted in a large extension of the areas under foodstuff cultivation. In the cocoa belt corn, cassava, and yams are grown in much larger quantities than hitherto, while in the coastal region there has been an equally marked increase in the cultivation of cassava and other food crops.

Around the larger towns there is a steadily increasing industry in the cultivation of European vegetables for local consumption. Crops are seasonal and pay well during the producing period but at times there are long periods of drought when crops cannot be produced.

There is a ready sale in all towns of locally-grown fruit and in general fair supplies are obtainable throughout the year, pine-apples, avocado pears, bananas, oranges, grape-fruit, limes and pawpaws being the most common.

Kola nuts, which are much in demand by the people of the Northern Territories, are harvested in large quantities from the forest areas in Ashanti but their production in the Colony is being gradually displaced by that of cocoa. Formerly kola nuts were head-loaded or carried by donkeys to the principal markets in the Northern Territories but now they are transported by motor lorries from Kumasi and other collecting centres in Ashanti to Bawku, Lawra and other frontier towns where they are disposed of to traders from the neighbouring French territories and Northern Nigeria. Journeys which formerly took weeks or even months can to-day be completed in two or three days. As a result the nuts, which quickly deteriorate, arrive at the markets in the north in a much better condition and fetch a higher price.

The individual who comes into Ashanti from the north to buy kola nuts generally brings fowls, shea butter, native blankets or other goods which he can trade against food and kola. The price of nuts has varied during the year from 3d. to 6d. per 100 in Kumasi (wholesale) depending upon size and season. White nuts realise a much better price than red.

In the principal kola areas in Ashanti the owner generally picks and prepares the nuts for sale but occasionally he may let his trees to another who will do this work for one-half of the crop.

Palm oil is to be seen in most markets and is retailed at about 6d. per pint bottle. The fall in the income of all classes, the heavy import duties imposed on imported spirits, and the restrictions placed on the sales of spirits, have contributed to cause a considerable increase in the making of palm-wine. The tapping of oil palms for wine unfortunately destroys the trees and thus an important source of wealth is being dissipated. The palm-wine maker will frequently have as many as 30 trees under treatment at the same time and will make approximately 5s. a day by selling wholesale the wine produced, which is later sold retail at about 2d. a pint, although the price varies considerably according to the locality.

A trade also exists in the manufacture and sale of a spirit, known in Accra as "Akpeteshi" (anglicé, "surreptitiously" or "round the corner") which is distilled from palm-wine and other ingredients by means of a primitive apparatus consisting of two empty kerosene tins and a spiral of copper tubing. Needless to say, this example of enterprise is illicit and punishable by heavy penalties.

Fresh coconuts are sold in most villages along the coastal areas and for some distance inland. The grower sells the nuts at about four or five for 3d. and the retailer gets 1d. each for them. The nuts are also used for making coconut oil for culinary purposes.

Rice is grown wherever suitable conditions obtain. In the Esiama district farmers bring the paddy to the Government rice mill where it is hulled and sold on their behalf to wholesale distributors and employers of labour. The entire production of the mill is consumed in the country.

Groundnut cultivation is fairly general in the Gold Coast, small patches of the crop being grown for local consumption all over the country. In Togoland, Nzima, and northern Ashanti, the crop is grown more extensively to supply the large markets of Accra, Sekondi and Kumasi. A limited quantity of groundnut oil is prepared locally but there is no export either of oil or of groundnuts.

In the coastal zone the cultivation is mainly by women, but in north Ashanti outside the forest belt, men, especially settlers from the Northern Territories, grow the crop. In the latter area the farmer sells the unshelled nuts to women at from £5 16s. to £6 10s. per ton. The women decorticate the nuts, convey them to Kumasi and sell them to petty dealers in measures of about 1½ lb. at prices ranging from £15 to £19 per ton. The petty dealer retails in cigarette tin measures at £25 to £30 per ton.

The foregoing paragraphs have been devoted to food crops but the most important agricultural product of the country is, of course, cocoa. It is estimated that there are one million acres under cocoa in the Gold Coast with 400 trees to the acre and that the labour expended on its production amounts to one-sixth of the total labour potentiality of the country.

In the cocoa-growing areas almost every member of the community has his plantation, the main preoccupation is the cocoa industry and the amount of actual cash received by the family exchequer is dependent on the price and quantity of the crop. An acre—the farm owned by the individual is usually about this size—will yield about nine loads of 60 lb. each, and last year the price paid to the grower was about 6s. 6d. a load.

Originally the whole of this considerable industry—it is estimated that the total production for the financial year was 237,711 tons—could have been attributed to the work of personal proprietors or small holders, but to-day this is no longer the case. The increasing demand for cocoa has brought about the introduction of hired labour of which a considerable immigrant force from the non-cocoa growing parts of the Gold Coast and from outside finds employment in the growing and production of the crop and in its transport to road and rail head. There are no data available at present to show the proportion of the whole crop produced by the working small holder.

The handling of a large crop harvested from a great number of separately-owned and widely-scattered plantations has brought into being a large force of middlemen. This excessive employment of middlemen is one of the disadvantages and probably the most uneconomical feature of small holdings. It is being combated by the formation of co-operative societies of farmers, of which there are now in existence 408 with 9,023 members.

The world depression in trade continued during the year though cocoa was purchased at an average ex-quay Liverpool price of 15s. per ton higher than in the 1933–34 period. Farmers are plucking cocoa which in more prosperous times would have been wasted. They have also reduced the rates of wages of labourers hired by the year ; the rates now vary from £4 to £5 per annum, as opposed to the rates of £10 to £14 paid in 1925–26. In some areas labourers who are employed to do weeding, picking and preparing the crop, and conveying it to the farmer's house are paid in kind, receiving one-third of the crop for this service.

Next in importance to agriculture in the life of the people come hunting and fishing. In spite of the progress in the opening up of the country and of the increase in areas under cultivation, game is found in many districts, and in the undeveloped areas every village has its quota of professional hunters who gain their livelihood from the chase. Hunters are usually armed with flintlock guns and in addition employ ingenious kinds of traps. The meat obtained is sold or bartered locally.

A considerable section of the community living in the coastal areas and on the banks of the large rivers is employed in fishing. Some of the catch is consumed immediately or sold fresh in the local markets, and the remainder is cured by exposure to the sun or by smoking in an oven. An appreciable industry exists in the sale of the cured product, which is in great demand and which, peddled by itinerant vendors, reaches even the remotest parts of the country. Niger perch are brought from the north and a regular transport service exists between Mopti and Kumasi to meet the demands of this trade.

An industry also exists in certain parts of the forest country in the capture and sale of snails which are carefully preserved and are permitted to be caught only during specified periods of the year. There are heavy penalties for taking them at any other time. Whole villages emigrate to the forest for the entire season. Some of the catch is consumed locally but most of it is smoked and sold

on skewers in the large markets. So prepared, they fetch about ¾d. each. A family may earn as much as £10 in this way in a good season.

A considerable trade exists in the supplying of live-stock from the Northern Territories to the meat markets of Ashanti and the Colony. At present the resources of the Colony are insufficient to meet the demand and consequently much stock is imported from French territory. As is shown, however, in the Animal Health section of this chapter, great strides have been made in stock raising in the Northern Territories and it is hoped that the necessity for importing live-stock will soon disappear.

Pottery is made in many parts of the country, the work being done mostly by women. The type of pot usually depends on the kind of clay available ; for example, at Teshi in the Accra district cooking pans are made, while at Nasia in the Northern Territories water pots are produced. In addition to domestic utensils much ornamental pottery is also manufactured.

Another village industry is the weaving and dyeing of cloth from local cotton and vegetable dyes. The well-known Ashanti cloths are, however, now usually woven from imported yarn. In some parts of Ashanti and the Western Province of the Colony cloth is made by beating the inner bark of a certain kind of tree, just as bark-cloth is made in Uganda.

At Bawku in the Northern Territories rope and string are made from hibiscus bark and sisal fibre. A rope-maker will earn about five shillings a week.

In addition to the above handicrafts, almost every village has its blacksmith, sawyer and carpenter whose services are always in demand at good wages. Canoe making, the manufacture of wooden stools and ornamental wood-carving are also carried on in many localities.

A decreasing trade exists in the extraction of salt from the lagoons around Ada and in its sale in the Northern Territories. The salt is conveyed up the Volta by canoes which then return loaded with shea butter.

In the urban areas the population earns its livelihood in trade, for which the African has a particular aptitude, and by the exercise of various professions. Government service provides employment

for many, and in addition there are in practice numbers of African doctors, lawyers and other professional men. The number of skilled craftsmen is increasing, and reliable tailors, boot makers, carpenters, goldsmiths and motor mechanics are becoming common.

Road transport gives employment to many, and the African lorry owner-driver is becoming a problem on account of his successful competition with the railway. The lorry owner can always rely on his family and his friends for shelter and sustenance, and his clothing needs can be reduced to a minute sum. He does not necessarily work every day; he is almost entirely without overhead charges, and, except for the payment of the instalments on his lorries and of his running charges, he has little need for money. Consequently road transport on the Gold Coast is exceedingly cheap and is probably run on an uneconomic basis.

Animal Health.

Pong-Tamale in the Northern Territories is the headquarters of the department of Animal Health, which includes a veterinary laboratory, a centre for training Africans in veterinary work and animal husbandry and a stock improvement and experimental farm.

In connection with investigational work on trypanosomiasis, dissection and microscopic examination of all tsetse flies caught showed a ratio of infected flies of 12 to 15 per cent among several hundred flies. An experiment where a thousand *G. tachinoides* were marked and liberated in order to test their range of flight and distribution showed that these flies travel greater distances than was thought; marked flies were caught up to six miles from the place of liberation.

Rinderpest has now been eliminated from the Northern Territories, where all the cattle have been immunised with the exception of some 15,000 in the immediate vicinity of the laboratory which are required in order to provide the essential susceptible cattle without which the laboratory could not produce its anti-rinderpest products. Since the inception of the scheme over 170,000 head of cattle have been permanently immunised and all young cattle are systematically inoculated each year. The average annual mortality rate is only four per thousand, which represents an absolute minimum if permanent immunity is to be ensured. This scheme has greatly impressed the stock-owning Africans of the Northern Territories. That the attitude of the chiefs, the people and the Fulani herdsmen is now one of complete

confidence is proved by the fact that the inhabitants of the Northern Territories are buying large numbers of cattle for breeding in the adjacent parts of French West Africa, where all the cattle are susceptible to rinderpest and continual outbreaks of the disease occur. Cattle represent the capital of the northern folk and are almost the sole economic wealth of the Protectorate. The Gold Coast generally suffers from a great scarcity of meat and meat products, for which a market is always available as is proved by the steady maintenance of the numbers of cattle imported during the economic slump. The immunisation of the cattle of the coastal plains of the Eastern Province, 30,000 head, has been completed so that now, with the exception of 2,000 cattle in the north-western part of Ashanti, all the bovine population of the Gold Coast is immune to rinderpest. The lack of interest shown by the owners of the Eastern Province cattle changed during the year to keen interest and enthusiasm when they realised fully what immunisation really meant. This work was carried out under considerable difficulties owing to abnormal rains in the area. Owing to the increase in the incidence of contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia, of which several outbreaks occurred in 1934 causing over a thousand deaths, much research was done and a reliable preventive vaccine has been produced at the laboratory, which has been tested fully and shows that a solid immunity is conferred. This disease is just as dangerous and much more insidious than rinderpest and was causing considerable anxiety until the discovery of the vaccine. The only drawback to the vaccine is that it takes about a month until an immunity is acquired and its application in practice is to form a ring of immune cattle around natural outbreaks. Quite satisfactory results were also produced by a field vaccine but the latter is not so good as the laboratory product nor is its immunity so lasting ; but an advantage is that it can be produced on the spot during an outbreak and used at once.

Among the usual enzootic tick-borne diseases, gall sickness (anaplasmosis) was decidedly virulent in 1934, clinical manifestations of this condition being observed throughout the country which, though causing little mortality, was responsible for much loss of condition in young cattle.

A satisfactory serum has been produced to protect against fowl cholera, a very fatal and disastrous poultry disease.

Animal Husbandary.

The increase in cattle in the country since the inception of the anti-rinderpest immunisation scheme in 1930–31 is remarkable. The increase is from 130,000 to 190,000 but it must be noted that certain areas, i.e., the coastal plains were not completed until this

year and lost considerable numbers from rinderpest in the interim. Thus interest has revived in the live-stock industry. Fortunately, there is no question of overstocking in the Gold Coast nor lack of markets. A large part of the country is unsuitable for cattle breeding and the Colony will be able to absorb all the available slaughter bullocks which can be produced. At present, there is a serious shortage of fresh meat in the populous parts of the Colony and Ashanti. The cattle of the country are all the unhumped West African Shorthorn breed, which has aroused considerable interest elsewhere on account of its resistance to trypanosomiasis and a number were exported to Nigeria as an experiment.

Several more Native Administration farms were started in 1934–35 by chiefs in the Northern Territories. The object of the scheme is to provide communal bulls for village and section herds on account of the paucity of good privately-owned entires. The various Native Administrations are taking keen interest in this plan and realise that it will lead to the general improvement of the cattle, which at present are rather too light. The Department's officers castrated several thousand scrub bulls. Much interest has been taken in the pig and poultry improvement scheme, which entails courses at Pong-Tamale for literate Africans from the forest and coastal areas, who start farms after their course of instruction with improved animals from Pong-Tamale. So far, most of the learners have done well, especially as regards pigs, after leaving.

Pong-Tamale Live-stock Farm.

This is the central Government live-stock farm, which controls and directs the policy of stock improvement and carries out experiments therein. Native Administration farm overseers are trained here and courses for literate Africans in pig and poultry culture are also given, as a result of which the latter pupils start such farms of their own in Ashanti and the Colony. Considerable success has followed the introduction of bulls from the Fouta Djalon Hills in French Guinea, where the best type of the unhumped West African Shorthorn cattle is produced. These Malinke or Fouta cattle are much better than the ordinary West African Shorthorn and cross-breeding with them produces an improved animal which retains its powers of resistance to the local protozoal and other diseases. Zebu bulls are also used for the improvement of the strain.

More attention has been paid this year to the improvement of the West African Shorthorn within the breed and a scheme has been instituted whereby in two years time one hundred improved pure West African Shorthorn bulls will be available for distribution annually.

Eighty-five improved cattle, 21 rams, 87 grade pigs and 497 pure-bred poultry were issued or sold from the farm for breeding purposes in 1934–35.

Excellent silage was produced in stone towers. The arable area, some 300 acres, is cultivated by horse and bullock ploughs. The main root crop for the stock is cassava and acha grass is extensively grown for hay.

The number of live-stock imported through the frontier quarantine stations during the last four years was :—

	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934–35.
Cattle	39,001	48,621	51,778	47,932
Sheep and goats ...	31,771	55,054	47,589	44,887
Horses	1,098	747	608	708

The revenue collected from import fees during the year was £17,616 1s. 3d. which is some £2,000 in excess of the total cost of the department of Animal Health.

The live-stock industry is in a particularly healthy and prosperous condition. There is ample room for expansion, with an assured market and no fear of over-production at any rate for many years.

Forestry.

The vegetation of the Gold Coast is of two main types, the "savannah forest" and the "closed forest". The latter occupies the greater part of the Colony, southern Ashanti and a small portion of Togoland under British Mandate. The rest of the country is within the savannah forest zone.

The area of the closed forest zone, i.e. the portion of the country subjected to the influence of this vegetational type, is approximately 25,500 square miles. It once covered a considerably greater area, but deforestation, followed by the establishment of grass and the accompanying annual fires, has caused a shrinkage in the north, east and south. This deforestation is the direct outcome of the universal practice of shifting cultivation. It occurs throughout the zone with the result that, in addition to this shrinkage, the forest is honeycombed with clearings which sometimes serve as local spots for the establishment of savannah conditions. The rate of deforestation is estimated at some 300 square miles per year, and the problem of replacing shifting cultivation with some less diffuse and wasteful system of agriculture has become one of vital importance to the country.

The protection of the remaining forests situated in key positions in the closed forest zone has been a predominating feature of the forest policy of the Government. This policy aims at the conservation of a sufficient area of forest suitably situated for the purposes of ensuring water supplies, of maintaining climatic conditions favourable to the growth of our principal agricultural crops, of controlling erosion, of utilising forest products to the best advantage of the people and of preserving a sufficient supply of these products for the future use of the inhabitants.

In order to carry out this policy, some 6,500 square miles of forest in this zone should ultimately be protected from further destruction. This will still leave open to agriculture half as much land again as is estimated to be now occupied by that industry. If a system of permanent cultivation can be evolved the area required for agriculture will be greatly in excess of the needs of the people for generations to come. The proportion protected to date in the form of forest reserves is some 72 per cent of the required total.

The native authorities are, whenever possible, given the opportunity of constituting and administering these reserves by means of bye-laws, the Forestry department acting in an advisory capacity. Should, however, the native authorities refuse to constitute, or having done so fail to administer the reserve satisfactorily, then resort is made to the Forests Ordinance and the Government, through the Forestry department, assumes management. The ownership of the land is undisturbed. In other words the Government assumes trusteeship when the chiefs fail in this duty. Occasions have arisen where it has been necessary to transfer bye-law reserves to the control of the Forests Ordinance.

The needs of the savannah forest zone are now receiving consideration. These are chiefly existing or threatened shortages of fuelwood and grazing land. Where they can be provided together a system of reserves created solely for these purposes is advocated. Where fuelwood alone is urgently required, as in some of the towns along the coastline, the more expensive, but shorter-term plantation method is adopted.

The utilisation of the timber assets of the country is receiving attention. On the one hand there is an internal domestic demand for some 120 million cubic feet of fuelwood and two million cubic feet of lumber annually ; to this is added a local industrial demand of some 20 million cubic feet and such timber as can be extracted and exported at a profit. On the other hand there is a permanent source of supply in the completed system of forest reserves, augmented by such trees as are spared in the course of farming

operations. The supply can still more than satisfy the internal demand and leave an appreciable exportable surplus of three million cubic feet annually. But this position cannot be maintained without some readjustment of ideas. The present system of unhampered exploitation, which, in some cases, ends in denudation must, in time, preclude the attainment of this ideal. Such readjustment is required in order to carry out the forest policy and it is necessary, not only to create the forest reserves, but also to protect the immature trees of valuable timber-producing species growing in other portions of the country, to encourage the production of better quality timber and to attempt to eliminate unnecessary waste in exploitation. As both the land and the produce of the land are vested in the people, propaganda, education and persuasion are the only means acceptable. It is hoped that these means will produce the required results.

The Concessions Ordinance provides the authority required to control the exploitation of the forests on certain areas. This authority is exercised in such a manner that the forest, after the extraction of the necessary timber and firewood, shall be given every chance of complete recovery to its former state. Re-afforestation is also one of the conditions imposed as occasion demands.

The timber export industry made a notable recovery during the year. Exports were nearly three times the volume shipped during the previous year and greater than during any year since 1930. Figures for the last five years are appended. The United Kingdom maintains its position as the most important market for Gold Coast woods, though the United States of America, once our greatest customer, is taking increasing quantities and may ultimately recover her lost position. No shipments were made to other European countries during the year. The export of woods other than mahogany show a slight decrease. Quality as always, except during boom years, remains the controlling factor on the overseas market. The smaller contractor, unfortunately, with the optimism peculiar to his class, insists on interpreting every demand as the outcome of another boom and invariably seems to fall back into producing quantity rather than quality. This action inevitably depresses prices and the producer, in the end, is always the loser. This tendency again made its appearance towards the end of the year.

Encouragement and advice continue to be given to cutters with a view to stabilising their financial position and to maintaining a minimum standard of product. The association of cutters formed in the Eastern Province of the Colony shipped one consignment during the year with gratifying results and is preparing a second parcel of mahogany logs for shipment.

The extended use of woods other than mahogany is making halting progress. There are 200 or more timber-producing species in the Gold Coast, and it is difficult to imagine a use to which one or other of these species is not adapted. The consumer, however, is a person with conservative ideas and prefers to handle species of proved value only. Such proof requires time. Progress, however, is being made and projects are in hand whereby graded lumber is shipped for specific purposes, an advance on the time-honoured habit of shipping a new wood of doubtful quality in the hope that someone, somewhere, will find a use for it.

Minor forest products have always figured largely in the daily lives of the people, and greater or lesser trades exist in them in the markets of the Gold Coast. Industries using such products continue to come into greater prominence and there has arisen a need for putting commercial users into touch with producers. This need indicated further possibilities in this direction and steps were taken with the object of establishing an unofficial African industries bureau whereby such industries, and the products required for their creation, may become more widely known. The bureau is intended to be complementary, rather than supplementary, to the activities of Government departments.

DISTRIBUTION OF MAHOGANY EXPORTS.

Quantities and Values.

Country of Destination.	1930.		1931.		1932.		1933				1934.			
							Mahogany.		Other kinds.		Mahogany.		Other kinds.	
	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£
United Kingdom	429,250	53,682	162,659	20,032	228,743	30,136	160,761	20,667	33,993	4,984	535,724	55,173	27,174	3,306
Other parts of the British Empire	30	5	—		—		—		—		2,567	577	2,220	420
United States of America	426,201	37,251	458,378	40,598	18,467	1,021	15,633	2,233	—		71,957	8,747	2,292	452
France ...	51	16	—		—		—		—		—		—	
Holland ...	—		744	75	1,763	164	18,308	1,257	1,210	65	—		—	
Germany	—		4,048	553	7,544	1,067	11,500	789	—		—		—	
Italy ...	—		—		3,400	297	3,700	324	—		—		—	
Other Foreign Countries	—		—		—		—		—		808	61	—	
Totals ...	855,532	90,954	625,829	61,258	259,917	32,685	209,902	25,270	35,203	5,049	611,056	64,558	31,686	4,178

Minerals.

Gold.—During the year under review the gold won amounted to 337,065 fine ounces, having a value at par of £1,431,852, as compared with 308,960 fine ounces and £1,312,471 in the previous year, shewing an increase of 28,105 fine ounces and £119,381, respectively.

The improvement is due to the increased tonnage mined and treated by the larger producing mines, and to the entry into the list of producers of the Gold Coast Banket Areas at the old Fanti Mine, south of Abosso, with 3,930 fine ounces, and of the Nangodi Mine, near Navrongo in the Northern Territories with 1,736 fine ounces.

A number of new mines have entered the development stage and at the end of the year under review there were eight producing and 15 developing mines in operation, whilst 38 mining companies were engaged in prospecting operations at various localities in the Gold Coast, Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

An interesting new feature has been the decision of the Marlu Gold Mining Areas to mine their oxidised ore zone at Bogosu by open-cast methods.

Three companies have been engaged in work preparatory to alluvial operations, but as yet have not reached the producing stage.

Manganese.—The only company producing manganese ore during the year was, as heretofore, the African Manganese Company Limited, whose mine is situated at Nsuta, Wasaw District, Western Province.

The ore exported amounted to 336,337 wet tons having a value of £503,508, f.o.b. Takoradi, as compared with 298,002 tons and £399,043 respectively for the previous year.

These figures, which show an increase of 38,335 tons and £104,465, in value, indicate that there has been a steady demand for manganese and that the company have been able to obtain higher prices for their ore.

Diamonds.—There were exported during the year 2,172,563 carats valued at £645,166 as compared with 1,142,268 carats valued at £615,943 in the previous year, showing an increase of 1,030,295 in the number of carats and £29,223, in value.

In April, 1934, a new company, Ayena Ltd., entered the list of producing companies, which at the end of the year under review numbered five, all operating in the basin of the Birim River, in the Central and Eastern Provinces, Gold Coast Colony.

Labour.—The average daily number of persons employed on all mining and prospecting operations during the year amounted to 623 Europeans and 27,158 Africans, as compared with 365 Europeans and 16,453 Africans in the previous year, showing an increase of 258 Europeans and 10,082 Africans on the daily average.

The increase was due almost entirely to the gold mining industry, in all operations of which a daily average of 541 Europeans and 21,117 Africans were employed, an increase of 82 per cent and 75 per cent respectively over the previous year.

It is estimated that the mining companies (gold, diamond and manganese) paid out an amount of approximately £725,000 in wages to their African employees during the year.

Concessions.—Certificates of Validity for mining concessions gazetted during the year amounted to eight in the Colony and eleven in Ashanti.

Mining licences granted numbered six in the Colony and one in Ashanti.

Prospecting licences granted amounted to 194 in the Colony and 87 in Ashanti, as compared with 114 and 34 respectively in the previous year.

Legislation.—The Mining Health Areas Amendment Regulations 1934, and several amendments to the Mining Regulations were brought into force during the year.

General.—The continuance of the gold premium and the high price to which the metal had risen further stimulated the gold mining industry. It is of interest to note that the number of localities in which prospecting operations were conducted more than trebled itself during the year.

Whilst the price of diamonds exported from the Gold Coast depreciated slightly the demand for the commercial grade of stones remained steady.

A favourable feature has been the steady demand for manganese ore; and that the African Manganese Company have taken full advantage of this is reflected in the increased tonnage exported for the year.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

Imports.

The value of all imports for the year was £4,848,800, being £694,554, or 12·5 per cent, less than the value of the imports for 1933.

The following table shows the value of imports for the quinquennium 1930–1934 arranged on a tariff basis :—

Head of Imports.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
1—COMMERCIAL.	£	£	£	£	£
Ad valorem	2,991,425	1,595,527	2,597,809	1,468,502	931,371
Specific—other than wines, spirits, malt liquors, cider and perry	1,569,593	986,396	1,357,058	2,438,967	1,984,647
Specific—wines, spirits, malt liquors, cider and perry	591,118	183,687	186,256	132,076	116,784
Free goods (excluding specie and currency notes)	2,617,614	1,308,393	930,679	872,015	1,120,608
Specie and currency notes	441,818	358,094	253,810	446,870	458,331
2—GOVERNMENT STORES.					
Government stores (excluding specie and currency notes)	741,495	370,492	279,607	184,798	237,059
Specie and currency notes	707	1,285	—	126	—
Total ...	8,953,770	4,803,874	5,605,219	5,543,354	4,848,800

Owing to forestalling in the case of Japanese cotton piece goods and to imports of *bleached*, *dyed*, *grey*, and *printed* cotton piece goods from Soviet Russia the cotton trade of the United Kingdom did not benefit in 1934 as much as was expected by the introduction in May of quotas for cotton piece goods manufactured in Japan. In this connection the following statement, which shews the percentage of the total quantity of cotton piece goods supplied

by the United Kingdom during the past three years, may be of interest :—

Cotton Piece Goods.	1932.	1933	1934.
Bleached	93	64	40
Dyed	92	87	70
Coloured	95	67	57
Grey	95	55	37
Printed	85	78	80
Velveteen...	82	64	66

For the first time in its history the " open door " tariff policy of the Gold Coast was departed from in 1934, but the only country affected by that departure was Japan.

The Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance (No. 22 of 1934) was placed on the Statute book on the 12th June, 1934, but the quotas introduced in respect of cotton piece goods, cotton towels, velveteen, and artificial silk piece goods manufactured in Japan took effect from the 16th May, 1934.

Particulars of the principal makes of motor cars and lorries imported into the Gold Coast in 1934 are given hereunder.

Motor Cars.				Motor Lorries.			
Make.	New.	Second hand.	Total.	Make.	New.	Second hand.	Total.
Chevrolet ...	38	7	45	Chevrolet ...	283	—	283
Vauxhall ...	30	16	46	Bedford ...	91	—	91
Ford	29	19	48	Ford ...	42	—	42
Morris	11	35	46	International	20	—	20
Austin	10	30	40	Dodge ...	20	—	20
Hillman ...	5	10	15	Chrysler ...	12	—	12
Buick	4	7	11	Studebaker	10	—	10
Other kinds ...	14	61	75	Other kinds	16	—	16
Total ...	141	185	326	Total ...	494	—	494

Of the new motor cars 62 were manufactured in the United States of America, 68 in the United Kingdom, and 10 in Canada

Of the new motor lorries 349 came from the United States of America, 108 from the United Kingdom, and 37 from Canada.

Of 52 motor cycles imported 48 came from the United Kingdom.

One thousand three hundred and sixty seven bicycles were imported, of which the United Kingdom supplied 1,145 and Japan 205. (In 1933 Japan supplied only 13.) The average landed cost of the British bicycle was £4 1s. 10d., that from Japan being £2 3s. 9d.

Exports.

The total value of the exports for the year ended 31st December 1934, was £8,117,456, being £68,922, or 1 per cent, more than the value of the exports for 1933.

The following table shows the value of the exports (including re-exports) for the past five years :—

Classes.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
Products of the Colony (excluding minerals and precious stones)	7,367,996	5,669,832	5,664,648	5,076,234	4,178,025
Minerals and precious stones	2,538,837	1,900,519	2,353,805	2,717,823	3,660,529
Manufactures of the Colony	3,855	3,322	3,250	5,806	10,969
Total *domestic exports*	9,910,688	7,573,673	8,021,703	7,799,863	7,849,523
Re-exports (excluding specie and currency notes)	154,232	117,598	82,297	80,386	96,836
Specie and currency notes	1,222,468	1,609,349	244,879	168,235	171,097
Total *re-exports* ...	1,376,700	1,726,947	327,176	248,621	267,933
Grand Total ...	11,287,388	9,300,620	8,348,879	8,048,484	8,117,456

The following table gives particulars of the principal domestic products exported by sea and overland during the years 1933 and 1934.

Article.		1933.		1934.		Difference.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£		£
Cocoa	Tons	236,117	4,971,478	230,270	4,040,697	— 5,847	— 930,781
Gold	Fine oz.	294,373	1,841,883	351,401	2,421,595	+ 57,028	+ 579,712
Diamonds	Carats.	803,985	518,400	2,391 609	756,816	+ 1,587,624	+ 238,416
Manganese Ore	Tons	265,140	357,366	339,985	480,881	+ 74,845	+ 123,515
Timber—unmanufactured	Cubic feet	245,105	30,319	642,742	68,736	+ 397,637	+ 38,417
Palm oil	Tons	17	179	64	674	+ 47	+ 495
Palm kernels	Tons	3,013	23,240	3,367	19,306	+ 354	— 3,934
Copra	Tons	1,138	11,434	1,103	7,224	— 35	— 4,210
Rubber	lb.	51,699	778	271,834	5,304	+ 220,135	+ 4,526
Kola nuts	Cwt.	4,987	4,331	3,230	1,224	— 1,757	— 3,107
Hides (cattle) untanned	Cwt.	1,995	3,425	3,742	7,034	+ 1,747	+ 3,609
Hides and Skins :—							
Other kinds	lb	29,963	3,900	16,408	2,426	— 13,555	— 1,474
Lime Juice	Tons	677	7,392	1,288	14,597	+ 611	+ 7,205

Customs and Excise Revenue.

The following table shows in comparative form the gross Customs and Excise revenue under the various heads for the years 1933 and 1934 :—

Head of Revenue.	1933.	1934.	Increase.	Decrease.
CUSTOMS.				
IMPORT DUTIES.	£	£	£	£
Ad valorem	226,066	151,544	—	74,522
Specific—other than wines, spirits, malt liquors, cider and perry ...	1,019,565	919,978	—	99,587
Specific—wines, spirits, malt liquors, cider and perry ...	221,677	193,248	—	28,429
EXPORT DUTIES.				
Cocoa	275,469	268,649	—	6,820
Mahogany, cedar and baku ...	875	2,546	1,671	—
Diamonds	24,686	39,913	15,227	—
Kola nuts	8,561	6,683	—	1,878
Gold	71,734	146,350	74,616	—
MISCELLANEOUS.				
King's and Colonial Warehouse Rents	1,990	2,079	89	—
Firearms, etc., Warehouse Rents	348	264	—	84
Other Miscellaneous	4,493	4,400	—	93
Total Customs	1,855,464	1,735,654	91,603	211,413
EXCISE DUTIES.				
On beer	6,903	21,231	14,328	—
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Licences, Brewers'	20	20	—	—
Total Customs and Excise ...	1,862,387	1,756,905	105,931	211,413
HARBOUR AND LIGHT DUES :—				
Accra Harbour Dues	23,172	21,377	—	1,795
Light Dues	5,993	6,666	673	—
Total gross receipts	1,891,552	1,784,948	106,604	213,208
Duties drawn back, over-entered, and abated	23,698	27,389	3,691	—
Total net receipts	1,867,854	1,757,559	102,913	213,208

General Course of Prices.

The following table shows the movements of the average annual landed cost per statistical unit of certain imported articles during the last four years, the similar cost for the year 1930 being taken as 100 :—

Articles.	Year.			
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Biscuits, bread and cakes :—				
Pilot or ships'	93	102	90	80
Other kinds	111	112	95	86
Cement	89	91	83	73
Cotton manufactures :—				
Bleached	78	71	63	57
Dyed	74	69	68	65
Coloured	70	65	62	60
Grey	80	76	71	73
Printed	79	75	69	62
Sewing	88	82	67	56
Yarn	83	87	76	79
Fish of all kinds :—				
Canned or preserved in jars or bottles	99	104	94	97
Dried, salted, smoked or pickled not in tins, jars, or bottles	94	86	67	65
Rice	76	77	69	53
Flour (wheaten)	78	86	76	74
Matches	100	111	111	111
Meats :—				
Beef and pork, pickled or salted	88	85	82	76
Canned or bottled	88	76	59	53
Corrugated iron sheets	82	77	84	82
Milk	89	74	76	71
Kerosene	86	109	111	70
Petrol	103	116	105	69
Salt, other kinds	100	108	108	100
Soap, other kinds	89	90	79	72
Sugar (refined)	82	84	80	70
Tobacco :—				
Unmanufactured	96	108	87	75
Cigars	114	123	136	144
Cigarettes	102	104	103	96
Wood and timber :—				
Lumber, sawn, or hewn, undressed	95	106	124	110
Lumber, sawn, or hewn, wholly or partly dressed ...	122	99	135	96

The index numbers shewn hereunder are in respect of the average annual f.o.b. price per statistical unit of domestic exports, the average for 1930 being taken as 100 :—

Articles.	Year.			
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Cocoa	62	65	57	48
Diamonds	65	83	84	41
Rubber	56	32	37	48
Manganese	80	124	69	72
Copra	66	66	59	39
Kola nuts	80	50	40	27
Palm kernels	74	68	60	45
Palm oil	59	61	42	42
Mahogany	92	119	113	99

Distribution of Trade.

The table below shows the trend of the aggregate external *sea-borne* trade of the Colony for the years 1933 and 1934 respectively. For 1934 imports were classified according to the "country of origin" and for 1933 according to the "country of consignment".

Countries.	Import trade per cent.		Export trade per cent.		Aggregate trade per cent.	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
United Kingdom ...	55·82	57·10	45·51	56·79	49·57	56·90
British West Africa ...	2·68	2·87	·28	·57	1·23	1·39
Other parts of the British Empire ...	2·82	4·63	2·31	1·81	2·51	2·82
Total British Empire	61·32	64·60	48·10	59·17	53·31	61·11
United States of America	12·84	11·59	16·83	15·33	15·26	14·00
Germany	8·52	4·78	19·48	13·66	15·16	10·49
Holland	5·04	2·71	7·81	5·16	6·72	4·29
Japan	3·29	3·23	—	—	1·30	1·16
France	1·51	1·46	1·75	1·90	1·66	1·74
Belgium	·94	·99	·70	·79	·79	·86
Italy	·81	·79	1·47	1·48	1·21	1·23
Czecho-Slovakia ...	·93	1·55	—	—	·36	·55
Soviet Russia	—	1·53	—	—	—	·55
Other foreign countries	4·80	6·77	3·86	2·51	4·23	4·02
Total Foreign Countries	38·68	35·40	51·90	40·83	46·69	38·89
Grand Total ...	100	100	100	100	100	100

In 1933 the greater portion of goods of Soviet Russia origin was credited in local statistics as being consigned from Germany, and, in a lesser degree, from Holland, which explains the decreased share of the import trade appropriated by these countries in 1934.

The share of the export trade taken by the United Kingdom in 1934 increased by 11·28 per cent, and this increase is mainly due to the fact that all the gold (excepting 34 ounces in the form of trinkets which went to France) and diamonds went to the United Kingdom.

The percentage share of the import and export trade taken by the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Germany, Holland, and France respectively during the last five years was as follows :—

Year.	United Kingdom.		United States of America.		Germany.		Holland.		France.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1930	51·62	33·95	15·75	15·89	11·65	22·53	7·09	14·69	3·71	2·96
1931	54·67	38·68	17·50	18·48	7·53	15·69	5·49	18·47	3·52	1·73
1932	59·72	46·88	13·47	20·55	7·27	17·46	5·62	9·15	1·68	1·03
1933	55·82	45·51	12·84	16·83	8·52	19·48	5·04	7·81	1·51	1·75
1934	57·10	56·79	11·59	15·33	4·78	13·66	2·71	5·16	1·46	1·90

Japan's share of the import trade during the last four years was as follows :—

				Per cent.
1931	...	...	...	·67
1932	...	...	...	1·33
1933	...	...	...	3·29
1934	...	...	...	3·23

Her trade with this Colony in 1934 was affected adversely by the introduction of quotas and the importation of additional duties.

As a result of the introduction of quotas the percentage share of the import trade in cotton piece goods and artificial silk piece goods enjoyed by Japan dropped from 19 to 2 per cent, and from 86 to 4 per cent, respectively, while the United Kingdom's share of these goods increased from 62 to 73 per cent, and from 8·6 to 63 per cent, respectively, the periods under comparison being the first five months and the last seven months of 1934.

Compared with 1933 Japan sent to the Colony in 1934 increased quantities of buckets, pails and basins, leather boots and shoes, slippers, cotton sheets, table cloths, fishing nets, earthenware, bicycles, cutlery, canned fish, jewellery, medicines and drugs, and stationery. Her exports to the Colony of haberdashery and millinery, cotton hosiery, apparel (other kinds), artificial silk (other kinds), shoes made of rubber or canvas with rubber soles, motor tyres and tubes, umbrellas, and toys and games decreased, however, in 1934.

The principal articles sent to the Colony in 1934 by (1) *Soviet Russia* were printed, bleached, dyed, and grey cotton piece goods, canned fish and earthenware ; (2) by *Czecho-Slovakia* artificial silk piece goods, sugar, beads, jewellery, enamelware, boots and shoes, hats, caps, and other headgear ; (3) by *Italy* hats, caps, and other headgear, artificial silk piece goods, dyed and coloured cotton piece goods, and beads ; and (4) by *Belgium* iron and steel manufactures, blue, cement, corrugated iron sheets, coloured glass, and agricultural implements.

The following table shows the principal countries with which the external *sea-borne* trade of the Colony was carried on during 1933 and 1934 together with the value of such import and export trade :—

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	2,824,969	2,491,248	3,537,904	4,463,880	6,362,873	6,955,128
British West Africa	135,904	125,176	21,539	44,838	157,443	170,014
Other parts of the British Empire	142,631	202,125	179,653	142,021	322,284	344,146
Total British Empire	3,103,504	2,818,549	3,739,096	4,650,739	6,842,600	7,469,288
United States of America	649,779	505,541	1,308,277	1,205,130	1,958,056	1,710,671
Germany	431,047	208,601	1,514,430	1,073,303	1,945,477	1,281,904
Holland	255,020	118,364	607,348	405,532	862,368	523,896
Japan	166,690	141,025	290	357	166,980	141,382
France	76,659	63,709	136,413	149,712	213,072	213,421
Belgium	47,823	43,097	53,844	61,804	101,667	104,901
Italy	40,886	34,427	114,305	115,948	155,191	150,375
Czecho-Slovakia	46,811	67,573	19	27	46,830	67,600
Soviet Russia	—	66,540	—	398	—	66,938
Other foreign countries	242,671	295,344	300,062	196,772	542,733	492,116
Total Foreign Countries	1,957,386	1,544,221	4,034,988	3,208,983	5,992,374	4,753,204
Grand Total	5,060,890	4,362,770	7,774,084	7,859,722	12,834,974	12,222,492

The above table does not include the value of specie and currency notes.

Tables A and B give fuller details of the distribution of trade in 1934.

The value of the exports to the United States of America, Germany, Holland, France, and Italy largely exceeded the value of the imports from these countries.

The value of the exports to the United Kingdom includes the value of goods re-exported thereto, viz., £18,000.

The United Kingdom took in value

27 per cent of the cocoa exported ;
85 per cent of the timber exported ;
81 per cent of the rubber exported ;
32 per cent of the palm kernels exported ;
50 per cent of the copra exported ;
100 per cent of the diamonds exported ; and
100 per cent of the gold bullion exported.

Customs Tariff (*summarised*).

The Customs Tariff of the Gold Coast is contained in three schedules as follows :—

A table of import duties.
A table of exempt ons.
A table of export duties.

The following are the chief items appearing in the Table of Import Duties :—

Apparel :—	
Cardigans, Jerseys and Pullovers	4d. each, or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is the higher.
Shirts	6d. each, or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is the higher.
Singlets	2d. each, or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is the higher.
Socks and Stockings	3d. per pair, or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is the higher.
Bags and Sacks, measuring not less than 36 inches by 16 inches, ordinarily imported for the packing and transport of West African produce	2d. each.
Beer and Ale, Stout and Porter ...	2s. per imperial gallon.

Cotton manufactures :—		
Piece goods (including scarves)		
(i) Bleached	Admitted as such by the Comptroller	¾d. per square yard.
(ii) Dyed		1d. ,, ,, ,,
(iii) Coloured		1d. ,, ,, ,,
(iv) Grey		¾d. ,, ,, ,,
(v) Printed		1¼d. ,, ,, ,,
Fents		6d. per lb.
Handkerchiefs, not in the piece, but excluding pocket handkerchiefs		1¼d. per square yard.
Towels		2d. ,, ,, ,,
Velveteen		3d. ,, ,, ,,
Yarn		3d. per lb.
Spirits :—		
Brandy, gin, rum, whisky, and other potable spirits		£1. 13s. 6d. per imperial gallon of 50° per centum of pure alcohol by Tralles Alcoholometer.
Obscured spirits		£1 13s. 6d. per imperial gallon.
Perfumed spirits		£1 15s. per imperial gallon.
Wine :—		
Sparkling		12s. per imperial gallon.
Still		4s. or 9s. per imperial gallon according to strength.
Tobacco :—		
Unmanufactured		2s. 3d. per lb.
Manufactured :—		
Cigars		10s. per lb.
Cigarettes :—		
(i) Not exceeding 3 lb. net per thousand		2s. 6d. per 100.
(ii) Exceeding 3 lb. net per thousand		10s. per lb.
Other manufactured tobacco and snuff		6s. per lb.
Silk manufactures :—		
Noil Cloth		1¼d. per square yard.

Oil :—	
Illuminating	8d. per imperial gallon at 80° Fahrenheit.
Lubricating	3d. per imperial gallon.
Motor spirit	10d. per imperial gallon at 80° Fahrenheit.
Silk (artificial) manufactures :—	
Piece goods (including scarves) ...	2½d. per square yard.
Handkerchiefs, not in the piece, but excluding pocket handkerchiefs	2½d. per square yard.
Newsprint	10 per cent *ad valorem.*

Additional Duties on Articles of Japanese Origin.

Article.	*Rate of Additional Duty*
Cement	3s. per 400 lb. (gross).
Corrugated iron sheets ...	£4 per ton.
Paints and Colours	16s. per 100 lb.
Paint oils, polishes and varnishes	4s. per gallon.
Cardigans, jerseys and pullovers	1s. each.
Shirts	1s. 3d. each.
Singlets	3d. each.

All other articles not particularly enumerated in the table of import duties or particularly exempted in the table of exemptions are liable to an import duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem.*

The table of exemptions contains an over-riding list of articles which are exempt from import duty. This list includes *inter alia* all Government importations, machinery, printed literary matter, passengers' baggage, school apparatus, certain instruments and tools, ice-chests and refrigerators, uniforms, coin and currency notes, medicines, roofing materials, patterns and samples, vehicles, fresh provisions imported in ships' refrigerators and mosquito nets.

In the table of export duties appear the following items :—

Cocoa	£1 3s. 4d. per ton.
Diamonds	6¼ per cent *ad valorem.*
Mahogany, cedar and baku ...	1d. per cubic foot.
Gold	15 per centum of the gold premium, as defined by Regulations No. 6 of 1933 under section thirteen (1) of Cap. 34.

All other articles, whether domestic products or re-exports, are exempt from export duty.

Excise Duty.

Excise duty on beer	... ...	1s. 6d. upon every gallon of worts of a specific gravity of 1055° and so in proportion for any difference in gravity.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.

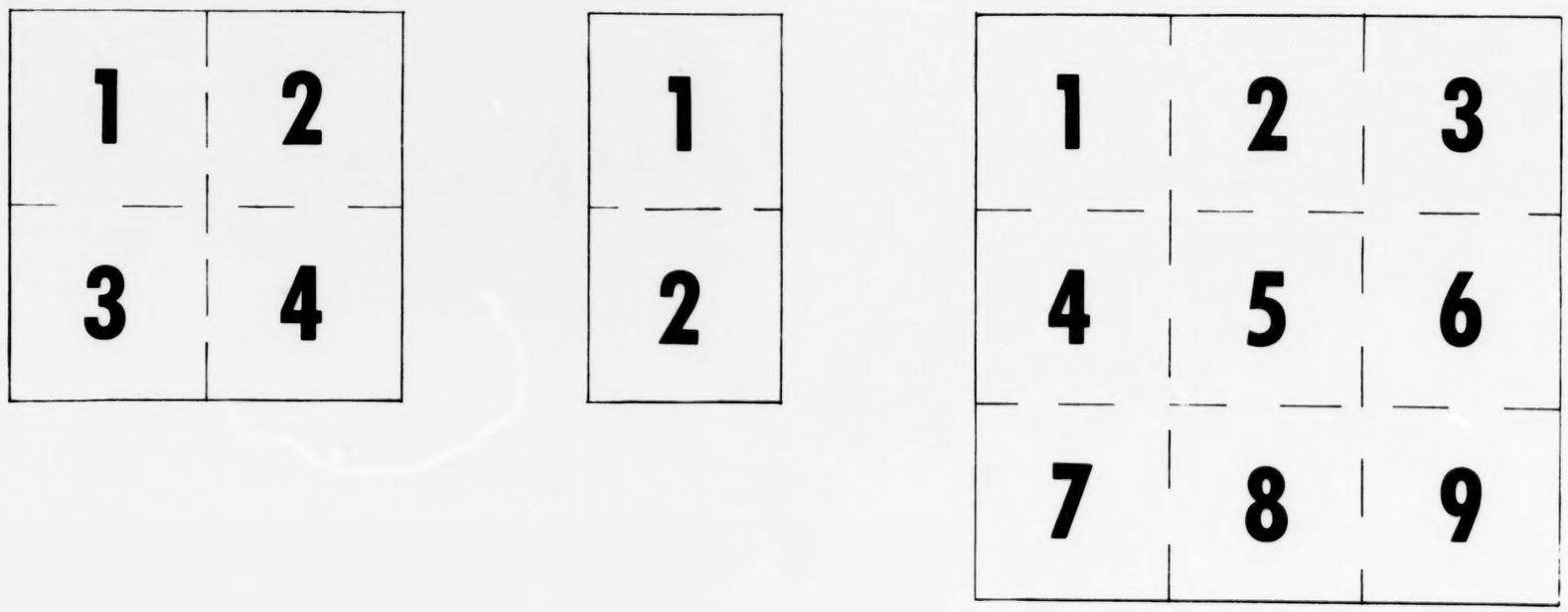

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TABLE A.

The Value of the Principal Articles imported during the Year 1934. (The Value of the Articles imported overland is not included.)

In Thousands of £.

Article.	Item No. of the Import List	All Countries.	United Kingdom.		British West Africa.		Other Parts of British Empire		United States of America.		Germany.		Holland.		France.		Japan.		Russia.		Other Foreign Countries.	
		Value.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
Class I—Food, Drink and Tobacco.		£	£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£	
Beer and ale, stout and porter	28	19.4	7.9	40.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.8	40.2	0.8	4.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.9	15.0
Biscuits, bread and cakes	29 and 31	20.1	12.8	63.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.9	19.4	0.3	1.5	1.2	5.9	—	—	1.0	5.0	0.9	4.5
Fish :—	94 to 96	**101.2**	**4.1**	**4.1**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**1.9**	**1.9**	**25.1**	**24.8**	**0.2**	**0.2**		—	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**4.4**	**4.3**	**64.5**	**63.7**
Canned or preserved	94	52.2	0.5	0.9	—	—	1.8	3.5	24.9	47.4	0.2	0.4	—	—	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	4.4	8.4	19.8	37.9
Dried, salted, smoked or pickled including fresh	95 and 96	49.0	3.6	7.4	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44.7	91.2
Rice	102	59.7	0.8	1.3	0.1	0.2	52.7	88.3	—	—	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.3	8.9
Flour (wheaten)	104	76.2	1.1	1.4	—	—	18.8	24.7	56.2	73.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
Meats :—	145, 144 and 146 to 148	**89.4**	**13.3**	**14.9**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**4.5**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.6**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**1.0**	**1.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	—	—	—	—	**65.0**	**72.7**
Canned and bottled	145	45.3	3.5	7.7	—	—	1.1	2.4	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	39.0	86.2
Beef and pork	144	24.6	0.9	3.7	0.1	0.4	—	—	4.2	17.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.1	77.7
Smoked or cured including fresh and other kinds	145 to 148	19.5	8.9	45.7	—	—	3.4	17.4	0.2	1.0	—	—	0.1	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.9	35.4
Milk	161	24.5	18.4	75.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.4	1.3	5.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.7	19.2
Provisions, unenumerated	185	19.2	11.9	62.0	4.9	25.5	.4	2.1	0.4	2.1	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.3	1.6	—	—	—	—	0.9	4.7
Salt (other than table)	190	32.3	20.0	61.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	5.3	0.4	1.2	0.8	2.5	—	—	—	—	9.4	29.1
Spirits (potable) :—	202, 200, 199, 201, 203 and 206	**68.1**	**44.0**	**64.6**	—	—	**1.6**	**2.4**	**0.6**	**0.9**	**0.7**	**1.0**	**15.9**	**23.3**	**3.9**	**5.7**	—	—	—	—	**1.4**	**2.1**
Whisky	202	36.7	36.7	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gin	200	22.3	6.5	29.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.8	70.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other kinds (potable)	199, 201, 203 and 206	9.1	0.8	8.8	—	—	1.6	17.5	0.6	6.6	0.7	7.7	0.1	1.1	3.9	42.8	—	—	—	—	1.4	15.5
Sugar	211 and 212	49.9	30.9	61.9	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	1.2	2.4	—	—	0.3	0.6	—	—	—	—	17.4	34.9
Tobacco :—	215 to 217 and 214	**182.7**	**127.6**	**69.9**	—	—	**0.2**	**0.1**	**53.5**	**29.3**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.1**		—	—	—	—	**0.6**	**0.3**
Manufactured	215 to 217	129.1	127.6	98.8	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.4
Unmanufactured	214	53.6	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	53.4	99.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2
Class II—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured.																						
Coal	70	65.3	3.6	5.5	**61.7**	94.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class III—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured. Textiles.																						
Apparel:	7 and 7a to 7e	**75.5**	**54.5**	**72.2**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**1.9**	**2.5**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**15.8**	**21.0**	—	—	**1.8**	**2.4**
Cardigans, jerseys and pullovers ...	7	2.6	1.6	61.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	38.5	—	—	—	—
Shirts	7a	14.9	9.2	61.7	—	—	0.1	0.7	—	—	0.3	2.0	—	—	—	—	5.2	34.9	—	—	0.1	0.7
Singlets	7b	7.8	2.0	25.6	—	—	—	—														
Socks and stockings	[illegible]																					

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TABLE A.

The Value of the Principal Articles imported during the Year 1934. (The Value of the Articles imported overland is not included.)

In Thousands of £.

	Item No. of the Import List	All Countries.	United Kingdom.		British West Africa.		Other Parts of British Empire		United States of America.		Germany.		Holland.		France.		Japan.		Russia.		Other Foreign Countries.		
		Value.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	
nd Tobacco.		£	£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		
er	28	19.4	7.9	40.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.8	40.2	0.8	4.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.9	15.0	Denmark £2.8 = 14.5%. Irish Free State £0.1 = 0.5%.
... ...	29 and 31	20.1	12.8	63.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.9	19.4	0.3	1.5	1.2	5.9	—	—	1.0	5.0	0.9	4.5	Belgium £0.6 = 3.0%. Canary Islands £0.2 = 1.0%.
	94 to 96	**101.2**	**4.1**	**4.1**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**1.9**	**1.9**	**25.1**	**24.8**	**0.2**	**0.2**		—	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**4.4**	**4.3**	**64.5**	**63.7**	
... ...	94	52.2	0.5	0.9	—	—	1.8	3.5	24.9	47.4	0.2	0.4	—	—	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	4.4	8.4	19.8	37.9	Portugal £18.3 = 35.1%. Spain £0.8 = 1.5%. Sweden £0.6 = 1.1%.
d or pickled	95 and 96	49.0	3.6	7.4	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44.7	91.2	Canary Islands £40.8 = 83.3%. Norway £1.6 = 3.3%. Mauritania £1.4 = 2.8%.
... ...	102	59.7	0.8	1.3	0.1	0.2	52.7	88.3	—	—	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.3	8.9	French In-China £5.1 = 8.5%.
... ...	104	76.2	1.1	1.4	—	—	18.8	24.7	56.2	73.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	
	145, 144 and 146 to 148	**89.4**	**13.3**	**14.9**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**4.5**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.6**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**1.0**	**1.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	—	—	—	—	**65.0**	**72.7**	Argentine £34.6 = 76.3%. Uruguay £3.7 = 8.2%.
... ...	145	45.3	3.5	7.7	—	—	1.1	2.4	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	39.0	86.2	Denmark £0.4 = 0.9%.
... ...	144	24.6	0.9	3.7	0.1	0.4	—	—	4.2	17.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.1	77.7	Denmark £17.4 = 70.0%. Argentine £1.7 = 6.9%.
ing fresh and	146 to 148	19.5	8.9	45.7	—	—	3.4	17.4	0.2	1.0	—	—	0.1	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.9	35.4	Denmark £3.5 = 17.9%. Argentine £3.0 = 15.3%
... ...	161	24.5	18.4	75.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.4	1.3	5.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.7	19.2	Denmark £4.2 = 17.1%. Switzerland £0.4 = 1.6%.
... ...	185	19.2	11.9	62.0	4.9	25.5	.4	2.1	0.4	2.1	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.3	1.6	—	—	—	—	0.9	4.7	Switzerland £0.5 = 2.6%.
... ...	190	32.3	20.0	61.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	5.3	0.4	1.2	0.8	2.5	—	—	—	—	9.4	29.1	Spain £9.1 = 28.2%.
	202, 200, 199, 201, 203 and 206	**68.1**	**44.0**	**64.6**	—	—	**1.6**	**2.4**	**0.6**	**0.9**	**0.7**	**1.0**	**15.9**	**23.3**	**3.9**	**5.7**	—	—	—	—	**1.4**	**2.1**	
... ...	202	36.7	36.7	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
... ...	200	22.3	6.5	29.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.8	70.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
... ...	199, 201, 203 and 206	9.1	0.8	8.8	—	—	1.6	17.5	0.6	6.6	0.7	7.7	0.1	1.1	3.9	42.8	—	—	—	—	1.4	15.5	Cuba £1.3 = 14.3%.
... ...	211 and 212	49.9	30.9	61.9	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	1.2	2.4	—	—	0.3	0.6	—	—	—	—	17.4	34.9	Czecho-Slovakia £17.4 = 34.9%.
	215 to 217 and 214	**182.7**	**127.6**	**69.9**	—	—	**0.2**	**0.1**	**53.5**	**29.3**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.1**		—	—	—	—	**0.6**	**0.3**	
... ...	215 to 217	129.1	127.6	98.8	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.4	Belgium £0.2 = 0.2%. Switzerland £0.2 = 0.2%.
... ...	214	53.6	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	53.4	99.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	
and Articles ctured.																							
... ...	70	65.3	3.6	5.5	61.7	94.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wholly or tured.																							
	7 and 7a to 7e	**75.5**	**54.5**	**72.2**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**1.9**	**2.5**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**15.8**	**21.0**	—	—	**1.8**	**2.4**	
ullovers ...	7	2.6	1.6	61.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	38.5	—	—	—	—	
... ...	7a	14.9	9.2	61.7	—	—	0.1	0.7	—	—	0.3	2.0	—	—	—	—	5.2	34.9	—	—	0.1	0.7	
... ...	7b	7.8	2.0	25.6	—	—	—	—															
	7 and 7d																						

Salt (other than table)	190	32.3	20.0	61.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	5.3	0.4	1.2	0.8	2.5	—	—	—	—	9.4	29.1	Spain 29.
Spirits (potable) :—	202, 200, 199, 201, 203 and 206	**68.1**	**44.0**	**64.6**	—	—	**1.6**	**2.4**	**0.6**	**0.9**	**0.7**	**1.0**	**15.9**	**23.3**	**3.9**	**5.7**	—	—	—	—	**1.4**	**2.1**	
Whisky	202	36.7	36.7	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gin	200	22.3	6.5	29.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.8	70.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other kinds (potable)	199, 201, 203 and 206	9.1	0.8	8.8	—	—	1.6	17.5	0.6	6.6	0.7	7.7	0.1	1.1	3.9	42.8	—	—	—	—	1.4	15.5	Cuba £1.
Sugar	211 and 212	49.9	30.9	61.9	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	1.2	2.4	—	—	0.3	0.6	—	—	—	—	17.4	34.9	Czecho-Sl 34.9%.
Tobacco :—	215 to 217 and 214	**182.7**	**127.6**	**69.9**	—	—	**0.2**	**0.1**	**53.5**	**29.3**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.1**	—	—	—	—	—	**0.6**	**0.3**	
Manufactured	215 to 217	129.1	127.6	98.8	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.4	Belgium Switzer
Unmanufactured	214	53.6	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	53.4	99.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.2%.
Class II—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured.																							
Coal	70	65.3	3.6	5.5	61.7	94.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Class III—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured. Textiles.																							
Apparel:	7 and 7a to 7e	**75.5**	**54.5**	**72.2**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**1.9**	**2.5**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**15.8**	**21.0**	—	—	**1.8**	**2.4**	
Cardigans, jerseys and pullovers ...	7	2.6	1.6	61.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	38.5	—	—	—	—	
Shirts	7a	14.9	9.2	61.7	—	—	0.1	0.7	—	—	0.3	2.0	—	—	—	—	5.2	34.9	—	—	0.1	0.7	
Singlets	7b	7.8	2.0	25.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.7	73.1	—	—	0.1	1.3	China £0
Socks and stockings	7c and 7d	5.1	2.2	70.9	—	—	0.1	3.3	0.1	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	6.5	—	—	0.5	16.1	Italy £0. £0.2 £0.1 =
Other kinds	7e	47.1	39.5	83.9	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.6	3.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	3.7	7.9	—	—	1.1	2.3	China Poland
Bags and sacks (empty) not including paper bags	24	97.1	3.7	3.8	—	—	92.2	95.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.9	Belgium Italy £
Boots, shoes and slippers	35 to 37	22.4	13.0	58.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.5	7.2	32.1	—	—	1.8	8.0	Czecho-S 7.6%.
Cordage and twine	77 and 78	33.4	29.4	88.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	7.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	4.5	Belgium Italy Austria
Cotton Manufactures :—																							
Piece Goods :—	81 to 85 and 91	**732.7**	**530.3**	**72.4**	**31.8**	**4.4**	**1.6**	**0.2**	**0.1**	—	**2.9**	**0.4**	**67.5**	**9.2**	**0.1**	—	**27.8**	**3.8**	**58.0**	**7.9**	**12.6**	**1.7**	
Bleached	81	56.8	27.7	48.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.4	20.1	16.6	29.2	1.1	1.9	Italy £0.
Dyed	82	155.6	103.0	66.2	29.0	18.6	0.1	—	—	—	0.7	0.5	0.1	—	—	—	3.9	2.5	14.4	9.3	4.4	2.9	Italy Belgiu
Coloured	83	35.4	22.8	64.4	1.9	5.4	1.0	2.8	—	—	—		0.1	0.3	—	—	7.9	22.3	0.4	1.1	1.3	3.7	Italy £1.
Grey	84	17.8	6.8	38.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.7	20.8	7.3	41.0			
Printed	85	464.3	368.1	79.3	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	—	2.1	0.5	67.3	14.5	—	—	0.4	—	19.3	4.2	5.6	1.2	Switzerla
Velveteen	91	2.8	1.9	67.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	3.6	—	—	0.1	3.6	0.5	17.9	—	—	0.2	7.1	Czecho-S 7.1%.
Other kinds :—	86, 86b, 86c, 86a, 87 and 88	**82.6**	**62.3**	**75.4**	**0.1**	**0.1**	—	—	**0.1**	**0.1**	**2.2**	**2.7**	**1.3**	**1.6**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**11.2**	**13.6**	—	—	**4.8**	**5.8**	
Sewing	86	18.5	17.8	96.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.5	—	—	0.6	3.3	Belgium
Handkerchiefs, not in the piece (excluding pocket handkerchiefs) ...	86b	0.8	0.2	25.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	75.0	—	—	—	—	
Towels	86c	14.0	12.6	90.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	9.3	—	—	0.1	0.7	
Unenumerated (including fents and yarns)	86a, 87 and 88	49.3	31.7	64.3	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.2	2.2	4.5	1.3	2.6	0.6	1.2	9.2	18.7	—	—	4.1	8.5	Italy £2 zerlan Belgiu
Hats, caps, bonnets and other headgear ...	112	25.6	10.6	41.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.4	1.3	5.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	3.5	2.8	10.9	—	—	9.4	36.7	Italy Czecho 13.7%
Artificial Silk Manufactures :—	195a, 195b and 195c	**101.1**	**35.0**	**34.6**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	—	—	**5.4**	**.3**	—	—	**3.7**	**3.7**	**31.1**	**30.7**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**25.5**	**25.2**	
Piece Goods	195a	96.1	32.7	34.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	5.2	—	—	3.7	3.9	30.1	31.3	0.2	0.2	24.4	25.4	Czecho-S 19.1% 5.3%, 0.5
Handkerchiefs, not in the piece (excluding pocket handkerchiefs) ...	195b	0.9	0.1	11.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	88.9	—	—			
Other kinds (except apparel) ...	195c	4.1	2.2	53.7	0.1	2.4	0.1	2.4	—	—	0.4	9.8	—	—	—	—	0.2	4.9	—	—	1.1	26.8	Italy £0. zerlan
Wool manufactured (except apparel) ...	232 and 233	21.8	18.4	84.4	0.1	0.5	—	—	—	—	1.0	4.6	0.2	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.5	—	—	1.7	7.7	Italy Czecho 2.3%.
Metals.																							
Carriages, Carts and Wagons :—	50 to 58	**181.4**	**94.6**	**52.2**	—	—	**7.1**	**3.9**	**72.7**	**40.1**	**3.4**	**1.9**	**0.1**	—	**1.5**	**0.8**	**0.6**	**0.3**	—	—	**1.4**	**0.8**	
Railway rolling stock	50	19.9	18.8	94.5	—	—	—	—	0.3	1.5	0.8	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Motor cars and lorries and parts ...	51 and 52	149.4	66.5	44.5	—	—	7.1	4.8	71.1	47.6	1.8	1.2	—	—	1.4	1.0	0.1	—	—	—	1.4	0.9	Italy £1.
Other carriages and parts	53 to 58	12.1	9.3	76.9	—	—	—	—	1.3	10.7	0.8	6.6	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.5	4.2	—	—			
Electrical and telegraphic apparatus ...	93	49.2	41.2	83.7	—	—	0.4	0.8	2.0	4.1	2.5	5.1	0.5	1.0	—	—	1.0	2.0	—	—	1.6	3.3	China Czecho 0.6%.
Implements and Tools :—	115 to 117	**56.3**	**34.7**	**61.6**	—	—	**0.1**	**0.1**	**3.7**	**6.6**	**14.5**	**25.8**	**1.0**	**1.8**	**0.9**	**1.6**	—	—	—	—	**1.4**	**2.5**	
Agricultural	115	22.1	11.6	52.5	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.5	9.0	40.7	—	—	0.1	0.5			—	—	1.3	5.8	Belgium
Artisans' (including other kinds) ...	116 and 117	34.2	23.1	67.5	—	—	0.1	0.3	3.6	10.5	5.5	16.2	1.0	2.9	0.8	2.3	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	Sweden
Machinery :—	131 to 140	**453.9**	**385.2**	**84.9**	—	—	**0.1**	—	**42.8**	**9.4**	**18.3**	**4.0**	**4.0**	**0.9**	**0.5**	**0.1**	—	—	—	—	**3.0**	**0.7**	
Electrical	132	28.9	28.6	99.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	Italy £0
Industrial	133	17.3	14.8	85.6	—	—	—	—	0.5	2.9	0.9	5.2	—	—	0.3	1.7	—	—	—	—	0.8	4.6	Switzerl Italy
Mining and gold dredging	135	355.3	302.6	85.2	—	—	0.1	—	33.8	9.5	13.1	3.7	3.8	1.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	0.5	Belgium Austri
Railway and tramway	137	15.0	10.2	68.0	—																		

...	190	32.3	20.0	61.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	202, 200, 199, 201, 203 and 206	**68.1**	**44.0**	**64.6**	—	—	**1.6**	**2.4**	**0.6**	**0.9**	**0.7**	**1.0**	**15.9**	**23.3**	**3.9**	**5.7**	—	—	—	—	**1.4**	**2.1**		
.. ...	202	36.7	36.7	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
.. ...	200	22.3	6.5	29.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.8	70.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
.. ...	199, 201, 203 and 206	9.1	0.8	8.8	—	—	1.6	17.5	0.6	6.6	0.7	7.7	0.1	1.1	3.9	42.8	—	—	—	—	1.4	15.5	Cuba £1.3 = 14.3%.	
.. ...	211 and 212	49.9	30.9	61.9	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	1.2	2.4	—	—	0.3	0.6	—	—	—	—	17.4	34.9	Czecho-Slovakia £17.4 = 34.9%.	
	215 to 217 and 214	**182.7**	**127.6**	**69.9**	—	—	**0.2**	**0.1**	**53.5**	**29.3**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.1**	—	—	—	—	—	**0.6**	**0.3**		
.. ...	215 to 217	129.1	127.6	98.8	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.4	Belgium £0.2 = 0.2%. Switzerland £0.2 = 0.2%.	
.. ...	214	53.6	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	53.4	99.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2		
rticles d.																								
.. ...	70	65.3	3.6	5.5	61.7	94.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
y or																								
	7 and 7a to 7e	**75.5**	**54.5**	**72.2**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**1.9**	**2.5**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**15.8**	**21.0**	—	—	**1.8**	**2.4**		
ers ...	7	2.6	1.6	61.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	38.5	—	—	—	—		
.. ...	7a	14.9	9.2	61.7	—	—	0.1	0.7	—	—	0.3	2.0	—	—	—	—	5.2	34.9	—	—	0.1	0.7		
.. ...	7b	7.8	2.0	25.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.7	73.1	—	—	0.1	1.3	China £0.1 = 1.3%.	
.. ...	7c and 7d	3.4	2.2	70.9	—	—	0.1	3.3	0.1	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	6.5	—	—	0.5	16.1	Italy £0.2 = 6.5%. Spain £0.2 = 6.4%. China £0.1 = 3.2%.	
... ...	7e	47.1	39.5	83.9	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.6	3.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	3.7	7.9	—	—	1.1	2.3	China £0.4 = 0.8%. Poland £0.3 = 0.6%.	
ncluding																								
... ...	24	97.1	3.7	3.8	—	—	92.2	95.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.9	Belgium £0.5 = 0.5%. Italy £0.4 = 0.4%.	
... ...	35 to 37	22.4	13.0	58.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.5	7.2	32.1	—	—	1.8	8.0	Czecho-Slovakia £1.7 = 7.6%.	
... ...	77 and 78	33.4	29.4	88.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	7.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	4.5	Belgium £0.7 = 2.1%. Italy £0.3 = 0.8%. Austria £0.3 = 0.8%.	
	81 to 85 and 91	**732.7**	**530.3**	**72.4**	**31.8**	**4.4**	**1.6**	**0.2**	**0.1**	—	**2.9**	**0.4**	**67.5**	**9.2**	**0.1**	—	**27.8**	**3.8**	**58.0**	**7.9**	**12.6**	**1.7**		
... ...	81	56.8	27.7	48.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.4	20.1	16.6	29.2	1.1	1.9	Italy £0.8 = 1.4%.	
... ...	82	155.6	103.0	66.2	29.0	18.6	0.1	—	—	—	0.7	0.5	0.1	—	—	—	3.9	2.5	14.4	9.3	4.4	2.9	Italy £2.7 = 1.7%. Belgium £1.3 = 0.8%.	
... ...	83	35.4	22.8	64.4	1.9	5.4	1.0	2.8	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	7.9	22.3	0.4	1.1	1.3	3.7	Italy £1.2 = 3.4%.	
... ...	84	17.8	6.8	38.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.7	20.8	7.3	41.0	—	—		
... ...	85	464.3	368.1	79.3	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	—	2.1	0.5	67.3	14.5	—	—	0.4	—	19.3	4.2	5.6	1.2	Switzerland £5.4 = 1.2%.	
... ...	91	2.8	1.9	67.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	3.6	—	—	0.1	3.6	0.5	17.9	—	—	0.2	7.1	Czecho-Slovakia £0.2 = 7.1%	
)	86, 86b, 86c, 86a, 87 and 88	**62.6**	**62.3**	**75.4**	**0.1**	**0.1**	—	—	**0.1**	**0.1**	**2.2**	**2.7**	**1.3**	**1.6**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**11.2**	**13.6**	—	—	**4.8**	**5.8**		
... ...	86	18.5	17.8	96.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.5	—	—	0.6	3.3	Belgium £0.6 = 3.3%.	
ne piece chiefs) ...	86b	0.8	0.2	25.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	75.0	—	—	—	—		
... ...	86c	44.0	12.6	90.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	9.3	—	—	0.1	0.7		
ents and	86a, 87 and 88	43.3	31.7	64.3	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.2	2.2	4.5	1.3	2.6	0.6	1.2	9.2	18.7	—	—	4.1	8.3	Italy £2.1 = 4.2%. Switzerland £1.1 = 2.2%. Belgium £0.7 = 1.4%.	
dgear ...	112	25.6	10.6	41.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.4	1.3	5.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	3.5	2.8	10.9	—	—	9.4	36.7	Italy £5.8 = 22.7%. Czecho-Slovakia £3.5 = 13.7%.	
	195a, 195b and 195c	**101.1**	**35.0**	**34.6**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	—	—	**5.4**	**.3**	—	—	**3.7**	**3.7**	**31.1**	**30.7**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**25.5**	**25.2**		
... ...	195a	96.1	32.7	34.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	5.2	—	—	3.7	3.9	30.1	31.3	0.2	0.2	24.4	25.4	Czecho-Slovakia £18.4 = 19.1%. Italy £5.1 = 5.3%. Switzerland £0.5 = 0.5%.	
ne piece rchiefs) ...	195b	0.9	0.1	11.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	88.9	—	—	—	—		
) ...	195c	4.1	2.2	53.7	0.1	2.4	0.1	2.4	—	—	0.4	9.8	—	—	—	—	0.2	4.9	—	—	1.1	26.8	Italy £0.6 = 14.6%. Switzerland £0.3 = 7.3%.	
rel) ...	232 and 233	21.8	18.4	84.4	0.1	0.5	—	—	—	—	1.0	4.6	0.2	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.5	—	—	1.7	7.7	Italy £1.1 = 5.1%. Czecho-Slovakia £0.5 = 2.3%.	
	50 to 58	**181.4**	**94.6**	**52.2**	—	—	**7.1**	**3.9**	**72.7**	**40.1**	**3.4**	**1.9**	**0.1**	—	**1.5**	**0.8**	**0.6**	**0.3**	—	—	**1.4**	**0.8**		
... ...	50	19.9	18.8	94.5	—	—	—	—	0.3	1.5	0.8	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	0.9	Italy £1.3 = 0.9%.	
arts ...	51 and 52	149.4	66.5	44.5	—	—	7.1	4.8	71.1	47.6	1.8	1.2	—	—	1.4	1.0	0.1	—	—	—	—	—		
... ...	53 to 58	12.1	9.3	76.9	—	—	—	—	1.3	10.7	0.8	6.6	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.5	4.2	—	—	1.6	3.3	China £1.9 = 2.0%. Czecho-Slovakia £0.3 = 0.6%	
tus ...	93	49.2	41.2	83.7	—	—	0.4	0.8	2.0	4.1	2.5	5.1	0.5	1.0	—	—	1.0	2.0	—	—	—	—		
	115 to 117	**56.3**	**34.7**	**61.6**	—	—	**0.1**	**0.1**	**3.7**	**6.6**	**14.5**	**25.8**	**1.0**	**1.8**	**0.9**	**1.6**	—	—	—	—	**1.4**	**2.5**		
... ...	115	22.1	11.6	52.5	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.5	9.0	40.7	—	—	0.1	0.5	—	—	—	—	1.3	5.8	Belgium £1.2 = 5.4%.	
nds) ...	116 and 117	34.2	23.1	67.5	—	—	0.1	0.3	3.6	10.5	5.5	16.2	1.0	2.9	0.8	2.3	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	Sweden £0.1 = 0.3%	
	131 to 140	**453.9**	**385.2**	**84.9**	—	—	**0.1**	—	**42.8**	**9.4**	**18.3**	**4.0**	**4.0**	**0.9**	**0.5**	**0.1**	—	—	—	—	**3.0**	**0.7**		
... ...	132	28.9	28.6	99.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	Italy £0.1 = 0.3%.	
... ...	133	17.3	14.8	85.6	—	—	—	—	0.5	2.9	0.9	5.2	—	—	0.3	1.7	—	—	—	—	0.8	4.6	Switzerland £0.3 = 1.7%. Italy £0.3 = 1.7%.	
... ...	135	355.3	302.6	85.2	—	—	0.1	—	33.8	9.5	13.1	3.7	3.8	1.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	0.5	Belgium £1.2 = 0.3%. Austria £0.4 = 0.1%.	
... ...	137	15.0	10.2	68.0	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		

				76.9					1.3	10.7	0.8	6.6	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.5	4.2						
Electrical and telegraphic apparatus ...	93	49.2	41.2	83.7	—	—	0.4	0.8	2.0	4.1	2.5	5.1	0.5	1.0	—	—	1.6	2.0	—	—	1.6	3.3	Ch
Implements and Tools : —	**115 to 117**	**56.3**	**34.7**	**61.6**	—	—	**0.1**	**0.1**	**3.7**	**6.6**	**14.5**	**25.8**	**1.0**	**1.8**	**0.9**	**1.6**	—	—	—	—	**1.4**	**2.5**	
Agricultural	115	22.1	11.6	52.5	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.5	9.0	40.7	—	—	0.1	0.5	—	—	—	—	1.3	5.8	Bel
Artisans' (including other kinds) ...	**116 and 117**	34.2	23.1	67.5	—	—	0.1	0.3	3.6	10.5	5.5	16.2	1.0	2.9	0.8	2.3	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	Sw
Machinery : —	**131 to 140**	**453.9**	**385.2**	**84.9**	—	—	**0.1**	—	**42.8**	**9.4**	**18.3**	**4.0**	**4.0**	**0.9**	**0.5**	**0.1**	—	—	—	—	**3.0**	**0.7**	
Electrical	132	28.9	28.6	99.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	Ita
Industrial	133	17.3	14.8	85.6	—	—	—	—	0.5	2.9	0.9	5.2	—	—	0.3	1.7	—	—	—	—	0.8	4.6	Sw
Mining and gold dredging	135	355.3	302.6	85.2	—	—	0.1	—	33.8	9.5	13.1	3.7	3.8	1.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	0.5	Be
Railway and tramway	137	15.0	10.2	68.0	—	—	—	—	2.0	13.5	2.6	17.4	0.1	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.6	
Water boring and pumping	139	26.3	21.3	81.0	—	—	—	—	4.8	18.3	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.4	
Unenumerated	**131, 134, 136, 138 and 140**	11.1	7.7	69.4	—	—	—	—	1.6	14.4	1.5	13.5	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.9	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.9	Sw
Iron and Steel Manufactures : —	152 to 155	**271.1**	**196.5**	**72.5**	**0.1**	—	—	—	**3.8**	**1.4**	**33.9**	**12.5**	**2.5**	**0.9**	**3.6**	**1.4**	**2.9**	**1.0**	—	—	**27.8**	**10.3**	
Corrugated iron sheets	152	74.8	70.9	94.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.8	5.1	Bel
Buckets, pails and basins	153	15.7	10.4	66.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	17.2	0.2	1.2	—	—	1.7	10.8	—	—	0.7	4.4	Cze
Lamps and lanterns	154	13.4	3.0	22.4	—	—	—	—	3.2	23.9	6.7	50.0	—	—	0.1	0.7	—	—	—	—	0.4	3.0	Aus
Other kinds	155	167.2	112.2	67.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.6	0.4	24.5	14.7	2.2	1.3	3.5	2.1	1.2	0.7	—	—	22.9	13.7	Bel
Miscellaneous.																							
Explosives : —	17 to 20	**71.9**	**70.1**	**97.5**	—	—	**0.3**	**0.4**	—	—	**1.5**	**2.1**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dynamite and cognate substances ...	17	54.6	54.6	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gunpowder	18	6.2	5.2	83.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	16.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other kinds (including fireworks) ...	19 and 20	11.1	10.3	92.8	—	—	0.3	2.7	—	—	0.5	4.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Candles	49	24.9	24.5	98.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	0.3	1.2	Bel
Cement	59	60.5	37.9	62.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.3	2.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	12.0	19.8	Bel
Chemicals—all kinds	61 to 63	42.4	25.2	59.4	1.7	4.0	0.8	1.8	0.7	1.6	4.6	10.8	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.9	—	—	—	—	8.7	20.8	Nor
Glass and glassware	99 to 101	21.8	4.0	18.3	0.1	0.5	—	—	0.1	0.5	7.2	33.9	4.8	22.0	0.3	1.4	1.2	5.5	0.4	1.9	3.7	16.9	Bel
Matches	143	18.4	0.3	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.1	98.4	Swe
Medicines and drugs	149	66.6	51.9	77.9	—	—	0.4	0.6	4.4	6.6	5.2	7.8	—	—	4.0	6.0	0.3	0.5	—	—	0.4	0.6	Egy
Oils (not edible) : —	**167, 168, 170, 169 and 171**	**273.8**	**17.0**	**6.2**	—	—	—	—	**195.9**	**71.6**	**4.2**	**1.5**	—	—	**0.8**	**0.3**	—	—	—	—	**55.9**	**20.4**	
Illuminating (kerosene)	167	63.3	0.3	0.5	—	—	—	—	52.4	82.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.6	16.7	Dut
Lubricating	168	40.1	10.0	24.9	—	—	—	—	27.1	67.6	1.9	4.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	2.8	Ven
Motor spirit	170	136.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	113.4	83.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.2	17.0	Dut
Fuel, including other kinds	169 and 171	33.8	6.7	19.8	—	—	—	—	3.0	8.9	2.3	6.8	—	—	0.8	2.4	—	—	—	—	21.0	63.1	Dut
Paints and colours	173	21.9	19.9	90.8	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.5	1.5	6.8	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	—	—	—	—	0.2	6.9	Belg
Perfumery (except fancy soap)	178	42.3	35.2	83.2	—	—	—	—	1.2	2.8	3.7	8.8	—	—	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.9	—	—	1.5	3.6	Belg
Tyres for vehicles	186	65.8	29.9	45.4	0.2	0.3	3.0	4.5	16.6	25.2	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.2	14.7	22.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	
Soap—other than toilet	197	60.6	49.4	81.5	1.6	2.6	0.1	0.2	—	—	1.1	1.8	4.9	8.1	2.8	4.6	—	—	—	—	0.7	1.2	Belg
Stationery (other than paper)	209	32.3	27.3	84.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.2	3.8	0.2	0.6	1.5	4.6	1.6	5.0	—	—	0.2	0.6	Czec
Other articles (excluding specie and currency notes)—All classes	—	547.5	292.9	53.5	21.5	3.9	14.9	2.7	19.8	3.6	60.6	11.2	9.7	1.8	19.1	3.5	36.3	6.6	2.3	0.4	70.5	12.8	
Total imports (excluding specie and currency notes)	—	4,362.8	2,491.3	57.1	125.2	2.9	202.1	4.6	505.6	11.6	208.6	4.8	118.3	2.7	63.7	1.5	141.0	3.2	66.5	1.5	440.5	10.1	
Class V—Specie and Currency Notes ...	42 to 46	245.2	207.2	84.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.0	15.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Grand Total Imports		4,608.0	2,698.5	58.6	125.2	2.7	202.1	4.4	505.6	11.0	208.6	4.5	118.3	2.5	101.7	2.2	141.0	3.1	66.5	1.4	440.5	9.6	

c apparatus ...	93	49.2	41.2	83.7	—	—	0.4	0.8	2.0	4.1	2.5	5.1	0.5	1.0	—	—	1.0	2.0	—	—	1.6	3.3	China £1.0 = 2.0%. Czecho-Slovakia £0.3 = 0.6%.
	115 to 117	**56.3**	**34.7**	**61.6**	—	—	**0.1**	**0.1**	**3.7**	**6.6**	**14.5**	**25.8**	**1.0**	**1.8**	**0.9**	**1.6**	—		—	—	**1.4**	**2.5**	
... ...	115	22.1	11.6	52.5	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.5	9.0	40.7		—	0.1	0.5			—	—	1.3	5.8	Belgium £1.2 = 5.4%.
other kinds) ...	116 and 117	34.2	23.1	67.5	—	—	0.1	0.3	3.6	10.5	5.5	16.2	1.0	2.9	0.8	2.3	—		—	—	0.1	0.3	Sweden £0.1 = 0.3%
	131 to 140	**453.9**	**385.2**	**84.9**	—	—	**0.1**	—	**42.8**	**9.4**	**18.3**	**4.0**	**4.0**	**0.9**	**0.5**	**0.1**	—		—	—	**3.0**	**0.7**	
... ...	132	28.9	28.6	99.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	Italy £0.1 = 0.3%.
... ...	133	17.3	14.8	85.6	—	—	—	—	0.5	2.9	0.9	5.2	—	—	0.3	1.7	—	—	—	—	0.8	4.6	Switzerland £0.3 = 1.7%. Italy £0.3 = 1.7%.
dging	135	355.3	302.6	85.2	—	—	0.1	—	33.8	9.5	13.1	3.7	3.8	1.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	0.5	Belgium £1.2 = 0.3%. Austria £0.4 = 0.1%.
ay	137	15.0	10.2	68.0	—	—	—	—	2.0	13.5	2.6	17.4	0.1	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.6	
umping	139	26.3	21.3	81.0	—	—	—	—	4.8	18.3	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.4	
... ...	131, 134, 136, 138 and 140	11.1	7.7	69.4	—	—	—	—	1.6	14.4	1.5	13.5	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.9	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.9	Sweden £0.1 = 0.9%.
ures : —	152 to 155	**271.1**	**196.5**	**72.5**	**0.1**	—	—	—	**3.8**	**1.4**	**33.9**	**12.5**	**2.5**	**0.9**	**3.6**	**1.4**	**2.9**	**1.0**	—	—	**27.8**	**10.3**	
ets	152	74.8	70.9	94.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.8	5.1	Belgium £3.8 = 5.1%.
asins	153	15.7	10.4	66.2	—	—	—	—		—	2.7	17.2	0.2	1.2	—	—	1.7	10.8	—	—	0.7	4.4	Czecho-Slovakia £0.4 = 2.5%. Belgium £0.3 = 1.9%.
... ...	154	13.4	3.0	22.4	—	—	—	—	3.2	23.9	6.7	50.0	—	—	0.1	0.7	—	—	—	—	0.4	3.0	Austria £0.3 = 2.3%. Sweden £0.1 = 0.7%.
... ...	155	167.2	112.2	67.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.6	0.4	24.5	14.7	2.2	1.3	3.5	2.1	1.2	0.7	—	—	22.9	13.7	Belgium £7.2 = 4.3%. Czecho-Slovakia £6.2 = 3.6%. Sweden £3.2 = 1.9%. Italy £2.9 = 1.7%.
eous.																							
	17 to 20	**71.9**	**70.1**	**97.5**	—	—	**0.3**	**0.4**	—	—	**1.5**	**2.1**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
ate substances ...	17	54.6	54.6	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
... ...	18	6.2	5.2	83.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	16.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
ng fireworks) ...	19 and 20	11.1	10.3	92.8	—	—	0.3	2.7	—	—	0.5	4.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
... ...	49	24.9	24.5	98.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	0.3	1.2	Belgium £0.3 = 1.2%.
... ...	59	60.5	37.9	62.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.3	2.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	12.0	19.8	Belgium £5.6 = 9.3%. Jugo-Slavia £4.8 = 7.9%. Sweden £1.5 = 2.5%.
... ...	61 to 63	42.4	25.2	59.4	1.7	4.0	0.8	1.8	0.7	1.6	4.6	10.8	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.9	—	—	—	—	8.7	20.8	Norway £3.6 = 9.4%. Poland £2.1 = 4.7%. Switzerland £0.9 = 2.1%.
... ...	99 to 101	21.8	4.0	18.3	0.1	0.5	—	—	0.1	0.5	7.2	33.9	4.8	22.0	0.3	1.4	1.2	5.5	0.4	1.9	3.7	16.9	Belgium £2.9 = 13.3%. Czecho-Slovakia £0.7 = 3.2%.
... ...	143	18.4	0.3	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.1	98.4	Sweden £18.0 = 97.8%.
... ...	149	66.6	51.9	77.9	—	—	0.4	0.6	4.4	6.6	5.2	7.8	—	—	4.0	6.0	0.3	0.5	—	—	0.4	0.6	Egypt £0.2 = 0.3%. Belgium £0.1 = 0.1%.
	167, 168, 170, 169 and 171	**273.8**	**17.0**	**6.2**	—	—	—	—	**195.9**	**71.6**	**4.2**	**1.5**	—	—	**0.8**	**0.3**	—	—	—	—	**55.9**	**20.4**	
ne)	167	63.3	0.3	0.5	—	—	—	—	52.4	82.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.6	16.7	Dutch West Indies £7.4 = 11.7%. Portugal £1.5 = 2.3%. Mexico £1.0 = 1.5%. Roumania £0.8 = 1.2%.
... ...	168	40.1	10.0	24.9	—	—	—	—	27.1	67.6	1.9	4.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	2.8	Venezuela £0.9 = 2.2%.
... ...	170	136.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	113.4	83.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.2	17.0	Dutch West Indies £19.7 = 14.4%. Mexico £1.8 = 1.3%. Roumania £0.9 = 0.7%. Portugal £0.7 = 0.5%.
r kinds	169 and 171	33.8	6.7	19.8	—	—	—	—	3.0	8.9	2.3	6.8	—	—	0.8	2.4	—	—	—	—	21.0	63.1	Dutch West Indies £20.1 = 59.5%. Canary Islands £0.1 = 2.9%.
... ...	173	21.9	19.9	90.8	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.5	1.5	6.8	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.9	Belgium £0.2 = 0.9%.
soap)	178	42.3	35.2	83.2	—	—	—	—	1.2	2.8	3.7	8.8	—	—	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.9	—	—	1.5	3.6	Belgium £1.4 = 3.3%.
... ...	186	65.8	29.9	45.4	0.2	0.3	3.0	4.5	16.6	25.2	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.2	14.7	22.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	
... ...	197	60.6	49.4	81.5	1.6	2.6	0.1	0.2	—	—	1.1	1.8	4.9	8.1	2.8	4.6	—	—	—	—	0.7	1.2	Belgium £0.6 = 1.0%. Denmark £0.1 = 0.2%.
per)	209	32.3	27.3	84.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.2	3.8	0.2	0.6	1.5	4.6	1.6	5.0	—	—	0.2	0.6	Czecho-Slovakia £0.1 = 0.3%.
ng specie and asses	—	547.5	292.9	53.5	21.5	3.9	14.9	2.7	19.8	3.6	60.6	11.2	9.7	1.8	19.1	3.5	36.3	6.6	2.3	0.4	70.5	12.8	
ng specie and	—	4,362.8	2,401.3	57.1	125.2	2.9	202.1	4.6	505.6	11.6	208.6	4.8	118.3	2.7	63.7	1.5	141.0	3.2	66.5	1.5	440.5	10.1	
ency Notes ...	42 to 46	245.2	207.2	84.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.0	15.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
ports		4,608.0	2,698.5	58.6	125.2	2.7	202.1	4.4	505.6	11.0	208.6	4.5	118.3	2.5	101.7	2.2	141.0	3.1	66.5	1.4	440.5	9.6	

TABLE B.

The Value of the Principal Articles exported during the Year 1934. (The value of Exports overland is not included).

In Thousands of £.

Domestic Produce.	Item No. of the Export List.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.		British West Africa.		Other parts of British Empire.		United States of America.		Germany.		Holland.		France.		Other Foreign Countries.		
		Value.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	
		£	£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		
Class I—Food, Drink and Tobacco.																			
Cocoa	10	3,971.0	1,083.4	27.3	—	—	111.2	2.8	1,093.8	27.5	1,045.5	26.3	399.9	10.1	16.0	0.4	221.2	5.6	Belgium £33 .0 = 0.8%; Italy £107 .5 = 2.5%; Denmark £14 .8 = 0.3%; Poland £20 .4 = 0.5%; Norway £19 .2 = 0.4%; Sweden £22 .9 = 0.6%.
Coffee, Raw	11	0.4	0.2	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Class II—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured.																			
Diamonds	14	756.8	756.8	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gums—Rubber	24	5.3	4.3	81.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	18.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hides and Skins:—																			
Hides (cattle) untanned ...	27	7.0	0.3	4.3	0.1	1.4	—	—	—	—	6.0	85.7	—	—	0.1	1.4	0.5	7.2	Italy £0 .5 = 7.2%.
" Other kinds	29, 31 and 33	2.5	1.6	64.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	4.0	0.6	24.0	—	—	0.1	4.0	0.1	4.0	
Ivory	34	0.4	0.2	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Metallic Ores:—																			
Manganese	36	480.9	88.7	18.4	—	—	30.6	6.4	106.9	21.0	1.2	0.3	3.6	0.7	132.7	27.6	123.2	25.6	Belgium £28 .7 = 6.0%; Italy £8 .0 = 1.7%; Poland £7 .0 = 1.4%; Spain £6 .6 = 1.3%; Norway £72 .9 = 15.2%.
Nuts and Kernels:—																			
Copra	40	6.6	3.3	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.3	50.0	—	—	—	—			
Kola Nuts	42	0.9	—	—	0.1	11.1	—	—	—	—	0.5	55.6	—	—	0.1	11.1	0.2	22.2	Dahomey £0 .1 = 11.1%.
Palm Kernels	43	18.6	6.0	32.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.3	60.8	1.3	7.0	—	—	—	—	
Oils:—																			
Palm	46	0.7	0.1	14.3	—	—	—	—	0.2	28.6	—	—	0.3	42.8	—	—	0.1	14.3	
Other kinds	49	4.0	4.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wood and Timber, Unmanufactured:—																			
Timber—all kinds	59 and 60	68.7	58.4	85.0	1.0	1.5	—	—	9.2	13.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	
Class V—Bullion, Specie and Currency Notes.																			
Bullion—Gold	6	2,421.6	2,421.3	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	
Other Articles (all classes)... ...	—	25.8	17.3	67.0	4.9	19.0	—	—	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	3.4	13.2	
Total Exports of domestic produce including bullion	—	7,771.2	4,445.9	57.2	6.1	0.1	141.8	1.8	1,204.3	15.5	1,069.9	13.8	405.1	5.2	149.3	1.9	348.8	4.5	
Re-exports:—																			
Class V—Bullion, Specie and Currency Notes	—	107.5	83.3	77.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.2	22.5	French Togoland £24 .0 = 22.3%.
Other Articles (all classes) ...	—	88.5	18.0	20.3	38.8	43.8	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.9	3.4	3.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	26.5	30.0	Liberia £1 .0 = 1.1%; Ivory Coast £14 .9 = 16.8%; French Togoland £5 .8 = 6.5%; Dahomey £2 .3 = 2.6%.
Total Re-exports	—	196.0	101.3	51.7	38.8	19.8	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.4	3.4	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	50.7	25.9	
Grand Total Exports and Re-exports	—	7,967.2	4,547.2	57.1	44.9	0.5	142.0	1.8	1,205.1	15.1	1,073.3	13.5	405.5	5.1	149.7	1.9	399.5	5.0	

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The rates of wages for manual labour vary between 6d. and 2s. a day for the unskilled labourer and from 2s. to 7s. for artisans and tradesmen. Higher rates are paid in certain cases to skilled craftsmen.

Wages in the principal occupations are approximately as follows:—

Occupations.	Average rates of wages.	Average hours worked.
Government Departments.		
AGRICULTURE.		
labourers	1s. 2d. a day ...	45 hours a week.
PUBLIC WORKS.		
labourers	6d. to 1s. 4d. a day	48 hours a week.
apprentices	1s. to 2s. a day	
artisans	3s. to 5s. a day	
RAILWAYS.		
labourers, cleaners, etc.	1s. to 2s. a day	
fitters, drivers, machinists, boiler-makers, etc. ...	2s. to 7s. a day	
Commercial.		
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.		
unskilled labour ...	11d. a day ...	49 hours a week.
MINES.		
unskilled labourers	1s. to 1s. 9d. a day	48 hours a week.
apprentices and skilled tradesmen	1s. 9d. to 10s. a day	
DOMESTIC SERVANTS.		
cooks	£3 per month ...	usual domestic hours.
washermen	£1 5s. per month	
stewards	£2 10s. per month	

The cost of living varies considerably in different parts of the country but tends to be higher in the coastal towns. The only index of the cost of living is the standard of the living wage. The cost of a labourer's food varies from approximately 3d. a day in the rural areas to 6d. a day in the large towns.

The cost of living for Europeans varies from £25 to £45 per month, and may be higher, according to the standard of living and the responsibilities of the individual concerned.

During the year under review rates of wages in the principal occupations were generally unchanged, whilst the reduced prices of numerous classes of imports resulted in a decline in the cost of living which was fairly widespread. In the gold-mining areas, on the other hand, rapid developments caused an upward tendency in both wages and cost of living.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION.

Education in the Gold Coast is voluntary and is mainly in the hands of Government and of various missionary bodies.

Non-Government schools are officially recognised as of two kinds, assisted and non-assisted. An assisted school is one which has attained a certain standard of efficiency and which receives a Government grant : these grants are awarded on general efficiency and are calculated as a percentage of the expenditure on the salaries paid to teachers according to an approved minimum scale.

As education in the Colony and Ashanti is governed by one ordinance and education in the Northern Territories by another, a section of this chapter is devoted to each. Achimota also forms the subject of a separate section.

(*a*) The Colony and Ashanti.

There are nineteen Government primary schools, fifteen in the Colony and four in Ashanti, with an enrolment of 3,969 boys and 1,346 girls and a total average attendance of 5,107. These schools are entirely supported from Government funds, and in each case the staff is wholly African.

The total number of teachers in Government service at the close of the year was 261, of whom 234 were employed in the primary schools and 27 in the technical and middle boarding schools.

The number of mission assisted schools in the Colony and Ashanti during 1934 was 361, and of the known non-assisted schools 209.

The assisted schools were distributed as follows :—

Ahmadiyya Movement	1
A.M.E. Zion mission	7
Basel mission	1
English Church mission	19
Ewe Presbyterian Church	81
Methodist mission	67
Presbyterian Church	116
Scottish mission	2
Roman Catholic missions :—	
Vicariate Apostolic of the Gold Coast ...	26
Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta	32
Seventh Day Adventist	2
Undenominational	7

In the primary schools the subjects of instruction include speaking, reading and writing in the vernacular and English, arithmetic, singing, the duties and rights of a citizen, drawing, nature study, hygiene, handwork, and domestic science for girls. The form which the handwork takes depends on the locality. In the urban schools woodwork and simple metalwork are favoured, while in rural schools gardening, mat-weaving, basket-making, brush-making, net-making, etc., are taught. In girls' schools increasing provision is made for the teaching of domestic science and child-welfare. The reluctance formerly shown in certain districts to sending girls to school is now dying out, and there is a growing demand for female education. Four new mission boarding schools for girls, each conducted by Europeans, have recently been opened. At present there are seventeen schools devoted entirely to the education of girls. In addition, girls attend the ordinary primary schools and, wherever possible, they receive special instruction in needlework and in other domestic subjects.

Apart from Achimota College there are only two assisted secondary schools in the Colony, namely Mfantsipim of the Methodist mission and St. Nicholas' Grammar School of the English Church mission. Both of these schools are at Cape Coast. They are partly boarding schools and partly day schools and they are always full. The curriculum is based mainly on the requirements of the Cambridge Junior and School Certificate examinations.

For technical education, which is entirely in the hands of the Government, there is an increasing demand. The Accra technical school provides a four years' course (practical and theoretical) in engineering and woodwork. This is the only school of its kind in the Colony, and the demand for admission is very great. There are three middle boarding schools which provide an elementary education with a pre-vocational bias. In December, 1934, there were 264 pupils in residence at these schools, of whom 129 were being trained in woodwork, 60 in masonry and 75 in metalwork. The time devoted to literary subjects is two-thirds of the total time available for instruction. Especially promising pupils are given the opportunity of completing their training at the Government technical school, Accra. The object of these schools is to provide a preliminary training for boys who desire to become skilled artisans, but, during this training, the development of character and of a sense of responsibility in the individual takes a prominent place.

A number of selected African youths who have passed the seventh standard examination at the primary schools are trained by the Transport Department as fitters and fitter-drivers. The training consists of a three years' course of instruction in the

workshop in the repair of petrol and compression ignition engines and in general repairs to cars and lorries, followed by a course of instruction in driving. That the results of this training have been satisfactory is proved by the fact that certain of these drivers, who have been entrusted with vehicles and four-wheeled trailers carrying six tons of freight, have successfully completed journeys of 500 miles or more without supervision by a European.

For the training of male teachers there are four training colleges in which a full four years' course is given. The number of teachers in training in these colleges at the end of 1934 was as follows :—

Achimota College	85
Akropong Training College	124
St. Augustine's Training College	54
Wesley College	83
Total	346

At Achimota College teachers are trained for Government and for the undenominational schools, and also for the schools of those missions which do not possess their own training colleges.

Akropong Training College, which is controlled by the Presbyterian Church of the Gold Coast, trains teachers for Presbyterian and Ewe Presbyterian schools.

St. Augustine's Training College at Amisano trains teachers for the Roman Catholic mission schools in the Colony and Ashanti.

At Wesley College, Kumasi, teachers are trained for the Methodist mission schools.

For the training of women teachers the Roman Catholic mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Gold Coast) has established a small training college at Cape Coast.

Classes are held also at most of the mission girls' schools and at Achimota for the training of women teachers.

At all the colleges training is free, but each student before being admitted signs a bond to teach for at least five years in a Government or assisted school. For the teachers trained at Achimota College Government has hitherto paid all fees, but a boarding fee of £15 per annum has been introduced. Government also pays grants towards the upkeep of the mission training institutions. All training colleges including that at Achimota are inspected by a board of officers of the Education Department.

Games, especially association football, continue to be popular. Hockey is played regularly at some of the schools, but cricket is not so common, possibly on account of the expense of maintaining the necessary equipment; it is however, encouraged in all Government schools. Girls are becoming keener on games. Hockey, tennis, net ball and badminton are played.

There is an inter-college athletic association which since 1926 has organised annual contests between teams representing the training colleges for men and the secondary schools. Six teams entered for the contest held in 1934 and St. Nicholas' Grammar School, by securing the highest number of points, won the Aggrey Memorial Shield which, together with trophies for each event, is presented for annual competition.

In addition to the activities of the Education Department and of the missions and undenominational bodies, a number of Government departments, the Gold Coast Regiment and the Gold Coast Railway maintain schools to meet their special needs.

(*b*) The Northern Territories.

The separate sub-department for the control of education in the protectorate was abolished in 1932, but a special Education Ordinance still applies to the area.

There are Government primary boarding schools at Tamale, Wa, Gambaga and Salaga. Except at Tamale, where there are only boarders, these schools are also attended by day scholars. The number of pupils in attendance in 1934 was 430, of whom 29 were girls. In 1932 the Government junior trade school and the kindergarten school at Tamale were amalgamated with the primary boarding school in that place

There are three mission primary schools in receipt of Government assistance. Two of these are controlled by the White Fathers' mission and one by the Roman Catholic mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta). The total number of pupils in attendance at these schools in 1934 was 328, of whom 112 were girls.

In the primary schools particular attention is paid to craftwork which ordinarily includes raffia work, mat-making, rope-making and rough carpentry. Sheepskins are dressed and dyed by local processes for use in leatherwork of various kinds. Cotton grown on the school farms is spun and woven and made into garments of the kind worn locally. Agriculture is taught in all schools. With the approval of the sanitary authorities and of the householders themselves improvements are effected in the local housing conditions. Among the 112 girls attending mission primary schools are included 57 who form a special class for instruction in lace-making and other handwork.

There is a veterinary school at Pong-Tamale for African students of whom at present there are 14 in training.

(*c*) Prince of Wales College and School, Achimota.

This institution aims at the provision of a continuous course of kindergarten, primary, secondary and university education for both boys and girls. It includes a training department for students who will become teachers.

The courses now available in the university section are as follows: University of London Arts, Science and Engineering (intermediate and degree).

The enrolment in the various departments at the beginning of 1935 was as follows :—

Kindergarten	33
Lower Primary	66
Upper Primary	123
Secondary school	87
Training college (Boys)	85
Teacher-student (Girls)	34
University	15
Special course	3
	446

Of the above 136 are girls.

On the 1st April, 1931 the college was placed under the control of a Council. By the Achimota College and School Ordinance, 1934 the Council is constituted as follows :—

(*a*) Four members appointed annually by the Governor, such appointments being personal and by name ;

(*b*) Six African members of whom four are elected by the Council and two by the Old Achimotans' Association ;

(*c*) One member annually elected by the Council to represent missionary education ;

(*d*) Three members of the staff, of whom one is an African, annually elected by members of the staff ;

(*e*) The Principal ; and

(*f*) The Director of Education.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

Both the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements are represented in the Gold Coast, and there are at present 64 Rovers, 3,480 Scouts and 1,386 Wolf Cubs, while there are twelve companies of Guides and five Brownie Packs.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping and Harbours.

A regular mail and passenger service to and from the United Kingdom is maintained by the vessels of the Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, which sail fortnightly from Liverpool and call at Takoradi and Accra.

Regular passenger services between the Continent and Gold Coast ports are maintained by various foreign steamship lines, among which are the Holland-West Africa Line, the Woermann Line and the Chargeurs Réunis.

Freight services from Liverpool, London, Hamburg, New York and certain Mediterranean ports are operated by vessels of the following lines: Elder Dempster Lines, Limited; the United Africa Company, Limited; Holland-West Africa; Woermann; Chargeurs Réunis; Fabre Fraissinet; America-West Africa, and Navigazione Libera Triestina.

The length of the voyage from the United Kingdom is from thirteen to fourteen days by mail steamer and from twenty to twenty-five days by cargo ship.

Takoradi Harbour.

In the year 1934-35 the vessels using the port shewed an increased of 9 per cent as compared with the previous year and the total tonnage of cargo handled was 602,897. The number of passengers landed was 4,079 and those who embarked numbered 2,594.

The principal working results were as follows :—

Total capital expenditure on the 31st March, 1935	£3,184,170
Gross receipts	156,053
Working expenditure	24,571
Net receipts	131,492
Gross expenditure	177,968
Deficit	21,915
Percentage of working expenditure to gross receipts	15·74%
Percentage of net receipts to capital expenditure ...	4·13%

The deepening of the harbour over certain areas to facilitate the movement of ships and lighters proceeding to and from the wharves continued throughout the year. At the end of March 95 per cent of the approved programme had been finished and it is anticipated that the whole of the programme will be completed before September next.

Railway.

Mileage operated.

The main line of 3′ 6″ gauge runs in a northerly direction from Takoradi to Kumasi in Ashanti and thence in a south-easterly direction to Accra, a total distance of 366 miles.

Particulars of the branch lines are as follows :—

Branch.	*Mileage.*
Sekondi–Takoradi Junction	3
Tarkwa–Prestea	18
Aboso–Cinnamon Bippo	4
Huni Valley–Kade	99
Accra–Weija	10

The Weija branch has a 2′ 6″ gauge.

The total mileage open for traffic at the close of the financial year 1934–35 was 500 miles.

Finance.

The principal working results were as follows :—

Total capital expenditure on the 31st March, 1935	£9,241,698
Gross earnings	810,740
Working expenditure	487,530
Net earnings	323,210
Gross expenditure	958,889
Deficit	148,149
Percentage of working expenditure to gross earnings	60·13%
Percentage of net earnings to capital expenditure	3·50%

Traffic.

The number of passengers carried during the year was 1,822,093, an increase of 761,467 with a corresponding increase in revenue of £32,736 as compared with the previous year.

The total tonnage of goods traffic, exclusive of live-stock, was 729,887, an increase of 66,707 tons with a decrease of £22,234 in revenue as compared with the year 1933–34.

The principal commodities carried were :—

Commodity.	*Tons carried.*	*Decrease : Tons.*
Bags and sacks	2,512	430
Cocoa	122,395	3,465
Mining materials	1,492	318
Oil for motive power (petrol) ...	9,027	393

Commodity.	*Tons carried.*	*Increase : Tons.*
Beer and wines	2,173	925
Building materials	17,155	7,217
Coal, coke and patent fuel ...	4,328	1,415
Corn, native	2,116	1,152
Cotton goods	3,060	712
Explosives	1,143	552
Firewood	113,519	6,484
Fish, native	3,127	795
Imported food staples	9,828	1,170
Hardware	3,515	1,545
Manganese...	357,581	21,654
Mining machinery	9,468	5,136
Mineral, sand, etc.	1,859	1,319
Motor vehicles	1,914	713
Native produce	11,228	3,512
Paints and oils	7,956	4,571
Railway and tramway materials	1,167	720
Salt	5,037	774
Timber, logs exported	16,338	11,253
Timber—native, not exported ...	4,278	924

Locomotives and Rolling Stock.

The Railway owns eighty-three locomotives including four steam rail coaches.

The total engine mileage (inclusive of rail coach mileage) was 1,318,499, an increase of 110,804 miles as compared with 1933–34.

Two oil tank wagons for the Shell Company of West Africa, Limited, were received from England and were prepared for service.

Electric Power.

Five hundred and forty-one additional lighting, heating and power points were installed in Sekondi and Takoradi during the year. The total number of units generated was 1,743,278, an increase of 128,992 units or 7·39 per cent as compared with the previous year.

Buildings, etc.

Except for the transfer of the Railway Headquarters from Sekondi to Takoradi, which necessitated certain structural alterations to the Administration Offices, and the provision of car shelters, no major building operations were carried out.

Tracks.

As the result of the increased mining activities at Tarkwa and Insu, additional siding facilities were provided at these stations.

Capital Works.

No Capital Works were undertaken during the year.

Stores.

The value of stock on hand at the 1st April, 1934, was £43,890 16s. and at the 31st March, 1935, £48,790 7s. 3d. representing an increase of £4,899 11s. 3d. which was due to the increased activities in the railway.

Transport Service.

Three thousand six hundred and ninety-four tons of material were handled for Government departments.

At Sekondi the number of officers arriving and departing by train and road was 436 with 205 tons of luggage. At Takoradi 277 officers with 126 tons of luggage were dealt with.

The cost of working the service was £1,037 and the earnings were £479. Harbour dues amounting to £602 were collected from Government departments.

Government Motor Transport Department Service.

This service is operated by a permanent staff of six Europeans and 12 African clerical officers, 22 mechanics and drivers. The department operates throughout the colony but principally in the Eastern Province, Ashanti and the Northern Territories. Offices and depots are situated at Accra, Kumasi and Tamale.

The following motor transport is maintained :—

		Rate charged to departments.
Light cars and vans	6 ...	4½d. per mile.
Cars	6 ...	6d. ,,
30-cwt. lorries	5 ...	7½d. ,,
2 to 3½-ton lorries and trailers ...	30 ...	4½d. to 6d. p.t.m.
5 to 6-ton ,, ,, ,, ...	11 ...	3d. to 6d. ,,
Tractor with 3 trailers (12 tons) ...	2 ...	6d. per ton mile.

During the year 1934–35 the fleet covered 430,020 miles.

The total cost of the department was £20,188.

The total earnings of the department were £21,027.

The average rates of wages are as follows :—

Labourers	1s. 4d. per day.
Drivers	2s. 6d. ,,
Fitters	3s. ,,

Training of Africans as Fitter-Drivers.

A system of apprenticeship introduced in 1928 has been attended with great success. Two Africans so trained are now capable of driving and maintaining Diesel-engined vehicles operating, sometimes for weeks, over long distances without European supervision. This is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that it was as recently as 1931 that the first Diesel-engined vehicle ever supplied by the Crown Agents for the Colonies was introduced into the Gold Coast.

Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1935.

The Chief Transport Officer is the principal certifying and examining officer and he is responsible for the appointment of suitable persons as certifying and examining officers.

During the year 570 tests of mechanical efficiency were conducted and 319 certificates of competency in driving were issued out of a total of 570 applicants.

Beach and Terminal Handlings.

During the year the department prepared the relevant Customs entries for nearly 10,000 tons of Government stores and loaded a good proportion of this tonnage on railway trucks for the up-country stations or on transport lorries to near-by stations. These services are performed without any charge to departments concerned.

The Department in 1924–25 and in 1934–35, a Comparison.

The following comparative figures are of interest in showing the progressive reduction in the cost of operating the department during the past ten years. (*a*) 1924–25, (*b*) 1934–35.

Total cost of the department.	M.T. earnings, testing fees and value of handling work.	M.T. charges per ton mile.	Tonnage handled.	Total vehicle mileage.	No. of units in fleet.	Pensionable Staff.	
						Europeans.	Africans.
(*a*) £31,976	£27,851	1/3 to 1/8	17,078½	207,137	28	10	21
(*b*) £20,188	£20,893	3d. to 7d.	9,934	430,020	60	6	12

Roads and Motor Transport.

On the 31st March, 1935 there were about 6,200 miles of motorable roads in the Gold Coast.

Of these, 1,935 miles were maintained by the Public Works department at an average cost per mile of £47. These roads comprised 411 miles of tarmet, 52 miles of tar-sprayed gravel and 1,465 miles of gravel.

The construction of about ten miles of new road was completed during the year.

Many of the rivers are crossed by means of ferries, of which some are maintained by Government and others are leased to the United Africa Company, Limited.

In Accra the town council maintains a regular service of motor omnibuses, and privately-owned vehicles of a similar type operate between Accra and Achimota, a distance of eight miles.

Privately-owned lorries carrying both passengers and goods ply for hire on all motorable roads in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

Lighting and Electric Power.

The total number of B.O.T. units supplied by the Government electric power plants in Accra, Koforidua, Cape Coast, Winneba, Kumasi and Tamale was 1,416,447, an increase of 57,336 units as compared with the previous year.

Posts and Telegraphs.

The recovery of trade in the Gold Coast was reflected in the general improvement in business during the year, the net cash revenue being £99,493 as compared with £91,484 for 1933–34, an increase of £8,009. Real expenditure, taking into account the increase caused by restoration of the levy, was practically stationary at £138,925.

The savings bank business continues to expand rapidly: the amount due to depositors increased from £114,955 in 1934 to £142,204 on the 1st January, 1935. The average amount standing to the credit of the 20,883 depositors was £6 16s. 2d., a slight increase over the figure for last year.

Statistics of business transacted are as follows :—

	1933–34.	1934–35.	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
Letters, etc.	5,494,927	5,596,266	101,339	—
Money orders	£153,630	£168,004	£14,374	—
Postal orders	£141,665	£156,752	£15,087	—
Parcels	63,658	65,512	1,854	—
Parcels revenue	£7,216	£7,318	£102	—
C.O.D. collections	£36,554	£39,087	£2,533	—
Telegraph revenue	£17,482	£20,100	£2,618	—
Telegraph revenue collected for Eastern Telegraph Company	£11,700	£17,552	£5,852	—
Telephones	£32,960	£34,890	£2,200	—
Savings bank deposits	£79,867	£95,177	£15,310	—
Savings bank withdrawals	£70,487	£70,874	£387	—
Savings bank depositors	18,077	20,883	2,806	—

Telegraphs and Telephones.

Five new telephone exchanges were opened during the year, and modern switching equipment of ample capacity was installed at four exchanges to replace apparatus of old design. Public call office facilities were extended to five offices and sixty-six additional subscribers were connected to the telephone system.

Approximately 235 miles of additional heavy light pole route was constructed during the period under review and all main and local routes were overhauled and reconstructed where necessary, 1,044 miles of route being so dealt with. Approximately 840 miles of bush clearing was done, and 400 miles of iron pole route painted.

Railway telephone and telegraph apparatus and the fleet of thirteen vehicles employed on the mail conveyance services were maintained in good running order by the department. Work undertaken in the workshop during the period under review included the manufacture of telephone switchboards, portable telephones, wireless components and motor vehicle bodies. The technical school, though hampered to some extent by reduction of staff, carried out much useful work in the training of apprentices.

Wireless.

Takoradi wireless station dealt with 2,156 radiograms during the year with a net revenue of £398. In order to meet the requirements of shipping and trade it is proposed shortly to replace the existing obsolete equipment at this station by modern apparatus.

Government Broadcasting Service.

Preliminary arrangements were completed at the end of the year for the institution of a broadcast relay service on the lines of that successfully established in Sierra Leone. A separate Broadcasting department is being created and a station set up at Accra, as a first step.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

The Bank of British West Africa, Limited and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have a number of branches established throughout the Gold Coast. The former bank has eleven branches and the latter eight.

There are Post Office Savings Bank facilities at 74 post offices.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks ; but there are 408 cocoa-producers' co-operative societies run under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, with a total membership of 9,031 and a paid-up share capital of £9,036. 4s. on the 31st March, 1935. These societies during the year sold 6,002 tons of cocoa, all lots being of a high purity and commanding a price premium.

Currency.

The following coins and currency notes are legal tender in the Gold Coast :—

British gold, silver and bronze coin, and West African currency notes.

West African silver coins of 2s., 1s., 6d., and 3d., West African alloy coins of the same denominations, and nickel-bronze pennies, half-pennies and tenth of a penny pieces.

The estimated amount of nickel-bronze coin in circulation on the 31st March, 1935 was £68,884 and of alloy coin £4,531,188. The amount of West African silver coinage in circulation cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy but may be estimated at £145,000. West African Currency Board notes to the value of approximately £843,089 were in circulation.

Weights and Measures.

British standard weights are used. The inspection of weights and measures is undertaken by police officers. During the year 851 weights, measures and weighing instruments were examined, and of this number 104 were rejected.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department comprises civil, mechanical, and public health branches, and is the authority for the design, construction and maintenance of all public works, including roads, buildings, drainage, waterworks, and electric supplies.

Expenditure on maintenance of roads and buildings has been reduced by from 33 per cent to 40 per cent but, thanks to more efficient supervision and improvements in organisation, there has been no decline in the standard of roads and public buildings. It is more than five years since any extensive reconstruction work was undertaken on the tar-sprayed macadam roads system; yet the quality of these roads remains high, while in the case of gravelled roads the standard of maintenance is higher than it has ever been.

Electric Supplies.

The more important towns, including Accra, Sekondi, Takoradi, Cape Coast, Winneba, Koforidua, Kumasi and Tamale are all supplied with electricity. Small lighting sets are also installed at Aburi and Pong-Tamale.

In Takoradi and Sekondi the Railway Department is responsible for generation and distribution, but in all other towns the Public Works Department is responsible.

The charges for current supplied have recently been revised: rates for domestic supplies are now based on a sliding scale, the price varying inversely as the amount of current consumed. The maximum rate for quantities under five units per month is one shilling but this rate gradually decreases for consumption up to 44 units per month, above which the charge is only three pence per unit. Fixed rates per lamp have also been introduced, the charges being 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 7s. 6d. per month for one, two and three lamps respectively. The revised charges in power rates represent a reduction of approximately 15 per cent.

Apart from the benefit bestowed on the consumer it is hoped that by encouraging the extended use of the current already available production costs may be lowered.

Water Supplies.

The Kumasi waterworks, which was opened just prior to the commencement of the year under review, has now been in operation for a complete year. Minor defects of a nature inherent in new works have been remedied, and troubles resulting from the presence of manganese in the water have been overcome.

The average daily consumption was 200,000 gallons per day which represents about five gallons per head. This low consumption is accounted for by the small number of private connections: the majority of the population obtain water from standpipes for which there is no charge or rate at present.

Pure water supplies are now available in Accra, Takoradi, Sekondi, Cape Coast, Winneba, Kumasi, and Tamale as well as Pong-Tamale where a supply is maintained for the Veterinary Station, while villages *en route* are supplied in the cases of Accra and Sekondi waterworks. The total average daily consumption of water from the whole of the supplies in the Colony, Ashanti and Northern Territories is 1,528,000 gallons.

Schemes have also been prepared for the supply of water to Saltpond and villages *en route* from the Cape Coast waterworks, and for a gravity supply for Koforidua. These supplies are held up pending improvement in the financial situation of the Colony.

Extraordinary Works.

The programme of extraordinary works was again severely curtailed, only £15,800 being provided.

The chief works carried out were miscellaneous sanitary works, construction of the African hospital at Keta to replace the building washed away by the sea and the extension of Road 303W (Dunkwa-Asanwinso) to open up a mining area.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The law of the Colony is the Common Law, the doctrines of equity, and the statutes of general application in force in England on the 24th July, 1874 modified by a large number of local ordinances passed since that date. The criminal law was codified in 1892 and the civil and criminal procedure are regulated by the Supreme Court and Criminal Procedure Ordinances, both passed in 1876.

The Supreme Court of the Gold Coast consists of the Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges. The Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges of Nigeria are also *ex-officio* Puisne Judges of the Gold Coast.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is at present limited to the Colony. In Ashanti and the Northern Territories there is a Circuit Judge who presides over the sitting of the courts of the Chief Commissioners with practically the same jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases as the Judges in the Colony.[1]

The West African Court of Appeal Order-in-Council came into force on the 1st March, 1930 and the first session of the court was held at Freetown in Sierra Leone on the 10th March. This court deals with appeals from the courts of the Colonies of the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia; from the Chief Commissioners' courts of Ashanti and the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast; from the courts of the Protectorates of Sierra Leone and the Gambia, and from the courts of Togoland under British Mandate.

The West African Court of Appeal (Further Amendment) Order-in-Council 1934 makes provision for the hearing and determining of appeals from His Majesty's High Court of the Protectorate of Nigeria.

There is also a Full Court, which must consist of not less than two Judges. Its functions are practically limited to suspending or striking off the roll barristers and solicitors and to deciding criminal cases stated by a divisional court or affirming a conviction on a case previously stated by a Police Magistrate or Commissioner.

The Supreme Court consists of divisional courts at Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi.[2] At Accra, there are usually two courts sitting, over one of which, the Chief Justice presides while Puisne Judges preside over the others. Criminal assizes are held quarterly at the above-named towns and special divisional courts are occasionally held at several of the larger towns.

(1) and (2) Between the close of the year under review and the publication of this report legislation has been introduced extending the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

The West African (Appeal to Privy Council) Order-in-Council, 1930, prescribes the procedure and rules to be observed in appeals from the West African Court of Appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Gold Coast (Privy Council Appeals) Order-in-Council prescribes the procedure and rules to be observed in appeals from the Full Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Police Magistrates and Provincial and District Commissioners in charge of provinces and districts are *ex-officio* Commissioners of the Supreme Court. In criminal cases the first-named have the power of imposing a fine not exceeding £100 or inflicting imprisonment for a maximum period of one year. Their jurisdiction is limited to civil cases in which the amount in dispute does not exceed £300.

Commissioners may imprison for a term not exceeding six months or fine up to a maximum of £50 ; their civil jurisdiction is limited to cases where the amount involved does not exceed £100.

Appeals from the decisions of the Police Magistrates and Commissioners lie to the divisional courts and all criminal cases tried by them are reviewed by the judge of the appropriate court, who has the power to reverse any of their judgments.

The Chief Law Officer and head of the Bar is the Attorney-General, who is assisted by a Solicitor-General and three Crown Counsel. The Chief Justice may, subject to certain conditions, admit as barristers and solicitors of the Supreme Court any admitted barrister or advocate of Great Britain or Ireland and any person who may have been admitted as a solicitor or Writer to the Signet in any of the courts in London, Dublin or Edinburgh, or as a law agent in Scotland. Every barrister so admitted is entitled to practise as a solicitor as well as a barrister.

During the period under review, 58 cases were disposed of by the West African Court of Appeal. One hundred and eighty-two civil actions were brought in the divisional courts. The total number of appeals in the divisional courts has increased but the civil actions show a decrease over those of last year.

In the superior courts there were 187 convictions in criminal cases thus showing a decrease of one over those of the previous year. In the courts of summary jurisdiction there were 19,696 convictions, being 5,443 less than those of the previous year.

Several volumes of law reports have been printed and copies are obtainable from the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Police.

The headquarters of the force are at Accra with provincial headquarters at Koforidua (Eastern Province), Cape Coast (Central Province), Sekondi (Western Province), Kumasi (Ashanti) and Tamale (Northern Territories).

The European police officers are selected for appointment by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the remainder of the personnel, which is African, is recruited locally. The force is composed of three branches, namely, the escort police, the general police and the marine police.

The escort police are illiterate natives, mostly of the Northern Territories and kindred tribes, and include many old soldiers of the Royal West African Frontier Force. This branch of the force is armed. The general police, all of whom are literate or partially so and have had a school education, are natives of the Colony or Ashanti and are mainly employed in the keeping of criminal records, issuing licences, traffic control and other duties which cannot be carried out by illiterates; the marine police are recruited along the Gold Coast seaboard and are employed on water duties at the various ports in co-operation with the Customs department.

A section of the force is detailed for railway police duties, and a good band is maintained at headquarters.

A police training depot is established near Accra.

The total establishment of the force at the end of the year under review was 36 European officers and 1,974 African other ranks.

The criminal investigation department has filed 41,490 finger-prints since 1923, and this bureau includes photographs and other criminal records.

The following are the statistics of crime for the last three years :—

	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934–35.
Cases reported ...	24,316	27,486	26,034	28,194
Persons prosecuted ...	25,440	29,750	27,022	28,851
Persons convicted ...	20,743	23,875	22,399	24,225

The following are the details for the past year :—

5,308 persons were sent to prison.
16,003 persons paid their fines.
1,734 persons were cautioned.
522 persons were bound over.
407 persons were committed to higher courts.
251 juveniles were dealt with.

24,225

Police undertake all motor licensing, the registration of domestic servants and duties in connection with immigration and the registration of aliens. Auctioneers' and goldsmiths' licences are also controlled by the police.

The number of motor vehicles licensed during 1932, 1933, 1934 and first quarter of 1935 was as follows :—

	Private Cars.	*Motor Lorries.*	*Motor Cycles.*	*Trailers.*	*Total.*
1932	2,036	5,022	464	595	8,177
1933	1,757	4,818	649	571	7,795
1934	1,772	4,513	557	787	7,629
1935 (1st quarter) ...	1,393	3,646	336	755	6,130

Prisons.

The prisons of the Gold Coast are twenty-five in number of which four are central prisons accommodating long-sentence prisoners. The central prisons are situated at Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale and are equipped with workshops in which the following trades are taught by African instructors under the supervision of a European instructor of industries : tailoring, carpentry and cabinet-making, shoemaking, cane furniture-making, masonry, laundry work, brush-making, mat weaving, string-making and coir mat-making.

The last named is a new industry which has been started at Accra. The industry will be extended to Ada and Keta as soon as skilled prisoners have been trained.

These industries in addition to producing revenue are of reformative value, as on discharge a considerable number of prisoners settle down to the trades they have learnt instead of reverting to crime.

At Kumasi, Sekondi and Tamale there are farms producing ground crops for prisoners' rations. Kumasi also has a brick-field with appliances to turn out a properly compressed brick. Vegetable gardens producing English vegetables are also established at Kumasi and Tamale.

The local prisons are situated in various district headquarters and accommodate local prisoners with sentences of six months and under. They are supervised by District Commissioners with African gaolers in direct control.

The chief work performed is conservancy, station work, farming and other work of an unskilled nature.

There are separate wards for debtors at Accra, Elmina and Tamale. At other prisons they occupy special cells and are kept apart from convict prisoners as far as existing conditions permit.

Elmina prison has special wards for prisoners suffering from tuberculosis and leprosy.

Recidivists wear distinctive badges and are located and work together. Accommodation does not permit of their location in separate cells. There is a special class for particularly industrious prisoners of good conduct who are granted extra privileges.

Each prison is regularly visited by Government medical officers. There are infirmaries at the central prisons.

The weights of prisoners are recorded monthly. The most common diseases are gonorrhoea, guinea-worm, yaws and malaria, which are contracted before admission.

There were 21 deaths, or 10·69 per thousand.

The average daily population for the year was 1,963 as compared with 1,985 in the previous year.

Prisoners' rations are prepared in accordance with the diet scale. They have been good and sufficient. Owing to the reduction in price of foodstuffs and the development of prison farms the cost of rationing has been very cheap. With the exception of a few prisons where the population is very small, all food is prepared in prison kitchens; Accra and Sekondi prisons are provided with steam cooking plants.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable persons to act as probation officers there is no probation system and the possibility of obtaining voluntary assistance in the form of a prisoners' aid society is extremely remote.

There were twelve executions as compared with seven in the previous year.

The boys' home, previously at Ada, was moved to Kintampo, Ashanti, in February where more spacious quarters are available for expansion and more space exists for vocational training.

There were eight admissions and five discharges.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

Gold Coast Colony.

Ten ordinances were enacted during the period under review, of which the most important were the following :—

The Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance—No. 22 of 1934—provides for the fixing of import quotas in respect of textile goods manufactured in foreign countries. The ordinance is capable of being used in respect of any foreign country, but the object in view is to restrict the importation of textile goods manufactured in Japan. Four quotas are imposed, viz. for cotton piece-goods, artificial silk piece-goods, cotton towels, and cotton velveteen, and they are fixed at 2½ per cent of the average imports from all sources of these four classes of commodities during the five-year period 1927–31.

The Motor Traffic Ordinance—No. 27 of 1934—replaces the old Motor Traffic Ordinance with its manifold amendments and prescribes new conditions for examination before a driving licence can be granted. It provides for an appeal to the Police Magistrate or District Commissioner from the refusal of a Licensing Authority to issue or renew a driver's licence.

The Asamangkese Division Regulation Ordinance—No. 3 of 1935—gives power to the Government to take such measures as are necessary to safeguard the property and revenues of the stools in the Asamangkese Division. This has been made necessary by the conduct of those responsible for the administration of the stools for the last ten years in frittering away the revenues of the stools by contesting fruitless actions in the courts, with the result that sanitary and other services which are necessary for the welfare of the people have been starved.

It makes provision for the establishment of stool treasuries and provides that the revenues of the stool shall be paid to the treasurer of the stool treasuries who is to be appointed by the Governor by regulations. It prohibits any person other than the prescribed officer from receiving any part of the stool revenues, and provides that none can incur any debt or liability on behalf of the stool without the sanction of the prescribed officer.

Ashanti.

The following five ordinances were enacted during the period under review :—

No. 1 *of* 1934—The Kumasi Public Health Board Amendment Ordinance, 1934.

No. 2 *of* 1934—The Importation of Textiles Ordinance, 1934.

No. 3 *of* 1934—The Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1934.

No. 1 *of* 1935—The Native Authority Ordinance, 1935.

No. 2 *of* 1935—The Native Courts Ordinance, 1935.

The Native Authority Ordinance empowers the Governor to declare that there shall be a native authority for any specified area and to appoint as such native authority any chief or other native or any native council or group of native councils. The ordinance imposes on such native authorities the obligations generally of maintaining order and good government in that area and for that purpose gives them certain powers over the natives residing in that area.

The Native Courts Ordinance empowers the Governor to establish native courts to try certain criminal and civil cases in which all the parties are natives. Four grades of native courts are established and Schedule I of the ordinance sets out their powers.

Northern Territories.

The following three ordinances were enacted for the period under review :—

No. 1 *of* 1934—The Education Amendment Ordinance, 1934.

No. 2 *of* 1934—The Importation of Textiles Ordinance, 1934.

No. 3 *of* 1934—The Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1934.

Togoland under British Mandate.

The following three ordinances were enacted for the period under review :—

No. 1 *of* 1934—The Administration Amendment Ordinance, 1934.

No. 2 *of* 1934—The Importation of Textiles Regulations Ordinance, 1934.

No. 3 *of* 1934—The Administration Further Amendment Ordinance, 1934.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The net revenue and expenditure of the Gold Coast for the past six years are given below :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1929–30	3,397,324	3,932,022 (*a*)
1930–31	3,499,418 (*b*)	3,744,010 (*a*)
1931–32	2,284,299	2,823,752
1932–33	2,670,786 (*c*)	2,673,482
1933–34	2,684,925 (*d*)	2,313,096
1934–35	2,778,055 (*d*)	2,554,039 (*e*)

(*a*) Includes amounts expended on loan works account and later recovered from loan funds as in note (*b*).
(*b*) Includes a sum of £828,435 advanced on loan works account and recovered from the loan raised in 1931.
(*c*) Includes £61,500 levy on salaries and £163,500 appreciation in value of Reserve Fund and savings bank investments.
(*d*) Includes £60,003 levy on salaries in 1933–34, £15,709 in 1934–35.
(*e*) Includes £98,524 transferred to the Reserve Fund.

The following table shows the receipts during the last six years under the main heads of revenue :—

Head.	1929–30.	1930–31.	1931–32.
	£	£	£
Customs	2,489,575	1,735,198	1,473,587
Licences	215,901	224,047	188,823
Fees...	216,986	235,894	227,486
Railway (net surplus) ...	31,724	—	—
Posts and Telegraphs ...	127,615	119,585	105,764
Sundry and extraordinary	315,523	1,184,694	288,639
Total	3,397,324	3,499,418	2,284,299

Head.	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934–35.
	£	£	£
Customs	1,647,628	1,823,465	1,906,080
Licences	198,345	180,638	267,108
Fees	203,469	192,513	187,081
Railway (net surplus) ...	—	—	—
Posts and Telegraphs ...	94,251	91,427	98,415
Sundry and Extraordinary	527,093	396,882	319,371
Total	2,670,786	2,684,925	2,778,055

The working of the year 1934–35 may be summarised as under :—

Revenue		£2,778,055
Expenditure (general budget) :—		
Recurrent	£2,222,888	
Extraordinary	155,060	
		2,377,948
Surplus—general budget		400,107
Deduct :—		
Railway deficit	£74,215	
Takoradi harbour deficit ...	21,876	
Contribution to Railway Renewals Fund	80,000	
		176,091
Net surplus 1934–35		£224,016

Railway.	1933–34.	1934–35.
Expenditure	£876,556	£960,298
Revenue	798,149	806,083
Deficit	£78,407	£154,215

It should be noted however that included in the railway expenditure for 1934–35 there is a contribution of £80,000 to the Renewals Fund. No such contribution was made in 1933–34.

Takoradi harbour.		
Expenditure	£178,343	£177,929
Revenue	144,126	156,053
Deficit	£34,217	£21,876

The general reserves of the Colony on the 31st March, 1935, amounted to £2,925,604 as under :—

Excess of assets over liabilities	£846,509
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund (surplus assets thereof)	11,418
General Reserve Fund	1,400,000
Railway Renewals Fund	632,580
Investment depreciation account	35,097
	£2,925,604

Assets and Liabilities.

The Colony's assets at the 31st March, 1935, were as follows :—

Cash balance	£191,617	
Investments	1,960,463	
Unallocated stores	124,796	
General advance accounts	81,183	
Municipal loan accounts	63,610	
Joint Colonial Funds	843,000	
3% Loan Redemption Account ...	69,765	
		£3,334,434

and these assets may be said to be earmarked against the following liabilities :—

Special funds and reserves ...	£2,348,893	
General deposit accounts	65,132	
Drafts and remittances	212	
Investment depreciation account ...	35,097	
Railway workshop suspense account	2,742	
Loan account	33,401	
Crown Agents overdraft account ...	2,448	
		2,487,925
Leaving a surplus of assets over liabilities of		£846,509

Public Debt.

The public debt of the Colony on the 31st March, 1935 was £11,863,000, and the sinking funds for the redemption of debt amounted to £1,705,809.

Taxation.

There is no direct taxation. The main heads of indirect taxation are :—

Customs duties	£1,906,080
Harbour and light dues	27,926
Licences, etc.	267,108

Customs duties represent 68·8 per cent of the total revenue for the year.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Geological Survey.

Field work during the year included the geological mapping and prospecting of (*a*) the country between Bekwai, the Ofin-Pra confluence, Banka, Nkawkaw and Kumawu, (*b*) parts of the Kumasi and Sunyani districts between Goaso, Pamu, Abofaw and the Ofin river near Yenahin, (*c*) the country east and west of the railway between Insu and Dunkwa, (*d*) parts of the Axim district, and (*e*) the Birim diamondfield and surrounding country.

Gold.—The survey of the gold resources of the Colony and Ashanti was continued and at the end of the year two parties commenced work in the Northern Territories.

The banket conglomerate and associated beds of the Tarkwa-Aboso goldfield were traced and mapped from near Damang and Insu in a north-easterly direction to the Anum river in Ashanti. They were tested in very many places but little or no gold was found in them.

At the request of mining companies advice was given after geological investigations of the Bibiani, Konongo and Nangodi mines and of several prospects and concessions in course of development. Numerous other gold mines and prospects were also examined. At Bibiani the work included a detailed study of the surface and underground workings of the mine.

Andalusite.—Samples of andalusite from the deposit near Abodum, Bekwai district, referred to in the last report, were tested by the Imperial Institute. They state that an andalusite concentrate can readily be obtained by washing, crushing and screening the andalusite earth but owing to the complex nature of the andalusite crystals it does not appear likely that they can be sufficiently freed from alkalies and ferruginous matter to constitute a satisfactory raw material for the manufacture of mullite refractories.

Water Supply.—A brief investigation was made of the water supply of Kumawu and a report was submitted advising improvements to the present supplies and, when finances permit, the sinking of new wells and/or bore-holes.

Lake Bosumtwi.—In July, 1934, a survey was made of the bed of Lake Bosumtwi. More than a hundred depth measurements were taken and several samples of the mud and water at the bottom

of the lake were collected and examined. Near the shore the bed of the lake has a steep gradient but below a depth of 100 feet the slope is very gradual and over a large area in the centre, the lake is almost flat-bottomed. The maximum depth observed was 237 feet. Several stumps of trees were found standing in more than 40 feet of water and at one place the depth of the water alongside a tree stump was 60 feet. The soundings suggest the existence of an old shore line at a depth of about 130 feet. The level of the lake rose 1·4 feet during 1934–35 and since May, 1932, when records were first kept, the average rise has been one foot per annum.

Archaeology.—Pits sunk in five of the ancient trenches discovered by the Geological Survey in the Birim Valley near Manso, Osenasi, Akwatia and Abodum in 1931, yielded abundant fragments of coarse crude pottery including three broken but fairly complete pots, a few polished stone chisels and axes, grinding and grooved stones and fragments of gum copal. The trenches are now believed to be similar to those surrounding some of the old fortified towns in Nigeria and the Gambia.

Publications.—Memoir No. 4, *Gold in the Gold Coast*, and two geological maps of the Gold Coast, one showing the geology only and the other the positions of the gold mines and prospects as well as the geology, have recently been published.

Lands Department.

The cardinal principle adopted by Government in framing its land policy is that all land other than that alienated to the Crown belongs to the native ; if no owner can be found the ownership is assumed to be vested in the native community.

The alienation to individuals or companies of land for mining, agricultural or arboricultural purposes is subject, in most cases, to the Concessions Ordinance which restricts the estate which can be held to a maximum term of 99 years and empowers the court to impose such conditions and restrictions upon the tenants as it may deem desirable in the interests of the native owners. A further restriction is placed by the Concessions Ordinance upon the total area which may be held by any one concession holder.

Government has power under the existing law to acquire compulsorily, subject to the payment of compensation, such land as is required for public purposes.

In the Northern Territories recent legislation has in the Land and Native Rights Ordinance, 1931 defined the respective rights and obligations of the Government and of the native, preserving as far as possible the existing native customary law in its relation to the use and occupation of the land, but placing restrictions upon the alienation of land by natives to non-natives.

Town-planning, in the strict application of the term, does not prevail although legislation provides for it. In the towns of Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale, the sites of which are Crown land, provisions are made to restrict the user of the land and to ensure the erection of substantial buildings upon it.

A substitute for town-planning has been found in the provision, as conditions warrant, of lay-outs by agreement with the local chiefs or land-owners, which has been effective in ensuring the correct development of many towns, both large and small. Extensive lay-outs of stool lands adjacent to Accra have recently been effected and in these cases the allocation of any vacant plots remains under the control of the chiefs. In towns where development is anticipated, agreements are made with the local chiefs whereby such development shall proceed only on orderly lines and in accordance with the lay-out as designed. Arrangements are concluded at the same time to enable Government to acquire free of claims for compensation the land required for roads and for such other sites as are required for public purposes. A plan of the lay-out superimposed upon a survey of the town affected is attached to the agreement which thus defines clearly and finally the position and enables the orderly development of the town to take place without undue expenditure. Repeated requests are received for the lay-out of towns and villages to which no lay-out scheme has as yet been applied.

Building regulations are in force, some of general application and others of particular application to certain towns.

A system of deed registration is in force throughout the Colony and Ashanti but registration of title has not yet been introduced.

The Government owns little land in the Colony as may be seen from the accompanying table.

	Total Area.	*Area owned by Government.*
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
Gold Coast Colony	23,937 ...	53
Ashanti	24,379 ...	81
Northern Territories	30,486 ...	33
Total	78,802 ...	167
Mandated Territory of Togoland ...	13,041 ...	6

The Lands Department, which has charge of all dealings with Crown land, has its headquarters at Accra with branch offices at Takoradi and Kumasi.

Survey Department.

As was the case last year the Survey Department has been kept very busily employed with work mainly connected directly or indirectly with concessions. There was an increase in the issue of copies of key plans showing the location of concessions while many enquiries were received regarding data concerning surveys of old concessions that had lapsed and were being taken up again.

The printing branch, in addition to ordinary departmental work, carried out the usual volume of work for other departments. Possibly one of the most important items of this nature was the printing of two special maps for the Geological Survey Department. These two maps, judging by the number sold, appear to have been much appreciated by the mining community.

The topographical branch completed the revision of the Obuasi standard sheet and, in addition, surveyed, for framework purposes, 165 miles of theodolite traverse. It also completed the surveys of two forest reserves and part of a third.

In the cadastral branch the main activity has been in the Western Province and every surveyor who could possibly be spared from elsewhere has been drafted into this province which is the scene of the greatest activity in mining and in which immediate development appears to be most likely. All sections have been employed on the survey and demarcation of town lay-outs, forest reserve surveys and the usual lease and acquisition surveys. The drawing office has been kept exceptionally busy with work in connection with concessions.

Good progress was made in the provision of framework. The framework section completed the observation of the new western Ashanti chain of main triangulation, the results being computed and adjusted at headquarters, while it also surveyed some 130 miles of primary traverse. In the Western Province parties working under the Provincial Surveyor completed 255 miles of secondary traverse. This work is urgently needed in connection with the control and proper co-ordination of old and new concession surveys.

Fifty-two miles of precise levelling were completed by a single party. Work, however, was interrupted at different times by leave or other causes.

APPENDIX A.

The following publications of local interest may be obtained (post free) from the Government Printing Department (Publications Branch), Box 124, Accra.

	£	s.	d.
Census, 1931.			
The Gold Coast, 1931 (*Cardinall*)	0	12	6
A Bibliography of the Gold Coast (*Cardinall*)	0	12	6
Appendices containing Comparative Returns and General Statistics of the 1931 Census	0	12	0
(The above three volumes per set)	1	5	6
Customs—			
Customs Import and Export Lists	0	2	0
Customs Tariff and Custom House Guide	0	1	0
Trade Report 1933	0	7	6
Departmental Annual Reports—			
Agriculture, Animal Health, Audit, Education, Geological Survey, Medical and Sanitary, Mines, Police, Railway, Survey, Treasury, Forestry	0	2	0
Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the Gold Coast	0	1	0
Geology—			
Geological and Mining Features of the Tarkwa-Abosso Goldfield (Memoir No. 1 Geol. Survey) (*Whitelaw and Junner*)	0	5	0
The Geology of the Obuasi Goldfield (Memoir No. 2 Geol. Survey) (*Junner*)	0	5	0
The Geology of the Prestea Goldfield (Memoir No. 3 Geol. Survey) (*Cooper*)	0	5	0
Report on the Geology of Western Togoland (*Robertson*)	0	5	0
Microscopical Features and Chemical Analyses of certain representative igneous rocks from the Gold Coast, British West Africa (Bulletin No. 4) (*Junner*)	3	0	0
Minerals of Concentrates from Stream-Gravels, Soils, and Crushed Rocks of the Gold Coast (Bulletin No. 6) (*Kitson*)	0	1	0
Outlines of the Minerals and Water-Power Resources of the Gold Coast, British West Africa, with Hints on Prospecting (Bulletin No. 1) (*Kitson*)	0	1	0
References to Occurrences of Economic Minerals in the Gold Coast, recorded in Annual Reports of the Director, Geological Survey (Bulletin No. 5) (*Kitson*)	0	1	0
Report on Rapid Geol. Survey of Gambia (Bulletin No. 3, Geol. Survey) (*Cooper*)	0	3	0
History—			
A Brief Review of the History and Social Organisation of the Peoples of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast (*Eyre-Smith*) ...	0	1	0
A Vanished Dynasty (Ashanti) (*Fuller*)	0	12	0
Adangbe Historical and Proverbial Songs (*Enoch Azu*)	0	1	0
Enquiry into the Constitution and Organisation of the Dagbon Kingdom	0	2	6
Native States of the Gold Coast : History and Constitution—AHANTA (*Welman*)	0	2	6
The Gold Coast and the War (*Charles Lucas*)	0	2	0

	£	s.	d.
Languages, Text Books —			
A Brief Account of the Brissa Language (*Chamberlain*)	0	3	0
A Preliminary Study of Nzima (*Welman*)	0	1	0
A Study of the Ewe Language (*Westermann*)	0	3	6
English and Nzima Key Book (*Anaman*)	0	0	6
English-Ewe Dictionary (*Westermann*)	0	1	0
Ga Grammar Notes and Exercises (*Wilkie*)	0	3	6
Gold Coast and Asianti Reader—Books I and II (*Brown*) each	0	3	0
Standard Nzima—Part I (*Anaman*)	0	0	3
Legal—			
A Handbook of Sheriff and Execution Law on the Gold Coast (*Taylor*)	0	5	0
Laws of the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, British Togoland and the Northern Territories (1928 Reprint) in 5 vols. (Calf bound) ...	5	5	0
Subsidiary Legislation—			
Annual Volumes of Rules, Proclamations, etc.	0	0	6
Price per single issue, according to size, from 1/- upwards.			
Natural History—			
Birds of Tropical West Africa—Vol. I (*Bannerman*)	1	2	6
Birds of Tropical West Africa—Vol. II (*Bannerman*)	1	2	6
Birds of Tropical West Africa—Vol. III (*Bannerman*)	1	2	6
Vols. IV and V now in course of preparation.			
Subscription price for the complete work in 5 volumes—£5 net.			
Bird Life around Accra (*Dalziel*)	0	0	6
Miscellaneous—			
Address by His Excellency the Governor on Estimates, 1935-36 ...	0	1	0
Gold Coast Handbook	0	7	6
Memorandum on Field Manufacture of Serum against Rinderpest (*Simpson*)	0	1	0
Report of the Committee appointed by the Governor to inspect the College and School, Achimota	0	1	0
The Gold Coast Handbook of Nursing	0	1	6
Tribal Markings and Marks of Adornment of Natives of Northern Territories of the Gold Coast (*Armitage*)	0	1	0
Village Health	0	1	6
The Tribunal Registrar's Handbook	0	1	6
The Teacher's Journal.—Annual Volume (three or four copies) post free	0	2	0
Single copy 9d. post free.			
Transport—			
An Analysis of the Motor Traffic Legislation of the Colonies ...	0	10	0

THE FOLLOWING PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS ARE ALSO AVAILABLE.

Blue Book, 1933–34—Gold Coast ... ... Yearly	0	5	0
Estimates—			
Each annual issue	0	7	6
Memorandum by Colonial Secretary on	0	2	0
Report of Select Committee on (Sessional Paper)	0	2	0
Gazette, Gold Coast—			
Subscription, twelve months	2	0	0
Subscription, six months	1	0	0
Bound volume ... ... half-yearly	1	0	0
Trade Supplement, bound volume ... ... yearly	0	10	0
Price per copy, according to size, 1d. upwards.			
Legislative Council Debates—			
Subscription per annum	0	10	6
Price per issue, according to size, from 1/- upwards.			
Empire Survey Review (issued quarterly)* ... per quarterly issue	0	3	0

Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to the Government Printer, Accra, Gold Coast, and crossed.

*May be purchased from the Ceylon and General Trading Col, Ltd., 47 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

†Vols. I and II, Nos. 1–12 are now available.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT PUBLICTIONS.

Copies of the undermentioned maps and full information regarding them can be obtained from the Surveyor-General, Cantonments, Accra; The Methodist Book Depots at Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi, Kumasi, and Swedru; and West Africa Publicity, Limited, Accra.

In Great Britain they may be obtained from :—

Edward Stanford, Limited,
12–14 Long Acre, London, W.C.2.
Sifton Praed & Co., Ltd.,
67 St. James Street, London, S.W.1.
Philip, Son & Nephew,
20 Church Street, Liverpool.
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SURVEY MAPS (PRINCIPAL PUBLICATIONS ONLY).

Description.			Price. On Linen and folded.	Price. Paper only.
Layered Maps	... 1 : 250,000	or nearly four miles to one inch. The height of the ground is indicated by different colours.	4/-	2/-
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Town Plans	... 1 : 6,250	Accra, Northern Section ...	10/6	8/-
Town Plans	... 1 : 6,250	Accra, Southern Section ...	10/6	8/-
Town Plans	... 1 : 1,250	of several of the largest towns in the Colony. For the number of plans to each town, *see* Maps Catalogue obtainable from all Agents, Survey Department and Government Printer.	—	2/-
Road Map	... 1 : 500,000	Southern Section of the Colony	8/-	4/-
General Map	... 1 : 1 000,000	Complete map of the Gold Coast.	8/-	4/-
Geological and Mining Map.	1 : 500,000	Southern Section of the Colony.	10/-	8/-
Geological Map	... 1 : 500,000	Southern Section of the Colony.	8/-	6/-
Accra and Environs	1 : 20,000	... ...	10/6	8/-

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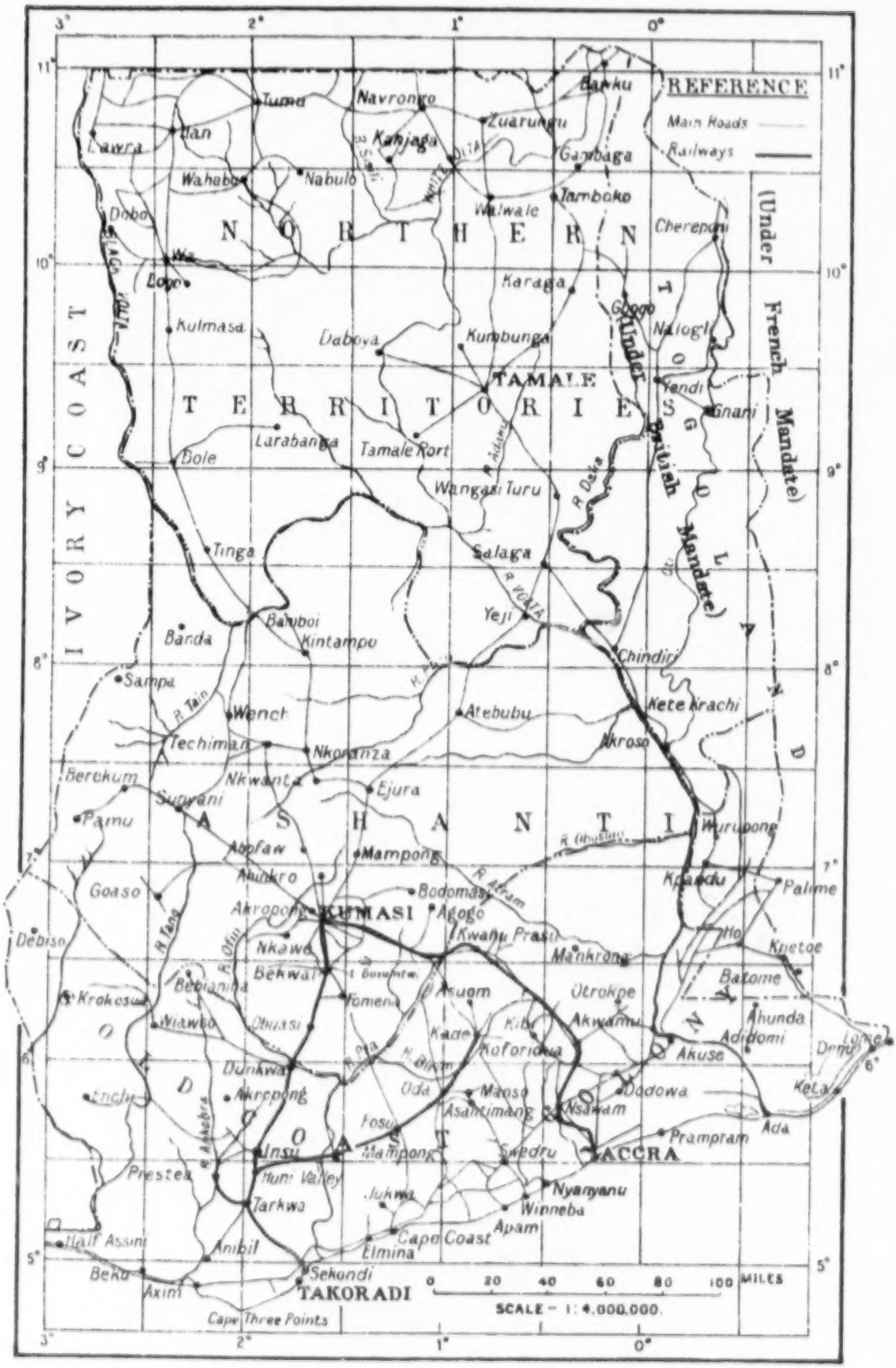

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Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1*s*. 6*d*. (1*s*. 8*d*.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3*s*. 6*d*. (3*s*. 11*d*.).

Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5*s*. (5*s*. 9*d*.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2*s*. (2*s*. 2*d*.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4*s*. (4*s*. 4*d*.).

Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3*d*. (3½*d*.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2*s*. (2*s*. 2*d*.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3*s*. (3*s*. 3*d*.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).

Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2*s*. (2*s*. 2*d*.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1*s*. 6*d*. (1*s*. 7*d*.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2*s*. 6*d*. (2*s*. 8*d*.).

East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933–34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1*s*. (1*s*. 1*d*.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3*s*. 6*d*. (3*s*. 9*d*.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2*s*. 6*d*. (2*s*. 9*d*.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1*s*. (1*s*. 1*d*.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1*s*. 3*d*. (1*s*. 5*d*.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4*s*. 6*d*. (4*s*. 10*d*.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1*s*. (1*s*. 1*d*.).

Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2*s*. (2*s*. 2*d*.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4*s*. 6*d*. (4*s*. 10*d*.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2*s*. (2*s*. 2*d*.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3*s*. (3*s*. 3*d*.).

Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2*s*. (2*s*. 3*d*.).

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CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;
or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

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CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Gold Coast Colony, with Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate, is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between 3° 15′ W. long. and 1° 12′ E. long., and is bounded on the west by the French colony of the Ivory Coast, on the east by Togoland under French Mandate, on the north by the Ivory Coast and on the south by the Atlantic ocean.

The area of the Colony is 23,937 square miles, of Ashanti 24,379, of the Northern Territories 30,486 and of Togoland under British Mandate 13,041.

Climate.

The climate of the Gold Coast, although hot and damp, is cooler than that of most tropical countries situated within similar latitudes. The mean shade maximum temperature recorded during 1935 for Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale was 84·2 89·8, 88·6, and 93·3, and the mean relative humidity was 79·2, 72·5, 84·4 and 67·1 respectively. The rainfall varies with the configuration of the country, being greatest in the thick forest belts. The amount of rain which fell in 1935 at the stations mentioned above was 28·32 inches, 45·58 inches, 65·12 inches and 54.70 inches respectively.

During the months of January and February, the harmattan—a dry north wind from the Sahara—blows strongly, carrying with it particles of fine dust and rendering the atmosphere extremely dry. Characteristic features of this period are a sudden lowering of humidity and extremes of temperature.

History.

Little is known of the history of the people of the Gold Coast prior to the first recorded contact with Europeans, which took place towards the end of the fifteenth century, but tradition, borne out by the present language distribution and by the absence of traces of large earlier settlements, is that the present population resulted from a series of waves of immigration in comparatively recent historical times.

Of these immigrants the most numerous were the Akans who, displaced by more warlike and better organised tribes, came from the north-west in search of sanctuary to the forests of the Gold Coast, some sections of them eventually reaching the sea. Their numbers being augmented by a succession of later waves, the Akans assimilated the aborigines and gradually occupied the greater part of the country. Behind the Akans came the Moshi who, partly by conquest and partly by peaceful penetration, obtained supremacy over the inhabitants of the northern portion of the Gold Coast and established the Mamprussi and Dagomba kingdoms under the rule of sons or other relatives of their leaders. At a later date the south-east corner of the Colony was peopled by an infiltration of Ga, Adangbe and Ewe tribes from the east and north east.

The Gold Coast Colony.

The first Europeans to reach the Gold Coast were the Portuguese who, arriving in 1471, built the castle at Elmina eleven years later in order to protect their trading interests. They found a people of hunters and fishermen, primitive in habits and development, yet understanding the working of iron and fully conscious of the value of gold. No native state of any size had yet been established but numerous petty chiefdoms were in existence.

Until the close of the sixteenth century the Portuguese maintained their trading monopoly. Feeble efforts on the part of other European Powers, including the English, were made to obtain a footing on the coast, but the Portuguese were never seriously challenged until the advent of the Dutch in 1595.

At first the Portuguese were interested in obtaining gold, ivory and spices, but with the opening up of the New World there came a demand for cheap labour for the plantations. So commenced the transatlantic slave trade which, until its decline and abolition in the nineteenth century, shaped the history of the Gold Coast.

The main results of the slave trade were two-fold. First in order to feed the slaves awaiting shipment and their captors, the Portuguese were obliged to introduce food plants and to teach an improved method of agriculture to a people hitherto largely dependent for food on the natural resources of the forest and sea. Secondly, the lucrative nature of the trade attracted the attention of other European nations besides the Portuguese to the possibilities of the Gold Coast.

The Dutch, appearing on the coast in 1595, rapidly undermined the domination of the Portuguese. In 1637 they captured Elmina and in 1642 the Portuguese abandoned all their possessions in the Gold Coast to the newcomers. Other European Powers, including the English, followed and, fighting amongst themselves, scrambled for a footing on the coast. By 1750, however, the year in which the African Company of Merchants was formed and subsidised by the Imperial Government to the extent of £13,000 per annum, all had withdrawn except the Dutch with their headquarters at Elmina, the Danes with their headquarters at Christiansborg and the English with their headquarters at Cape Coast Castle.

In 1821 the Imperial Government first assumed the control of the British settlements in the Gold Coast, and the African Company of Merchants was dissolved, its possessions being vested in the Crown and placed under the Government of Sierra Leone. Seven years later, however, the Imperial Government, after considering complete withdrawal from the coast, entrusted the government of the settlements in the Gold Coast to a Committee of London Merchants. In 1843, however, the 1821 arrangement was restored in consequence of suspected slave trading, which had been abolished by Great Britain in 1833.

The year 1850 saw the separation of the British forts and settlements of the Gold Coast from Sierra Leone, the cession of the Danish possessions to Britain and the creation by Letters Patent of Executive and Legislative Councils, but in 1866 government from Sierra Leone was resumed.

In 1872 the Dutch withdrew from the Gold Coast, handing over their possessions to the British. Two years later, after Sir Garnet Wolseley's successful Ashanti campaign, came the final separation from Sierra Leone, measures being taken on the conclusion of peace for placing the government of the Gold Coast on a footing of efficiency and security. A new Charter was issued dated the 24th July, 1874, separating Her Majesty's settlements on the Gold Coast and Lagos from the Government of Sierra Leone and constituting them into one colony under the style of the Gold Coast Colony under a Governor-in-Chief with an Administrator at Lagos.

In 1886 all the settlements and territories belonging to Her Majesty on the Gold Coast were, by Letters Patent dated the 13th January, formed into a distinct colony, Lagos being separated therefrom. This territory, however, did not include all the areas under British protection and had no specified boundaries. To regularise the position, therefore, these protected areas were

annexed to His Majesty's Dominions and declared to be part and parcel of His Majesty's Gold Coast Colony by Order-in-Council of the 26th September, 1901. The boundaries of the Colony thus constituted were defined by Order-in-Council dated the 22nd October, 1906, and have since remained unchanged.

Ashanti.

Meanwhile evolution had been proceeding among the immigrants whom the Portuguese found living in the country at the end of the fifteenth century. Assimilating what aborigines they found, they had been developing settled habits and had begun entering into the permanent occupation of roughly defined tracts of country. In the coastal areas of the Gold Coast development took place by way of small autonomous units under European protection, but in the interior it took the form of tribal confederations for offensive and defensive purposes.

Of such organizations by far the biggest and most highly developed was that of the Ashanti which with its capital at Kumasi had begun to establish its ascendancy towards the close of the seventeenth century. The eighteenth century witnessed the consolidation of the military power of Ashanti and the growth of its magnificence.

The growing military power of Ashanti aspired towards the domination of the whole Gold Coast and consequently the British policy of protecting the coast tribes who dwelt under their aegis was the cause of continuous friction with the Ashanti and of the various wars which took place during the nineteenth century until the final pacification of the country in 1900.

In January, 1824 Sir Charles MacCarthy, the Governor of Sierra Leone, led a punitive expedition against the Ashanti in the endeavour to beat off an invasion. He was defeated and killed at Insamankow. Two years later, however, the British, assisted by Akim, Akwamu, Denkyira and Accra levies, signally defeated and routed the Ashanti at Dodowa.

Hostilities recommenced in 1873 and in 1874 Sir Garnet Wolseley led an expedition against Kumasi which he captured and destroyed. Peace then ensued until 1893 when the Ashanti again became active, breaking the provisions of the treaty which had been concluded in 1874. In 1896 a further expedition was sent to Kumasi and Prempeh, the King of Ashanti, and other notables were arrested and deported. A Resident was appointed to administer the kingdom and a fort was constructed and garrisoned at Kumasi.

The Ashanti, however, were not yet subjugated and in 1900 a demand by the Governor for the surrender of their Golden Stool—which every Ashanti believes to be the abiding place of the spirit of the Ashanti nation—brought them up in arms with the result that the Governor was besieged in the fort. Accompanied by a strong escort, however, he was able to make his way through to the coast and a military expedition was sent to Kumasi which relieved the fort and broke up further resistance.

In 1901 Ashanti was annexed to the Crown and since that date it has become settled and prosperous. Ex-King Prempeh was allowed to return to Ashanti in 1924 and two years later to assume the position of Kumasihene or Head Chief of the Kumasi Division. He died in 1932.

Investigation since 1932 regarding the wishes of the people of Ashanti revealed that the great majority were in favour of the restoration of the Ashanti Confederacy, the political organisation which had existed before the rising of 1900. On the 31st of January, 1935, the restoration of the Confederacy was proclaimed and official recognition was given to Osei Agyeman Prempeh II as Asantehene, the ancient title of the head of the Ashanti nation.

The Northern Territories.

That portion of the Gold Coast which lies to the north of Ashanti came under British influence in 1897 after the conclusion of treaties with the chiefs concerned and after international settlement with France and Germany. The area was proclaimed a Protectorate in 1901.

Togoland under British Mandate.

In 1922 a portion of the former German colony of Togoland was placed under British mandate. The territory is now administered under the Togoland under British Mandate Order-in-Council, 1923.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

The Gold Coast Colony is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council constituted by Letters Patent and Royal Instructions dated the 23rd May, 1925 and composed of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Director of Medical Services and the Secretary for Native Affairs.

The Colony of Ashanti is administered by the Governor under the provisions of the Ashanti Order in Council, 1934, dated the 9th November, 1934, and of Royal Instructions dated the 23rd November, 1934. The Protectorate of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast is administered by similar instruments of the same dates. The Mandated territory of Togoland under British Mandate is administered under the provisions of the Togoland under British Mandate Order-in-Council, 1923, as amended by the Togoland under British Mandate Order-in-Council, 1934.

Joint ordinances for the Colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate are made by the Governor with the advice and consent, so far as their provisions relate to the Colony, of the Legislative Council under the provisions of the Gold Coast Ordinances Order in Council, 1934.

In addition to the law-making power conferred by the Gold Coast Ordinances Order in Council, 1934, the Governor is empowered, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast Colony, constituted by the Gold Coast Colony (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1925 and consisting of the Governor, fifteen official members and fourteen unofficial members, to make laws for the Colony. The Council contains an elective element, provision being made for the election of six head chiefs as provincial members, three municipal members to represent the towns of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi respectively, a mercantile member and a mining member.

The Governor is also under the respective instruments providing for their administration enabled to enact laws for Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate.

The system of government generally may be described as a mixture of direct and indirect rule with a steady bias towards the latter. The native administration is almost entirely in the hands of the native chiefs, who are assisted in their respective

spheres of authority by their councils of elders who are generally representative of various sections of the community. Native tribunals presided over by chiefs form part of the judicial system, and their judgments are subject to appeal to the Supreme Court, and from the Supreme Court appeals may finally reach the Privy Council.

In executive and constitutional issues the decisions of a State Council, as the highest native authority is called, are subject to appeal to the Governor, whose decision is final.

The Gold Coast Colony is divided into three provinces, central, western and eastern, the last including the southern section of that part of Togoland under British Mandate, and each province is in charge of a Provincial Commissioner, assisted by District and Assistant District Commissioners.

Ashanti is divided into districts each under a District Commissioner who exercises limited powers of jurisdiction. The dependency is administered by a Chief Commissioner assisted by an Assistant Chief Commissioner. The protectorate of the Northern Territories is administered in a similar manner.

The local affairs of the towns of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi are administered by town councils, consisting of five official and five unofficial members. Their revenue is derived from house and land rates, various licences, and an annual grant-in-aid from Government. The councils are invested with powers and duties under certain ordinances, and further have the power generally to do all such acts as may be necessary for the conservancy of the town and for the preservation of public health.

Town sanitary committees have been established at a number of smaller towns, but they are purely advisory, with no power of taxation. These committees, however, exercise a beneficial influence on the improvement of sanitation and are most useful institutions.

The municipal administration of Kumasi, the administrative headquarters of Ashanti, is in the hands of the Kumasi Public Health Board, which was formed in July, 1925. The revenue of the Board is chiefly derived from rates, licences and fees similar to those charged by the various town councils in the Colony.

The Obuasi Sanitary Board, established in 1935, exercises statutory control over the sanitary affairs of the town of Obuasi in Ashanti and is empowered to take all measures necessary for the proper conservancy, lighting and public health of the town. The revenue of the Board consists chiefly of fees and charges for services rendered, fines and penalties.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

At mid-year 1935 the total population of the Gold Coast including Togoland under British Mandate was estimated at 3,530,733.

This total shows an increase of 86,391 over that for the previous year.

TABLE I.

	Resident Africans.	*Resident* Non-Africans.*	*Maritime.**
Colony	1,741,031	2,304	172
Ashanti	651,129	624	—
Northern Territories ...	796,716	107	—
Togoland	338,607	43	—
	3,527,483	3,078	172

TABLE II.

Town.	*Estimated Population at mid-year* 1935.
Accra	69,057
Koforidua	12,724
Cape Coast	18,860
Sekondi	20,120
Kumasi	40,987
Tamale	16,783
Ho	3,520

Birth and death registration is applied to 35 centres the total population of which equals some nine per centum of the population of the Gold Coast as a whole.

Births.

TABLE III.

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Male	4,080	4,726	4,794	4,794	4,966
Female ...	4,159	4,650	4,820	4,843	5,140
Persons ...	8,239	9,376	9,614	9,637	10,106

The "weighted average" birth-rate was 33·0 per thousand persons living as compared with 32·9 for 1934.

*1931 Census.

The natural increase of births over deaths in the registration areas was 2,275.

Deaths.

TABLE IV.

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Male	3,765	3,687	3,981	4,025	4,827
Female ...	2,207	2,218	2,283	2,525	3,004
Persons ...	5,972	5,905	6,264	6,550	7,831

The "weighted average" death-rate for the Gold Coast was 25·5 as compared with 22·3 in the previous year.

The infantile mortality-rate was 127 as compared with 105 in the previous year.

Owing to the fact that the registration of births and deaths does not apply to some ninety per centum of the population of the Gold Coast, and that the factors of immigration and emigration cannot properly be gauged, the above figures must be accepted with a certain amount of reserve. The economic stress of the past few years, a high tide of immigration—composed of the labouring classes in a poor physical condition—and (particularly when the infantile mortality-rate is considered) a measure of increased prosperity in the rural areas which more freely enabled seriously sick children to be brought into the centres for treatment, are all factors which affect the result.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

European Community.

Partly as the result of the economic recovery, but more particularly owing to the widespread development in the mining industry, the European population attained the figure of nearly 4,000 in 1935.

In spite of the adverse conditions under which many prospectors and those connected with mining lived, the actual death-rate fell.

On the other hand, the invaliding-rate for government officials, merchants and mining officials was higher during the year under review, but was lower in the case of missionaries.

Malaria continued to be the most important cause of sickness, although the ratio of days lost through this disease as compared with illness from all causes fell from 23·6 per centum to 18·5 per centum.

African Community.

No outbreak of any magnitude was encountered during the year, but an increase in the number of deaths was recorded in all but four of the thirty-one registration areas in the Gold Coast and its dependencies from which data were collected.

The general death-rate rose by over three per thousand as compared with the rate for the previous year and the infant mortality-rate increased by 22 per thousand to the figure of 127. Several factors are responsible for these increases, and perhaps one of the more important of these is the heavy influx of ill-nourished labourers from neighbouring territories who had been attracted to the Gold Coast by the wages offered by the many mining concerns which, influenced by the high price of gold, started operations in various parts of the Colony.

The invaliding-rate for African officials fell very slightly from eight to seven per thousand, but the death-rate rose from three to six per thousand, 21 officials dying as compared with 12 in 1934

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

At the end of 1935 there were seven Government hospitals, with 67 beds for Europeans, and thirty-two hospitals, with 934 beds and 106 cots for the African community.

The above figures do not include a mission hospital with 56 beds at Agogo in Ashanti, a small 18-bed hospital at Achimota College and a field hospital for sleeping sickness patients at Nakpanduri in the Northern Section of Togoland under British Mandate.

A new 22-bed hospital was opened at Keta in the Eastern Province of the Colony in August, 1935, to replace one washed away by the sea.

At the Accra maternity hospital a new 12-bed antenatal ward, the gift of the Gold Coast Branch of the British Red Cross Society, was built at a cost of £1,800 and was opened in April, 1935.

A start was made on the building of a hostel for 28 pupil-midwives adjoining the Accra maternity hospital and this will be opened early in 1936.

The extensions to the mental hospital at Accra, commenced towards the end of 1934, were completed in 1935 and helped to increase the amenities at this institution.

After considerable difficulties had been overcome regarding a suitable site for the new African hospital at Tarkwa, the new structure was commenced at the end of the year under review and should be completed by August, 1936. In design this hospital is very similar to the one built recently at Keta, but it has in addition, special wards for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis which is common in the mining districts.

Alterations were effected to the African hospital at Tamale so that it now possesses a new out-patient block converted out of the building which formerly housed the welfare and baby weighing clinic.

If the table given below is consulted, it will be seen that the number of patients dealt with at Government hospitals has risen considerably.

TABLE I.

	1934.	1935.	Increase or decrease.
In-patients	22,535	25,397	+2,862
Out-patients	233,267	248,079	+14,812

The following tables give some indication of the vast volume of work carried on in the various hospitals, welfare centres, etc. :—

TABLE II.

(*a*) Gold Coast hospital, 228 beds and 18 cots.

	1934.	1935.	Increase or decrease.
Out-patients	15,612	17,983	+2,371
In-patients	3,085	3,140	+55
Daily average (in-patients)	236	233	—3
Major operations	414	683	+269
Minor operations	1,063	1,482	+419

TABLE III.

(*b*) Kumasi African hospital, 137 beds and five cots.

	1934.	1935.	Increase or decrease.
Out-patients	13,088	12,660	—428
In-patients	2,465	2,758	+293
Daily average (in-patients)	135	140	+5
Major operations	153	141	—12
Minor operations	576	509	—67

TABLE IV.

(*c*) Accra maternity hospital, 48 beds and 29 cots.

	1934.	1935.	Increase or decrease.
In-patients	1,481	1,681	+200
Deliveries	623	662	+39
Attendances at antenatal and post-natal clinics	13,907	14,132	+225

TABLE V.

(*d*) Cape Coast and Sekondi Red Cross welfare centres.

	1934.	1935.	Increase or decrease.
Antenatal mothers advised	4,922	5,195	+273
Infants and children treated	12,331	12,433	+102

Red Cross.

The two welfare centres referred to above are maintained by the Gold Coast Branch of the British Red Cross Society.

Missions.

The Roman Catholic Mission carried out welfare and dispensary work at Djodi in the Eastern Province of the Colony, at Eikwe in the Western Province, at Kpandu in Togoland under British Mandate and at Jirapa in the Northern Territories. These centres are visited periodically by Government staff to ensure that there is no wastage of the drugs and first-aid dressings supplied by the Government.

The Basel Mission operated a hospital at Agogo in Ashanti during the year.

The English Church Mission also carried out welfare and general dispensary work at Mampong in Ashanti until the retirement of their own medical officer who had received a substantial subsidy from Government.

Native Administration Dispensaries.

By the end of 1935 some four native administration dispensaries were in operation and valuable work was done here by nurse-dispensers trained and employed by Government.

Junior Red Cross Links.

Apart from the two welfare centres which have been referred to above, the Red Cross was responsible for a not inconsiderable amount of first-aid work carried out by one or other of the 33 Junior Red Cross links scattered throughout the Colony.

Prevalent diseases.

Of the infective diseases, yaws still held pride of place in 1935, being responsible for over sixty per centum of 110,934 cases treated in hospital. Malaria was responsible for over twenty-three per centum of these cases.

Pneumonia was the cause of death in nearly twenty-nine per centum of the deaths due to infective diseases and tuberculosis came a close second with 28 per centum of all deaths from infective diseases treated in hospital.

Malaria occupied third place for any single disease, being responsible for over seven per centum of the total number of deaths in hospital from infective diseases. In all 1,841 deaths took place of patients in hospital—or just over seven per centum amongst the 25,397 in-patients.

Sleeping sickness continued to give rise to some anxiety, more especially in view of the considerable opening up of the forest belt for farms (and tsetse) and on account of the large number of infected and badly nourished immigrants who act as reservoirs. A special detailed investigation of the incidence and spread of this disease is contemplated for the autumn of 1936.

Health activities.

As in previous years routine health work continued to be carried out, one of the principal aims being to improve conditions of living to such an extent that any epidemic disease introduced into the area would stand little chance of spreading.

Special problems studied during 1935 included the following :—

(1) Health conditions in and around mining districts.

(2) Rural hygiene, with particular reference to mining regions.

(3) Sleeping sickness, its incidence and spread.

(4) Public health education through health officers and sanitary inspectors, hospitals, welfare centres, health visitors, the schools, Gold Coast Branch of the British Red Cross Society, etc.

(5) Nutrition, especially of the baby and younger child.

Conclusion.

A definite advance can be said to have taken place in certain directions, as for example, in better housing conditions for a proportion at least of the mine labourers and in the housing of the educated and more fortunate amongst the artisan and clerical grades.

The general health of the community undoubtedly suffered a set back ; but, taking everything into consideration, health conditions throughout the Gold Coast may be said on the whole to have continued to be fairly satisfactory during the period under review.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

Building operations have certainly shown a considerable degree of awakening activity as compared with the results seen in 1934. This progress, possibly, was more striking in Accra than elsewhere, although most centres record a certain amount of progress.

The type of building erected in the larger centres shows a distinct improvement over past years. Cement block is the most popular building material. The people are well content to invest their savings in a well-built house. Construction may be delayed over a period of years, and completion may be the result of several distinct efforts between which material is collected for the next advance

In the smaller centres *pise de terre* and mud brick are chiefly relied on, while in the villages wattle-and-daub dwellings predominate. These latter buildings have a comparatively short life.

The municipalities of Accra, Cape Coast, Kumasi and Sekondi have special staffs to control buildings and lay-outs. The building in the larger centres is controlled by officers of the Public Works Department, and in the smaller places the Health branch of the Medical Department assists.

Several township lay-outs were demarcated by the Survey Department ; these chiefly applied to townships in close relationship to mining areas. Housing in such places is, as a rule, very poor. As soon as prospecting operations commence squatters tend to arrive in numbers and, erecting huts in the near vicinity, form the nucleus of an insanitary township.

Such areas may be placed under the Towns Ordinance, or controlled under the Mining Health Areas Ordinance, but the squatter has learned that the best way to escape control is to indulge in " ribbon " building along the roads. This method is hard to combat and the large straggling areas involved are difficult to define and control. Many of the larger mines are engaged in comprehensive building schemes for the housing of the mine labourers under hygienic conditions.

Some ten per centum of the inhabitants of Accra live in congested areas. Congested areas are, also, to be found in many of the older centres, e.g. Cape Coast and Sekondi. The social survey, undertaken by the Gold Coast Branch of the British Red Cross

Society, of the Accra congested areas was completed during 1935. Such surveys may be undertaken in other centres when occasion arises. A pleasing feature in several centres has been the opening-up, by means of well laid and drained approach roads, of laid-out areas on which good class houses have previously been built somewhat in advance of easy means of access.

When progress is viewed as a whole there is every sign of an impending revival of building acti ity.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

The principal occupation of the inhabitants of the Gold Coast is agriculture. In the Colony, Ashanti and southern section of Togoland under British mandate the chief agricultural industry is the cultivation of cocoa for export. In the Northern Territories, where cocoa does not thrive, food-crops are grown and live-stock is raised and marketed. Even in the cocoa-bearing areas, however, and in the region of the considerable fishing industry of the littoral, food farms are numerous and there is a large internal trade in foodstuffs.

Steps are now being taken to encourage the large-scale production of such fruits as bananas and oranges, more especially in the coastal regions, with a view to the creation of a fruit export industry. At the Department of Agriculture's experimental station at Asuansi a small canning plant has been installed and successful trials conducted with grape-fruit, an attractive article being turned out which has kept in excellent condition for periods as long as eight months. This tinned fruit has sold readily on a small scale and there may possibly be an opening for larger supplies. The technique of canning is not difficult to learn and the work has been carried out entirely by Africans with very little supervision.

Next in importance to agriculture is the mining industry. Gold mining has long been established in the Western Province of the Colony and in southern Ashanti and has lately been undertaken in the Central Province and the Northern Territories with success. There is a manganese mine in the Western Province and diamond mines in the Eastern and Central Provinces.

Agriculture.

Cocoa.

Production of cocoa can only be assessed by indirect methods such as movements by railway and road. The major crop is produced between September and February and the minor crop, about six to ten per cent of the annual total, between June and August. At the end of September the stocks of cocoa held in the Colony are, at a minimum estimate, about ten to fifteen thousand tons so that the export for the period 1st October to 30th September gives a fairly accurate record of the total production in the crop year.

The production during 1934–35 crop year was higher than the preceding year by 56,000 tons. The major crop amounted to 265,000 tons. The minor crop was 11,000 tons giving a grand total production for the crop year of 276,000 tons. The total exports during the period 1st October, 1934 to 30th September, 1935 were 250,479 tons. The 1935–36 major crop production is estimated to be 258,000 tons.

The exports during the past five financial years were as follows :—

FINANCIAL YEAR—1ST APRIL TO 31ST MARCH.

	Maritime.	Eastern Frontier.	Total.
1935–36	277,698	7,653	285,351
34–35	228,617	9,089	237,706
33–34	258,254	4,264	262,518
32–33	201,459	5,549	207,008
31–32	230,576	5,092	235,668

In a typical cocoa village with a population of 1,181 in the Western Akim district of the Central Province 201 families, living in 153 separate compounds, produced and sold 5,451 loads of 60 lb. each in the crop year 1934–35. The number of farmers was 174 males and 180 females, giving a production per head of 924 lb. of cocoa worth, at the average season price of 7*s.* 7*d.* per load, about £5 16*s.*

Kola.

Exports of kola nuts by sea have increased to a trifling extent but there has been little difference in the movement overland. Factors militating against maritime exports are the lowered price now received for kola and the increased production in Nigeria, whither most of the nuts were formerly exported.

The following table for the five financial years shows the movement of nuts in tons :—

Movement within country.	1935–36.	1934–35.	1933–34.	1932–33.	1931–32.
Ashanti to north, overland	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	4,796	3,745
Ashanti to south by rail ...	116*	57	19	24	73
Colony to north, overland ...	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	129	427
Exports.					
Export *via* ports	204	114	197	246	1,078
Export overland	†2,014	2,704	2,630	2,845	1,345
Total Exports	—	2,898	2,827	3,091	2,423

n.r. = No record. * = 11 months record. † = 9 months record.

Oil Palm Products.

The oil palm is indigenous to the forests of the Gold Coast, palm oil (pericarp oil) and palm kernel oil being used for culinary purposes by the people. Production for export depends on price, and in consequence of increased rates has made some recovery.

Exports for the financial years are as follows :—

		1935–36*	1934–35.	1933–34.	1932–33.	1931–32.
Palm oil	Tons	391	84	10	454	491
	Value	£6,558	£885	£100	£6,453	£7 450
Palm kernels ...	Tons	6,712	3,912	2,489	6,946	4,522
	Value	£47,966	£22,711	£17,628	£59,329	£41,318

One oil mill continues to work in the Western Province, disposing of practically the whole of its oil-output locally, and the mill erected in the Eastern Province under a subsidy scheme is about to reopen.

Bananas.

During the year under review Government conducted a series of trial shipments with bananas of the Gros Michel and Cavendish varieties, principally the latter. Approximately 25,000 bunches were carried, the bananas being mostly grown within easy range of the port of Takoradi. The trials have shown that Gold Coast bananas can be placed on the United Kingdom market in excellent condition and that there are few agricultural difficulties in the production of good bunches. In the absence of large plantations the difficulties of the enterprise lie rather in the task of organising the numerous peasant growers to cope with the local problems of correct harvesting, packing of the bunches and delivery to the port, operations at present carried out by the Department of Agriculture. Government is continuing to encourage the industry and so as to provide for the requisite shipping facilities has guaranteed the freight on 50,000 bunches in 1936–37.

Copra.

Exports have increased owing to better prices.

Maritime Exports.	1935–36†	1934–35.	1933–34.	1932–33.	1931–32.
Tons	1,573	910	1,142	1,421	1,428
Value	£13,029	£6,111	£10,157	£16,642	£15,493

*11 months record.

†11 months record.

Cotton.

There were no maritime exports during the year, but exports of seed cotton over the frontier remain near a figure of 75 tons annually. Little interest is taken in the crop in the Northern Territories at present prices, though some cotton is grown for local use.

Rice.

A Government rice mill in the Western Province continues to encourage production. The following table shows the amounts of paddy that have been brought to the mill during the last five years :—

	1935–36.	1934–35.	1933–34.	1932–33.	1931–32.
Paddy (tons) ...	220	258	426	354	414

Rice is grown in small quantities for local use in other parts of the Colony.

The rice from the mill is all consumed locally. The prices paid to the farmer at the mill for 100 lb. of rice have been as follows :—

	s.	*d.*
1935–36	9	2
1934–35	7	6
1933–34	7	6
1932–33	10	0
1931–32	9	0

Rubber.

Exports increased considerably owing to better prices.

1935–36.	1934–35.	1933–34.	1932–33.	1931–32
lb.	*lb.*	*lb.*	*lb.*	*lb.*
695,408*	364,243	89,973	21,065	130,834

Food-crops.

There is a large production of food-crops such as yams, cassava, maize, cocoyams, groundnuts, guinea corn, plantains, etc., for local consumption. With the reduction of imported foodstuffs owing to financial stringency, the production of local food-crops has increased, but it cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy.

The staple foodstuffs vary considerably in different parts of the country. In the extreme north of the Northern Territories the staple vegetable foods are early and late millet and guinea corn, with small quantities of groundnuts, beans and various oil seeds. Cattle are rarely slaughtered for consumption, but sheep, goats, and poultry are occasionally eaten.

*11 months.

Further south in the Northern Territories, the yam becomes the main food supply, with millet, maize, guinea corn, beans, groundnuts and rice as subsidiary crops. This is the true savannah zone and little of economic value is at present produced in this area.

In the forest zone, the area of greatest productivity which contains the cocoa and mining regions, plantains, yams, maize, beans, groundnuts, palm oil and fruits, cocoyams, sweet potatoes and cassava are eaten, while animal foods are sparingly used.

In the coastal zone, which includes the main trade centres, the staple foods are maize, cassava, plantains, palm oil, coconut and rice, and beef, mutton and pork. By far the most important animal food in this area, however, is the numerous varieties of fish.

Production by Non-Africans.

There have been few plantation ventures in the Gold Coast and they have in general not been successful enough to encourage further development. The fall in price of raw products has now rendered such propositions unattractive.

Native Industries and Pursuits.

It will be convenient to include in this chapter an account of the more important industries and pursuits in which the native population is engaged. As already stated, the majority of the inhabitants of the Gold Coast are farmers dependent for food on the produce of their farms. Sufficient food is grown for the family and the occasional stranger, but in the vicinity of large towns and mining areas farming on a larger scale is carried out for the sale of produce to the non-agricultural population.

The decline in the purchasing power of the people during the recent economic depression, from which the Colony is now happily recovering, resulted in a large extension of the areas under foodstuff cultivation. In the cocoa belt corn, cassava, and yams are grown in much larger quantities than hitherto, while in the coastal region there has been an equally marked increase in the cultivation of cassava and other food-crops.

Around the larger towns there is a steadily increasing industry in the cultivation of European vegetables for local consumption. Crops are seasonal and pay well during the producing period but at times there are long periods of drought when crops cannot be produced.

There is a ready sale in all towns for locally-grown fruit and in general fair supplies are obtainable throughout the year, pine-apples, avocado pears, bananas, oranges, grape-fruit, limes and pawpaws being the most common.

Kola nuts, which are much in demand by the people of the Northern Territories, are harvested in large quantities from the forest areas in Ashanti, but their production in the Colony is being gradually displaced by that of cocoa. Formerly kola nuts were head-loaded or carried by donkeys to the principal markets in the Northern Territories but now they are transported by motor lorries from Kumasi and other collecting centres in Ashanti to Bawku, Lawra and other frontier towns where they are disposed of to traders from the neighbouring French territories and Northern Nigeria. Journeys which formerly took weeks or even months can to-day be completed in two or three days. As a result the nuts, which quickly deteriorate, arrive at the markets in the north in a much better condition and fetch a higher price.

The individual who comes into Ashanti from the north to buy kola nuts generally brings fowls, shea butter, native blankets or other goods which he can trade against food and kola. The price of nuts has varied during the year from 3d. to 6d. per 100 in Kumasi (wholesale) depending upon size and season. White nuts realise a much better price than red.

In the principal kola areas in Ashanti the owner generally picks and prepares the nuts for sale but occasionally he may let his trees to another who will do this work for one-half of the crop.

Palm oil is to be seen in most markets and is retailed at about 6d. per pint bottle. The fall in the income of all classes, the heavy import duties imposed on imported spirits, and the restrictions placed on the sales of spirits, have contributed to a considerable increase in the making of palm-wine. The tapping of oil palms for wine unfortunately destroys the trees and thus an important source of wealth is being dissipated The palm-wine maker will frequently have as many as 30 trees under treatment at the same time and will make approximately 5s. a day by selling wholesale the wine produced, which is later sold, retail, at about 2d. a pint, although the price varies considerably according to the locality.

A trade also exists in the manufacture and sale of a spirit, known in Accra as "Akpeteshi" (*anglice*, "surreptitiously" or "round the corner") which is distilled from palm-wine and other ingredients by means of a primitive apparatus consisting of two empty kerosene tins and a spiral of copper tubing. Needless to say, this enterprise is illicit and punishable by heavy penalties.

Fresh coconuts are sold in most villages along the coastal areas and for some distance inland. The grower sells the nuts at about four or five for 3d. and the retailer gets 1d. each for them. The nuts are also used for making coconut oil for culinary purposes.

Rice is grown wherever suitable conditions obtain. In the Esiama district farmers bring the paddy to the Government rice mill where it is hulled and sold on their behalf to wholesale distributors and employers of labour. The entire production of the mill is consumed in the country.

Groundnut cultivation is fairly general in the Gold Coast, small patches of the crop being grown for local consumption all over the country. In Togoland, Nzima, and northern Ashanti, the crop is grown more extensively to supply the large markets of Accra, Sekondi and Kumasi. A limited quantity of groundnut oil is prepared locally but there is no export either of oil or of groundnuts.

In the coastal zone the cultivation is mainly by women, but in northern Ashanti outside the forest belt, men, especially settlers from the Northern Territories, grow the crop. In the latter area the farmer sells the unshelled nuts to women at from £5 16s. to £6 10s. per ton. The women decorticate the nuts, convey them to Kumasi and sell them to petty dealers in measures of about 1½ lb. at prices ranging from £15 to £19 per ton. The petty dealer retails the nuts in cigarette tin measures at £25 to £30 per ton.

The foregoing paragraphs have been devoted to food-crops but the most important agricultural product of the country is, of course, cocoa. It is estimated that there are one million acres under cocoa in the Gold Coast with 400 trees to the acre and that the labour expended on its production amounts to one-sixth of the total labour potentiality of the country.

In the cocoa-growing areas almost every member of the community has his plantation, the main preoccupation is the cocoa industry and the income of the family is dependent on the price and quantity of the crop. An acre—the size of the average farm—will yield about nine loads of 60 lb. each, and last year the price paid to the grower was about 7s. 6d. a load.

Originally the whole of this considerable industry—it is estimated that the total production for the financial year was 285,351 tons—could have been attributed to the work of personal proprietors or small holders, but to-day this is no longer the case. The increasing demand for cocoa has brought about the introduction of hired labour, of which a considerable immigrant force from the non-cocoa growing parts of the Gold Coast and from outside finds employment in the production of the crop and in its transport to road and rail head. There are no data available at present to show the proportion of the whole crop produced by the working small holder.

The handling of a large crop harvested from a great number of separately-owned and widely-scattered plantations has brought into being a large force of middlemen. This excessive employment of middlemen is one of the disadvantages and probably the most uneconomical feature of small holdings. It is being combated by the formation of co-operative societies of farmers, of which there are now in existence 401 with 8,853 members.

The world depression in trade continued during the year though cocoa was purchased at an average ex-quay Liverpool price of 1s. 6d. per ton higher than in the 1934-35 period. Farmers are plucking cocoa which in more prosperous times would have been wasted. They have also reduced the rates of wages of labourers hired by the year ; the rates now vary from £4 to £5 per annum, as opposed to the rates of £10 to £14 paid in 1925–26. In some areas labourers who are employed to weed, pick and prepare the crop, and convey it to the farmer's house are paid in kind, receiving one-third of the produce for this service.

Next in importance to agriculture in the life of the people come hunting and fishing. In spite of the progress in the opening up of the country and of the increase in areas under cultivation game is found in many districts, and in the undeveloped areas every village has its quota of professional hunters who gain their livelihood from the chase. Hunters are usually armed with flintlock guns and in addition employ ingenious kinds of traps. The meat obtained is sold or bartered locally.

A considerable section of the community living in the coastal areas and on the banks of the large rivers is employed in fishing. Some of the catch is consumed immediately or sold fresh in the local markets, and the remainder is cured by exposure to the sun or by smoking in an oven. An appreciable industry exists in the sale of the cured product, which is in great demand and which, peddled by itinerant vendors, reaches the remotest parts of the country. Niger perch are brought from the north and a regular transport service exists between Mopti and Kumasi to meet the demands of this trade.

An industry also exists in certain parts of the forest country in the collection and sale of snails which are carefully preserved and are permitted to be caught only during specified periods of the year. There are heavy penalties for taking them at any other time. Whole villages emigrate to the forest for the entire season. Some of the catch is consumed locally but most of it is smoked and sold on skewers in the large markets. So prepared, they fetch about ¾d. each. A family may earn as much as £10 in this way in a good season.

A considerable trade exists in the supplying of live-stock from the Northern Territories to the meat markets of Ashanti and the Colony. At present the supply from the Northern Territories is insufficient to meet the demand and consequently much stock is imported from French territory. As is shown, however, in the Animal Health section of this chapter, great strides have been made in stock raising in the Northern Territories and it is hoped that the necessity for importing live-stock will soon disappear.

Pottery is made in many parts of the country, the work being done mostly by women. The type of pot usually depends on the kind of clay available ; for example, at Teshi, in the Accra district, cooking pans are made, while at Nasia in the Northern Territories, water pots are produced. In addition to domestic utensils much ornamental pottery is also manufactured.

Another village industry is the weaving and dyeing of cloth from local cotton and vegetable dyes. The well-known Ashanti cloths are, however, now usually woven from imported yarn. In some parts of Ashanti and the Western Province of the Colony cloth is made by beating the inner bark of a certain kind of tree, just as bark-cloth is made in Uganda.

At Bawku in the Northern Territories rope and string are made from hibiscus bark and sisal fibre. A rope-maker will earn about five shillings a week.

In addition to the above handicrafts, almost every village has its blacksmith, sawyer and carpenter whose services are always in demand at good wages. Canoe-making, the manufacture of wooden stools and ornamental wood-carving are also carried on in many localities.

A decreasing trade exists in the extraction of salt from the lagoons around Ada and in its sale in the Northern Territories. The salt is conveyed up the Volta by canoes which then return loaded with shea butter.

In the urban areas the population earns its livelihood in trade, for which the African has a particular aptitude, and by the exercise of various professions. Government service provides employment for many, and in addition there are in practice numbers of African doctors, lawyers and other professional men. The number of skilled craftsmen is increasing, and reliable tailors, boot-makers, carpenters, goldsmiths and motor mechanics are becoming common.

Road transport gives employment to many. The lorry owner can always rely on his family and his friends for shelter and sustenance, and his clothing needs can be reduced to a minute sum. He does not necessarily work every day ; he is almost entirely free from overhead charges, and, except for the payment of the instal-

ments on his lorries and of his running charges, he has little need for money. Consequently road transport is comparatively cheap and, probably, uneconomically so.

Animal Health.

Pong-Tamale in the Northern Territories is the headquarters of the Department of Animal Health, where there is an up-to-date laboratory, a stock improvement and experimental farm and a centre for training Africans in veterinary work.

Cattle plague (rinderpest) has now been practically eliminated from the Gold Coast by means of the immunisation of the cattle by the sero-virus method. Procedure consists in immunising all the cattle of an area and thereafter treating the young cattle annually. These latter are immunised at the age of two years as it is found that undue mortality often follows treatment at earlier ages. Thus there is always a considerable number of young unimmunised animals susceptible to rinderpest in the country and occasional natural outbreaks occur among these, especially in frontier villages where the cattle across the frontier are not immune and suffer considerable epizootics of rinderpest. The losses from these natural outbreaks are small and are not unuseful in impressing the cattle owners with the efficacy of immunisation An interesting sidelight on the value cattle owners place on immunisation is the higher price fetched by immunised stock.

Contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia has been a considerable problem in the last two years but the Pong-Tamale laboratory has succeeded in producing what appears to be an efficient vaccine and results to date have shown that the disease can be controlled by vaccination.

Although not a fatal disease to the indigenous cattle, trypanosomiasis represents the greatest obstacle to improvement and causes more intrinsic loss than any other condition. Many parts of the country though otherwise suitable cannot be used as stock areas on this account. Throughout the stock areas, trypanosomiasis varies from sporadic to fairly continuous infection and this exposure places a limit on the size and weight to which stock can be raised and absolutely prohibits the introduction of exotic strains. Until the inception of the veterinary laboratory a few years ago, when adequate microscopic and scientific equipment became available, it was not fully realised that the majority of the country's live-stock was or had been infected by trypanosomiasis. Though treatment yields satisfactory results, the method of attack

is to concentrate on the elimination of infection by tsetse clearing work and other direct means. An immense clearing experiment has been in progress in the Pong-Tamale area for five years and though results are extremely favourable, it has been shown that to clear absolutely a large area from tsetse flies, even of the riverine *G. Palpalis* group, requires considerably more work than the conventional removal of the primary breeding foci of the fly.

The incidence of rabies in 1935 has been greater than ever before recorded. Outbreaks appeared from the coastal belt to the extreme north of the Northern Territories. Great assistance in control has been rendered by the Health authorities. Work is proceeding at the laboratory in the production of anti-rabies vaccine for dogs, which, if successful, will render the control of future outbreaks much more easy and safe. Preliminary work is yielding encouraging results.

Animal Husbandry.

An unforeseen result has followed directly from the successful anti-rinderpest immunisation scheme. Before the scheme, rinderpest raged, large areas were almost perpetually closed to cattle movement and owners took a decreasing interest in their cattle, usually endeavouring to preserve merely the numbers required for dowry purposes. Entire bulls were the rule and it was exceptional to find much castration being practised for the production of bullocks. In consequence of the successful immunisation compaign cattle have greatly increased, trade routes are always open and there has been a great stimulus to the trade in bullocks. The result is that owners are fast castrating all their male stock with the result that from a superabundance of bulls a few years ago there is now a shortage, amounting in places to almost entire absence of mature males. The position at present is so serious that the bulls produced by Government and Native Administration farms are inadequate in numbers. It is impossible to get private owners to maintain good bulls ; it has, therefore, been essential to have communal bulls ; and in order to relieve the position as soon as possible, efforts are being made to purchase the best two-year old bulls at immunisation camps. At present, there are areas with a cattle population of over 20,000 with not more than a total of 20 mature bulls, fully half of which are of poor quality. The immediate measures being taken should prove adequate and the position be rendered satisfactory in a few years at most. This is an example of the unforeseen results which can arise from the best designed schemes.

Pong-Tamale Live-stock Farm.

This is the central government live-stock farm, which controls and directs the policy of stock improvement and carries out experiments therein. Progress has been made in fixing the N'Dama (Malinke) type of West African shorthorn cattle. Most breeding for the last three years has been directed to fixing this variety and producing as many good N'Damas as possible. This variety has its origin in the Fouta Djalon mountains of French Guinea and is quite the best type of the unhumped cattle. Its points, colour and conformation appear as dominant in breeding and it is hoped that its qualities will be widespread in the Gold Coast in a few years. The resistance to trypanosomiasis is marked. Though the zebu is more susceptible to protozoal disease than the West African shorthorn, the former, judiciously used, is useful in crossing to improve size where that quality is lacking ; thereafter the crosses can be crossed back to the West African shorthorn type.

Ploughing with horses and oxen is a marked feature and great interest is shown by local chiefs and others in this method of cultivation. Modern large-scale methods of cultivation on the lines of extensive mixed farming have been proved to be successful. The main feeding crops for cattle are cassava, acha (*digitaria exilis*), hay and ensilage.

Demand continues to exceed supply for improved pigs and poultry. Pig and poultry breeding courses for literate Africans continue to be well attended. The present tendency as regards pig breeding is towards the Large White as against the Middle White type, as local buyers prefer the leaner flesh of the former.

The number of live-stock imported through the frontier quarantine stations during the last four years was :—

	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934–35.	1935–36.
Cattle	48,621	51,778	47,932	45,244
Sheep and goats ...	55,054	47,589	44,887	46,132
Horses	747	608	708	512

The revenue collected from import fees during the year was £16,694 1*s.* 3*d.*

Forestry.

The vegetation of the Gold Coast is of two main types, the " savannah forest " and the " closed forest." The latter occupies the greater part of the Colony, southern Ashanti and a small portion of Togoland under British Mandate. The rest of the country is within the savannah forest zone.

The area of the closed forest zone, i.e., the portion of the country subjected to the influence of this vegetational type, is approximately 25,500 square miles. It once covered a considerably greater area, but deforestation, followed by the establishment of grass and the accompanying annual fires, has caused a shrinkage in the north, east and south. This deforestation is the direct outcome of the universal practice of shifting cultivation. It occurs throughout the zone with the result that, in addition to this shrinkage, the forest is honeycombed with clearings which sometimes serve as local foci for the establishment of savannah conditions. The rate of deforestation is estimated at some 300 square miles a year, and the problem of replacing shifting cultivation with some less diffuse and wasteful system of agriculture is one of vital importance to the country.

The protection of the remaining forests situated in key positions in the closed forest zone has been a predominating feature of the forest policy of the Government. This policy aims at the conservation of a sufficient area of forest suitably situated for the purposes of ensuring water supplies, of maintaining climatic conditions favourable to the growth of the principal agricultural crops, of controlling erosion, of utilising forest products to the best advantage of the people and of preserving a sufficient supply of these products for the future use of the inhabitants.

The natives authorities are invariably given the opportunity of constituting and administering these reserves by means of by-laws, the Forestry Department acting in an advisory capacity. Should, however, the native authorities refuse to constitute, or having done so, fail to administer the reserve satisfactorily, then resort is had to the Forests Ordinance and the Government, through the Forestry Department, assumes management. The ownership of the land is undisturbed In other words the Government assumes trusteeship when the chiefs fail in this duty. Occasions have arisen where it has been necessary to transfer by-law reserves to the control of the Forests Ordinance.

The needs of the savannah forest zone are now receiving consideration. These are, chiefly, existing or threatened shortages of fuelwood and grazing land. Where they can be provided together a system of reserves created solely for these purposes is advocated. Where fuelwood alone is urgently required, as in some of the towns along the coastline, the more expensive but shorter-term plantation method is adopted.

The utilisation of the timber assets of the country is receiving attention. On the one hand there is an internal domestic demand for some 120 million cubic feet of fuelwood and two million cubic feet of lumber annually ; to this is added a local industrial demand

of some 20 million cubic feet and such timber can be extracted and exported at a profit. On the other hand there is a permanent source of supply in the completed system of forest reserves, augmented by such trees as are spared in the course of farming operations. The supply can still more than satisfy the internal demand and leave an appreciable exportable surplus of three million cubic feet annually. But this position cannot be maintained without some readjustment of ideas. The present system of unhampered exploitation, which, in some cases, ends in denudation must, in time, preclude the attainment of this ideal. Such readjustment is required in order to carry out the forest policy and it is necessary, not only to create the forest reserves, but also better to protect the immature trees of valuable timber-producing species growing in other portions of the country, to encourage the production of better quality timber and to attempt to eliminate unnecessary waste in exploitation. As both the land and the produce of the land are vested in the people, propaganda, education and persuasion are the only means acceptable. It is hoped that these means will produce the required results.

The Concessions Ordinance provides the authority required for the control of excessive exploitation and unnecessarily large-scale clearings. This authority is exercised in such a manner that the forest, after the extraction of the necessary timber and firewood, shall be given every chance of complete recovery to its former state. Reafforestation is also one of the conditions imposed as occasion demands.

The timber export industry made a further recovery during the year. Exports were nearly twice the volume shipped during the previous year. Figures for the last five years are appended. The United Kingdom maintains its position as the most important market for Gold Coast woods, though the United States of America, once our greatest customer, is taking increasing quantities and may ultimately recover her lost position. Nominal shipments were made to other European countries during the year. The export of woods other than mahogany shows a slight decrease. Quality as always, except during boom years, remains the controlling factor on the overseas market. The smaller contractor, unfortunately, with the optimism peculiar to his class, insists on interpreting every demand as the outcome of another boom and invariably seems to fall back into producing quantity rather than quality. This action inevitably depresses prices and the producer, in the end, is always the loser.

Encouragement and advice continue to be given to cutters with a view to stabilising their financial position and to maintaining

a minimum standard of product. The association of cutters formed in the Eastern Province of the Colony shipped two more consignments during the year with fair results.

The extended use of woods other than mahogany is making slow progress. There are 200 or more timber-producing species in the Gold Coast, and it is difficult to imagine a use to which one or other of these species is not adapted. The consumer, however, is a person with conservative ideas and prefers to handle species of proved value only. Such proof requires time. Progress, however, is being made and projects are in hand whereby graded lumber is shipped for specific purposes, an advance on the time-honoured habit of shipping a new wood of doubtful quality in the hope that someone, somewhere, will find a use for it.

Minor forest products have always figured largely in the daily lives of the people, and greater or lesser trades exist in them in the markets of the Gold Coast. Industries using such products continue to come into greater prominence and there has arisen a need for putting commercial users into touch with producers. This need indicated further possibilities in this direction and steps were taken with the object of establishing an unofficial African industries bureau whereby such industries, and the products required for their creation, may become more widely known. The bureau is intended to be complementary, rather than supplementary, to the activities of Government departments.

Distribution of Timber Exports.

Quantities and Values.

Country of Destination.	1931.		1932.		1933.				1934.				1935.			
					Mahogany.		Other kinds.		Mahogany.		Other kinds.		Mahogany.		Other kinds.	
	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£
United Kingdom	162,659	20,032	228,743	30,136	160,761	20,667	33,993	4,984	535,724	55,173	27,174	3,306	633,836	66,567	23,051	3,829
Other parts of British Empire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,567	577	2,220	420	42	6	1,831	413
United States of America	458,378	40,598	18,467	1,021	15,633	2,233	—	—	71,957	8,747	2,292	452	432,144	38,925	—	—
Holland	744	75	1,763	164	18,308	1,257	1,210	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	4,048	553	7,544	1,067	11,500	789	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy ...	—	—	3,400	297	3,700	324	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	808	61	—	—	56	11	—	—
Totals ...	625,829	61,258	259,917	32,685	209,902	25,270	35,203	5,049	611,056	64,558	31,686	4,178	1,066,078	105,509	24,882	4,242

Minerals.

Gold.

During the year under review the gold won amounted to 367,819 fine ounces, having a value (at par) of £1,562,495, as compared with 337,065 fine ounces valued at £1,431,852 in the previous year, showing an increase of 30,754 fine ounces and £130,643 respectively.

The improvement is due to Ashanti Goldfields Corporation Ltd., Tarkwa Gold Areas Ltd. and Gold Coast Banket Areas Ltd. all showing an increased production of over 10,000 fine ounces each.

There were three new entrants into the producing class, Ashanti–Adowsena (Banket) Goldfields Ltd., Obuom Mines Ltd. and Tano Gold Dredging Ltd., all of whom commenced production during the last three months of the year. As Tarkwa Southern Mines Ltd. may now be considered as part of Tarkwa Gold Areas Ltd. there were, at the end of the year, ten gold-producing mines in the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

During the year three mines in the developing class passed to the productive stage and three others closed down, and at the end of the year there were ten mines working as developing ones, whilst 30 mining companies and individual prospectors were engaged in serious prospecting operations at various localities in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

Important features have been the development of alluvial mining, and the keen interest in the mineral possibilities of the Northern Territories. Tano Gold Dredging, Ltd., commenced dredging operations on the 1st March, 1936, and produced 69 fine ounces of gold. A second dredge is in the course of erection and should be put into commission within the next few months. The Gold Coast Selection Trust, Ltd. carried out a campaign of systematic drilling and pitting on the banks of the Ancobra River, and results have been distinctly encouraging.

Anticipating the enactment of the Minerals Ordinance, 1936, a number of the larger mining companies submitted applications for exclusive prospecting licences in the Northern Territories.

Manganese.

The only company producing manganese ore during the year was, as heretofore, the African Manganese Company Ltd., which operates at Nsuta, near Tarkwa in the Wasaw district of the Western Province.

The ore exported amounted to 439,096 wet tons, having a value of £665,492 f.o.b. Takoradi, as compared with 336,337 wet tons and £503,508 respectively for the previous year.

These figures, which show an increase of 102,759 tons and £161,984 in value, indicate that there has been a steady demand for manganese ore and that the company have been able to obtain higher prices for their products.

Diamonds.

A new company, Morkwa Ltd., entered the list of diamond-producers, and at the end of the year there were six companies producing and exporting diamonds. All these companies operate in the basin of the Birim River, in the Central and Eastern Provinces of the Colony.

Exports for the year amounted to 1,489,410 carats valued at £601,636, as compared with 2,172,563 carats valued at £645,166 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 683,153 carats and £43,530 in value.

The comparative decrease can be attributed to an abnormally large shipment by one of the larger companies during the first half of 1934, when higher prices were ruling.

In addition to the amount exported by the six companies, considerable activity has been show by Africans working on their own behalf and producing diamonds from several localities in the Wasaw district and elsewhere. Stones so produced have been sold to and exported by the banks and, whilst it would be a difficult matter even to estimate the production from such activity, it is shown that 34,502 carats valued at £14,518 were exported during the year from other sources than by the diamond-producing companies.

Labour.

The average daily number of persons employed on all mining and prospecting operations during the year amounted to 839 Europeans and 33,403 Africans, as compared with 623 Europeans and 26,535 Africans in the previous year, showing an increase of 216 Europeans and 6,868 Africans on the daily average.

The increase was due entirely to the gold mining industry, in all operations of which a daily average of 748 Europeans and 27,570 Africans were employed, which shows an increase of 38 per cent and 30 per cent respectively over the previous year.

It is estimated that the mining companies (gold, diamonds and manganese) paid out an amount of approximately £850,000 in wages to their African employees during the year.

Concessions.

Certificates of validity for mining concessions gazetted during the year amounted to six in the Colony and four in Ashanti.

Mining licences granted numbered eight in the Colony and one in Ashanti.

Prospecting licences issued amounted to 200 in the Colony and 48 in Ashanti, as compared with 194 and 87 respectively in the previous year.

Legislation.

Several amendments to the Mining Regulations were brought into force during the year. The Northern Territories Minerals Ordinance, 1936 was published during the year and enacted on the 1st April, 1936.

General.

The continuance of the gold premium and the high price which the metal has maintained further stimulated the gold mining industry.

Whilst the actual amount of carats exported shows a decrease, the price of diamonds was higher than in the previous year, and it would appear that the demand for the commercial grade of stones remains steady.

A pleasing feature has been the increased demand for manganese ore, and the African Manganese Company have taken full advantage of this demand.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

Imports.

The value of all imports for the year was £7,956,780, being **£3,107,980**, or 64 per cent more than the similar value in 1934.

The following table shows the value of imports for the quinquennium 1931-1935 arranged on a tariff basis :—

Head of Imports.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
1.—COMMERCIAL.	£	£	£	£	£
Ad valorem	1,595,527	2,597,809	1,468,502	931,371	1,554,391
Specific—other than wines, spirits, malt liquors, cider and perry...	986,396	1,357,058	2,438,967	1,984,647	3,421,840
Specific—wines, spirits, malt liquors, cider and perry	183,687	186,256	132,076	116,784	169,606
Free goods (excluding specie and currency notes)	1,308,393	930,679	872,015	1,120,608	1,871,167
Specie and currency notes	358,094	253,810	446,870	458,331	580,845
2.—GOVERNMENT STORES.					
Government stores (excluding specie and currency notes)	370,492	279,607	184,798	237,059	358,931
Specie and currency notes	1,285	—	126	—	—
Total	4,803,874	5,605,219	5,543,354	4,848,800	7,956,780

Textiles.

Cotton Manufactures.—(*a*) The quantity of *cotton piece goods* imported in 1935, viz. 61,016,831 square yards, was the largest ever recorded and in this connection the following factors, some of which are inter-related, should be noted :—

(i) Stocks were short at the close of 1934.

(ii) 1935 was the best trade year in the Gold Coast since 1930.

(iii) In normal times the people of the Gold Coast, taken as a whole, attach greater importance to quality than to the price of cotton piece goods, a fact which is of particular importance in the case of *printed cottons*, which in 1935 represented 64·8 per cent of the total imports of cotton piece goods.

(*b*) The imports of cotton piece goods from the United Kingdom in 1935 were slightly more than double what they were in 1934. The following statement, which shows the percentage of the total imports of cotton piece goods supplied by the United Kingdom during the past five years, may be of interest :—

Cotton Piece Goods.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Bleached	96	93	64	40	68
Dyed	88	92	87	70	71
Coloured	96	95	67	57	73
Grey	93	95	55	37	62
Printed	78	85	78	80	80
Velveteen	56	82	64	66	68

(*c*) Until quotas were introduced in May, 1934, Japan was rapidly increasing her share of the trade in bleached, coloured, grey, and, in a lesser degree, dyed cottons, and there is no doubt that, had there been no quotas in 1935, her share of the trade in these four categories would have increased considerably. As it was, her share of the total import trade in cotton piece goods dropped from 6·4 per cent in 1934 to 1·4 per cent in 1935.

(*d*) In 1935 Italy increased her share of the trade in bleached, dyed, coloured, and printed cottons, as did Germany in coloured, grey, and printed cottons. Russia's share decreased. Holland has always been noted for the quality of her printed cottons, which owing to their price do not compete unfavourably with printed cottons from the United Kingdom, and she obtained a satisfactory share (14·5 per cent) of the trade in such goods.

(*e*) *Cotton Towels.*—The imports of cotton towels in 1935 amounted to 1,282,462 square yards, as compared with 474,989 square yards in 1934, the United Kingdom's share of the trade in 1935 being 98·8 per cent.

Artificial Silk Manufactures.—(*a*) The quota for artificial silk piece goods was to a considerable extent circumvented in 1935 by handkerchiefs (headkerchiefs) from Japan being imported in singles instead of in the piece. To obtain, therefore, a more accurate idea of the trade in artificial silk manufactures (excluding apparel) in

1935, the imports of piece goods should be added to the imports of headkerchiefs. Such combined quantity was 3,589,771 square yards, as compared with 2,110,127 square yards in 1934.

(*b*) The percentage shares of the import trade in artificial silk piece goods (including headkerchiefs in singles) enjoyed by the principal countries were as follows :—

Year.	United Kingdom.	Japan.	Czecho-Slovakia.	Italy.	France.	Other Countries.	Total.
1934 ...	37·7	42·2	10·9	4·1	2·5	2·6	100
1935 ...	29·1	16·6	27·8	15·3	6·8	4·4	100

(*c*) For purposes of the quota headkerchiefs in singles were regarded as piece goods unless they were proved to have been ordered before the 1st July, 1935, and at the close of the year considerable stocks of " singles " were held.

Apparel.—(*a*) One of the features of the trade in apparel in 1935 was the popularity of the " Sports " shirt, the number of shirts imported in 1935 being about double the number imported in 1934. Fewer cardigans, jerseys, and pullovers were imported, but there were increased imports of singlets.

(*b*) As a result of the additional duties imposed in June, 1934, on (1) cardigans, jerseys, and pullovers, (2) shirts, and (3) singlets *manufactured in Japan*, the following particulars of the percentage shares of the import trade in these articles enjoyed by the various countries may be of interest.

Articles.	United Kingdom.		Japan.		Other Countries.		Remarks.
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	
Cardigans jerseys, and pullovers	22·4	82·7	74·9	4·5	2·7	12·8	
Shirts ...	46·3	87·1	50·1	6·9	3·6	6·0	
Singlets ...	8·6	26·5	87·1	34·7	4·3	38·8 (*a*)	(*a*) Hong Kong = 19·3 Germany = 9·5 Holland = 5·2

Particulars of the principal makes of motor cars and lorries imported into the Gold Coast in 1935 are given hereunder.

Motor Cars.				Motor Lorries.			
Make.	New.	Second-hand.	Total.	Make.	New.	Second-hand.	Total.
Ford	48	37	85	Chevrolet ...	825	—	825
Vauxhall ...	37	14	51	Ford ...	208	—	208
Dodge... ...	50	—	50	Bedford ...	183	3	186
Chevrolet ...	38	8	46	International	116	—	116
Morris... ...	14	32	46	Dodge ...	103	—	103
Austin ...	14	22	36	Studebaker	54	—	54
Hillman ...	1	13	14	Other kinds	22	1	23
Studebaker ...	12	1	13				
Other kinds ...	21	61	82				
Total ...	235	188	423	Total ...	1,511	4	1,515

Of the new motor cars 113 were manufactured in the United States of America, 87 in the United Kingdom, and 30 in Canada.

Of the new motor lorries 1,098 came from the United States of America, 205 from Canada, and 201 from the United Kingdom.

Motor Cycles and Bicycles.—(*a*) Of 37 motor cycles imported 34 came from the United Kingdom.

(*b*) Two thousand four hundred and twenty-eight bicycles were imported, of which the United Kingdom supplied 1,888 and Japan 504. (In 1934 Japan supplied 205.)

(*c*) The average landed cost of the British bicycle was £4 0s. 5d., that of a Japanese bicycle being £1 10s. 2d.

General Course of Prices.

The following table shows the movements of the average landed cost per statistical unit of certain imported articles during the last

five years, the similar cost for the year 1930 being taken as 100 :—

Articles.	Year.				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Biscuits, bread and cakes :—					
Pilot or ships'	93	102	90	80	86
Other kinds	111	112	95	86	85
Cement	89	91	83	73	70
Cotton manufactures :—					
Bleached	78	71	63	57	64
Dyed	74	69	68	65	71
Coloured	70	65	62	60	65
Grey	80	76	71	73	80
Printed	79	75	69	62	68
Sewing	88	82	67	56	50
Yarn	83	87	76	79	78
Fish of all kinds :—					
Canned or preserved in jars or bottles	99	104	94	97	94
Dried, salted, smoked or pickled not in tins, jars, or bottles	94	86	67	65	70
Rice	76	77	69	53	58
Flour (wheaten)	78	86	76	74	78
Matches	100	111	111	111	111
Meats :—					
Beef and pork, pickled or salted	88	85	82	76	78
Canned or bottled	88	76	59	53	52
Corrugated iron sheets	82	77	84	82	84
Milk	89	74	76	71	65
Kerosene	86	109	111	70	70
Petrol	103	116	105	69	69
Salt, other kinds	100	108	108	100	91
Soap, other kinds	89	90	79	72	71
Sugar (refined)	82	84	80	70	67
Tobacco :—					
Unmanufactured	96	108	87	75	83
Cigars	114	123	136	144	148
Cigarettes	102	104	103	96	92
Wood and timber :—					
Lumber, sawn, or hewn, undressed	95	106	124	110	118
Lumber, sawn, or hewn, wholly or partly dressed ...	122	99	135	96	93

Exports.

The total value of the exports (including re-exports) in 1935 was £9,971,535. In 1934 the similar value was £8,117,456.

Particulars of the value of the exports (including re-exports) for each of the last five years are given hereunder.

Classes.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
Products of the Gold Coast (excluding minerals and precious stones) ...	5,669,832	5,664,648	5,076,234	4,178,025	5,434,434
Minerals and precious stones	1,900,519	2,353,805	2,717,823	3,660,529	3,793,791
Manufactures of the Gold Coast... ...	3,322	3,250	5,806	10,969	12,669
Total *domestic exports*	7,573,673	8,021,703	7,799,863	7,849,523	9,240,894
Re-exports (excluding specie and currency notes)	117,598	82,297	80,386	96,836	73,702
Specie and currency notes	1,609,349	244,879	168,235	171,097	656,939
Total *re-exports* ...	1,726,947	327,176	248,621	267,933	730,641
Grand Total ...	9,300,620	8,348,879	8,048,484	8,117,456	9,971,535

The following table gives particulars of the principal *domestic* products exported by sea and overland during the years 1934 and 1935.

Articles.		1934.		1935.		Difference.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£		£
Cocoa	ton	230,270	4,040,697	268,890	5,203,959	+ 38,620	+ 1,163,262
Gold	fine oz	351,401	2,421,595	370,769	2,635,527	+ 19,368	+ 213,932
Diamonds	carats	2,391,609	756,816	1,349,847	546,094	—1,041,762	— 210,722
Manganese Ore	ton	339,985	480,881	398,718	612,170	+ 58,733	+ 131,289
Timber—unmanufactured	cubic ft.	642,742	68,736	1,092,773	109,792	+ 450,031	+ 41,056
Palm oil	ton	64	674	410	6,768	+ 346	+ 6,094
Palm kernels	ton	3,367	19,306	6,492	43,244	+ 3,125	+ 23,938
Copra	ton	1,103	7,224	1,448	10,972	+ 345	+ 3,748
Rubber	lb.	271,834	5,304	652,444	14,028	+ 380,610	+ 8,724
Kola nuts	cwt.	3,188	1,224	4,976	3,651	+ 1,788	+ 2,427
Hides (cattle) untanned	cwt.	3,742	7,034	3,160	6,052	— 582	— 982
Hides and Skins :—							
Other kinds	lb.	16,408	2,426	12,485	850	— 3,923	— 1,576
Lime juice and other lime products	ton	1,291	18,567	1,687	24,749	+ 396	+ 6,182

The index numbers shewn hereunder are in respect of the average annual f.o.b. price per statistical unit, except in the case of diamonds (for which the average annual price is calculated on the actual sale value exclusive of duty), the average for 1930 being taken as 100 :—

Articles.	YEAR				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Cocoa	62	65	57	48	53
Diamonds	65	83	84	41	53
Rubber	56	32	37	48	52
Manganese	80	124	69	72	78
Copra	66	66	59	39	50
Kola nuts	80	50	40	27	40
Palm kernels ...	74	68	60	45	52
Palm oil	59	61	42	42	68
Mahogany	92	119	113	99	93

Distribution of Trade.

The table below shows the trend of the aggregate external *sea-borne* trade of the Gold Coast for the years 1934 and 1935 respectively.

Countries.	Import trade. per cent.		Export trade. per cent.		Aggregate trade. per cent.	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
United Kingdom ...	57·10	57·33	56·79	55·79	56·90	56·48
British West Africa ...	2·87	2·15	·57	·26	1·39	1·10
Other parts of the British Empire	4·63	5·03	1·81	2·67	2·82	3·72
Total British Empire ...	64·60	64·51	59·17	58·72	61·11	61·30
United States of America	11·59	10·27	15·33	15·91	14·00	13·41
Germany	4·78	5·76	13·66	13·00	10·49	9·78
Holland	2·71	3·39	5·16	5·80	4·29	4·72
Japan	3·23	3·14	—	·03	1·16	1·41
France	1·46	1·12	1·90	·83	1·74	·96
Belgium	·99	1·42	·79	·86	·86	1·11
Italy	·79	1·47	1·48	1·83	1·23	1·67
Czecho-Slovakia ...	1·55	2·25	—	—	·55	1·00
Soviet Russia	1·53	·58	—	·01	·55	·26
Other foreign countries	6·77	6·09	2·51	3·01	4·02	4·38
Total Foreign countries	35·40	35·49	40·83	41·28	38·89	38·70
Grand Total ...	100	100	100	100	100	100

The percentage shares of the import and export trade taken by the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Germany, Holland, France, and Japan, respectively, during the last five years were as follows :—

Year.	United Kingdom.		United States of America.		Germany.		Holland.		France.		Japan.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1931	54·67	38·68	17·50	18·48	7·53	15·69	5·49	18·47	3·52	1·73	·67	—
1932	59 ,2	46·88	13·47	20·55	7·27	17·46	5·62	9·15	1·68	1·03	1·33	—
1933	55·82	45·51	12·84	16·83	8·52	19·48	5·04	7·81	1·51	1·75	3·29	—
1934	57·10	56 79	11·59	15·33	4·78	13·66	2·71	5·16	1·46	1·90	3·23	—
1935	57·33	55·79	10·27	15·91	5·76	13·00	3·39	5·80	1·12	·83	3·14	·03

Tables A (Imports) and B (Exports) give fuller details of the distribution of trade in 1935, and therein will be found the value and the percentage shares of the import, and the value and the percentage shares of the export, trade enjoyed by each of the principal countries which trade with the Gold Coast. In view, however, of the advance which the trade of Japan has made in recent years the detailed particulars given in the next paragraph may prove of interest.

Trade with Japan.

(*a*) Japan's import trade with the Gold Coast in 1935 was affected adversely by quotas and discriminating duties but notwithstanding these restrictions the value of the articles imported into the Gold Coast from Japan rose from £141,000 in 1934 to £230,500 in 1935, the similar value in 1933 being £167,000.

(*b*) Japan sent to the Gold Coast increased quantities of hosiery, apparel (other kinds), bags and sacks (empty), boots and shoes of all kinds, cordage, sewing cotton, fishing nets, blankets, table cloths, bedsheets and pocket handkerchiefs, hats, caps, and other headgear, canned fish, cutlery, electric torches and electric light bulbs, spectacles, buckets, basins and pails, earthenware and porcelain, glass and glassware, perfumery, stationery, toys and games, and umbrellas and parasols.

(*c*) The only export from the Gold Coast to Japan in 1935 was 150 tons of cocoa valued at £2,650.

The following table shows (1) the principal countries with which the external *sea-borne* trade of the Gold Coast was carried on during 1934 and 1935, and (2) the value of such import and export trade :—

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	2,491,248	4,212,853	4,463,880	5,118,894	6,955,128	9,331,747
British West Africa	125,176	158,349	44,838	23,789	170,014	182,138
Other parts of the British Empire	202,125	369,556	142,021	244,550	344,146	614,106
Total British Empire	2,818,549	4,740,758	4,650,739	5,387,233	7,469,288	10,127,991
United States of America	505,541	754,806	1,205,130	1,460,195	1,710,671	2,215,001
Germany	208,601	423,400	1,073,303	1,192,275	1,281,904	1,615,675
Holland	118,364	248,875	405,532	531,802	523,896	780,677
Japan	141,025	230,512	357	2,700	141,382	233,212
France	63,709	82,382	149,712	76,379	213,421	158,761
Belgium	43,097	104,239	61,804	78,722	104,901	182,961
Italy	34,427	107,822	115,948	167,637	150,375	275,459
Czecho-Slovakia	67,573	165,461	27	—	67,600	165,461
Soviet Russia	66,540	42,804	398	927	66,938	43,731
Other foreign countries	295,344	447,461	196,772	277,020	492,116	724,481
Total Foreign Countries	1,544,221	2,607,762	3,208,983	3,787,657	4,753,204	6,395,419
Grand Total	4,362,770	7,348,520	7,859,722	9,174,890	12,222,492	16,523,410

It will be seen from the above table that the respective values of the exports to the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Germany, Holland, and Italy exceeded the respective values of the imports from these countries in 1935, and that the Gold Coast's exports to Japan, Czecho-Slovakia, and Soviet Russia were negligible.

REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

The following table shows in comparative form (1) the gross and the net Customs and Excise Revenue and (2) the amount of Harbour and Light Dues collected by the Customs Department in 1934 and 1935 :—

Head of Revenue.	1934.	1935.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.				
CUSTOMS.	£	£	£	£
Import Duties.				
Ad valorem	151,544	243,011	91,467	—
Specific—other than wines, spirits, malt liquors, cider and perry ...	919,978	1,305,868	385,890	—
Specific—wines, spirits, malt liquors, cider and perry ...	193,248	244,185	50,937	—
Export Duties.				
Cocoa	268,649	313,741	45,092	—
Mahogany, cedar and baku ...	2,546	4,442	1,896	—
Diamonds	39,913	34,541	—	5,372
Kola nuts	6,683	9,362	2,679	—
Gold	146,350	163,355	17,005	—
Miscellaneous.				
King's and Colonial Warehouse Rents	2,079	1,970	—	109
Firearms, etc., Warehouse Rents	264	362	98	—
Other Miscellaneous	4,400	5,508	1,108	—
Total Customs	1,735,654	2,326,345	596,172	5,481
Excise Duties.				
On beer	21,231	29,038	7,807	—
Miscellaneous.				
Licences, Brewers'	20	20	—	—
Total Customs and Excise ...	1,756,905	2,355,403	603,979	5,481
Duties drawn back, over-entered and abated	27,389	24,922	—	2,467
Total net receipts	1,729,516	2,330,481	603,979	3,014
2. HARBOUR AND LIGHT DUES.				
Accra Harbour Dues	21,377	27,491	6,114	—
Light Dues	6,666	7,286	620	—
Total Harbour and Light Dues ...	28,043	34,777	6,734	—

Customs Tariff (*summarised*).

The Customs Tariff of the Gold Coast is contained in three schedules as follows :—

A table of import duties.
A table of exemptions.
A table of export duties.

The following are the chief items appearing in the Table of Import Duties :—

Apparel :—	
Cardigans, jerseys and pullovers	4d. each, or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is the higher.
Shirts	6d. each, or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is the higher.
Singlets	2d. each, or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is the higher.
Socks and stockings	3d. per pair, or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is the higher.
Bags and sacks, measuring not less than 36 inches by 16 inches ordinarily imported for the packing and transport of West African produce	2d. each.
Beer and ale, stout and porter ...	2s. per imperial gallon.
Cotton manufactures :—	
Piece goods (including scarves)	
(i) Bleached (admitted as such by the Comptroller)	¾d. per square yard.
(ii) Dyed (admitted as such by the Comptroller)	1d. ,, ,, ,,
(iii) Coloured (admitted as such by the Comptroller)	1d. ,, ,, ,,
(iv) Grey (admitted as such by the Comptroller)	¾d. ,, ,, ,,
(v) Printed (admitted as such by the Comptroller)	1¼d. ,, ,, ,,
Fents	6d. per lb
Handkerchiefs, not in the piece, but excluding pocket handkerchiefs	1¼d. per square yard.
Towels	2d. ,, ,, ,,
Velveteen	3d. ,, ,, ,,
Yarn	3d. per lb.

Spirits :—	
Brandy, gin, rum, whisky, and other potable spirits	£1 13s. 6d. per imperial gallon of 50° per centum of pure alcohol by Tralles Alcoholometer.
Obscured spirits	£1 13s. 6d. per imperial gallon.
Perfumed spirits	£1 15s. per imperial gallon.
Wine :—	
Sparkling	12s. per imperial gallon.
Still	4s. or 9s. per imperial gallon according to strength.
Tobacco :—	
Unmanufactured	2s. 3d. per lb.
Manufactured :—	
Cigars	10s. per lb.
Cigarettes :—	
(i) Not exceeding 3 lb. net per thousand	2s. 6d. per 100.
(ii) Exceeding 3 lb. net per thousand	10s. per lb.
Other manufactured tobacco and snuff	6s. per lb.
Silk manufactures :—	
Noil cloth	1¼d. per square yard.
Oil :—	
Illuminating	8d. per imperial gallon at 80° Fahrenheit.
Lubricating	3d. per imperial gallon.
Motor spirit	10d. per imperial gallon at 80° Fahrenheit.
Silk (artificial) manufactures :—	
Piece goods (including scarves) ...	2½d. per square yard.
Handkerchiefs, not in the piece, but excluding pocket handkerchiefs	2½d. per square yard.
Newsprint	10 per cent *ad valorem*.

Additional duties on articles of Japanese origin.

Article.	*Rate of Additional Duty.*
Cement	3s. per 400 lb. (gross).
Corrugated ironsheets ...	£4 per ton.
Paints and colours	16s. per 100 lb.
Paint oils, polishes and varnishes	4s. per gallon.
Cardigans, jerseys and pullovers	1s. each.
Shirts	1s. 3d. each.
Singlets	3d. each.

All other articles not particularly enumerated in the table of import duties or particularly exempted in the table of exemptions are liable to an import duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

The table of exemptions contains an over-riding list of articles which are exempt from import duty. This list includes *inter alia* all Government importations, machinery, printed literary matter, passengers' baggage, school apparatus, certain instruments and tools, ice-chests and refrigerators, uniforms, coin and currency notes, medicines, roofing materials, patterns and samples, vehicles, fresh provisions imported in ships' refrigerators and mosquito nets.

In the table of export duties appear the following items :—

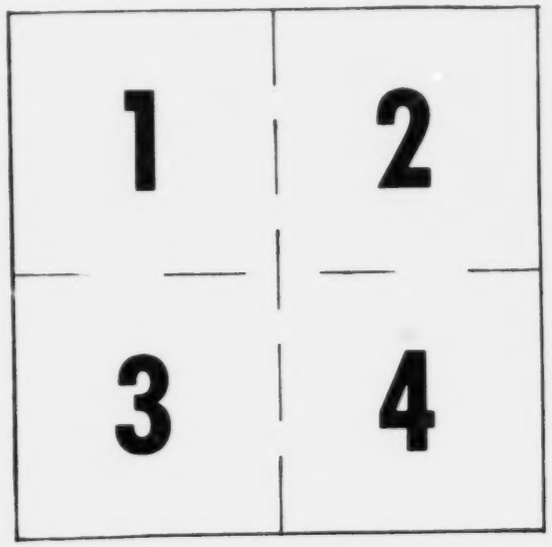
Cocoa	£1 3s. 4d. per ton.
Diamonds	6¼ per cent *ad valorem*.
Mahogany, cedar and baku ...	1d. per cubic foot.
Gold	15 per centum of the gold premium, as defined by Regulations No. 6 of 1933 under section thirteen (1) of the Customs Tariff Ordinance.

All other articles, whether domestic products or re-exports, are exempt from export duty.

Excise Duty.

Excise duty on beer	1s. 6d. upon every gallon of worts of a specific gravity of 1055° and so in proportion for any difference in gravity.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.



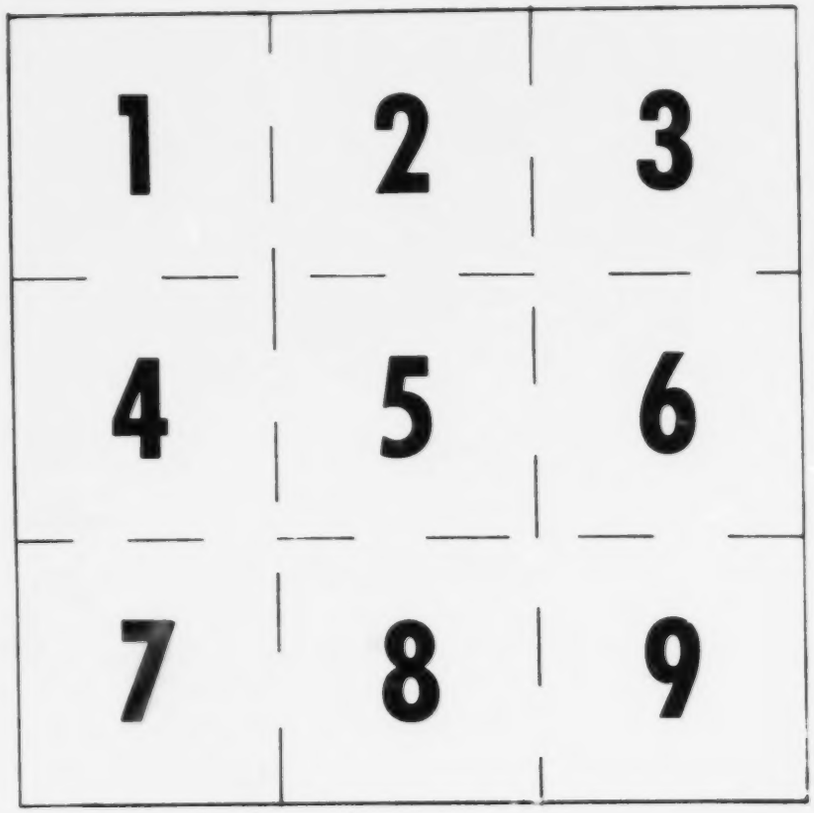


TABLE A.

The Value of the Principal Articles imported during the Year 1935. (The Value of the Articles imported overland is not included.)

In Thousands of £.

Article.	Item No. of the Import List.	All Countries.	Countries of Origin. United Kingdom.		British West Africa.		Other parts of British Empire.		United States of America.		Germany.		Holland.		France.		Japan.		Russia.		Other Foreign Countries.		
		Value.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	
		£	£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		
Class I—Food, Drink and Tobacco.																							
Tobacco :—																							
Manufactured	214 to 217	278.7	209.6	75.2	—	—	0.3	0.1	67.3	24.2	0.1	—	0.6	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.3	
Unmanufactured	215 to 217	212.0	209.6	99.0	—	—	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	—	0.6	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.3	
Fish :—	214	66.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	66.6	99.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	
Canned or preserved	94 to 96	131.8	5.6	4.2	0.3	0.2	1.7	1.3	39.0	29.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.6	1.2	3.8	2.9	79.3	60.2	
	94	71.7	1.2	1.7	—	—	1.3	1.8	38.8	54.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.6	2.2	3.8	5.3	24.5	34.2	Portugal Norwa
Dried, salted or pickled, including fresh	95 and 96	60.1	4.4	7.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54.8	91.2	Canary 82.4% £2.6 £1.7
Meats :—																							
Canned and bottled	144 to 148	131.7	15.3	11.6	—	—	4.5	3.4	1.7	1.3	0.5	0.4	1.6	1.2	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	107.9	82.0	
	145	71.6	4.5	6.3	—	—	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.4	0.4	0.5	1.4	2.0	0.2	0.3	—	—	—	—	64.0	89.4	Argentin Urugu 27.8%
Beef and pork	144	33.6	2.4	7.2	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.6	91.0	Denmar Argen 25.0%
Smoked or cured including fresh and other kinds	146 to 148	26.5	8.4	31.7	—	—	4.4	16.6	0.4	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.3	50.2	Denmar Argen
Rice	102	102.6	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	85.9	83.7	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	14.4	14.0	French 13.7%
Flour (wheaten)	104	95.9	1.7	1.8	—	—	27.0	28.1	67.1	70.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	
Spirits (potable) :—	199 to 203 and 206	95.0	59.8	63.0	—	—	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	2.0	2.1	22.5	23.6	5.6	5.9	—	—	—	—	2.7	2.8	
Whisky	202	50.0	50.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gin	200	31.2	3.9	28.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.3	71.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	19.5	Cuba £2
Other kinds (potable)...	199, 201, 203 and 206	13.8	0.9	6.5	—	—	1.2	8.7	1.2	8.7	2.0	14.5	0.2	1.5	5.6	40.6	—	—	0.1	0.2	25.1	39.8	Czecho- 39.7%
Sugar...	211 and 212	63.0	37.3	59.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.3	—	—	0.3	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Biscuits, Bread and Cakes :—																							
Pilot or ships'	29 and 31	40.9	31.0	75.8	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	3.9	9.5	—	—	1.6	3.9	—	—	1.7	4.2	2.6	6.4	
Other kinds	23	20.3	17.4	85.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	7.9	—	—	1.2	5.9	0.1	0.5	Belgium
Beer and ale, stout and porter	31	20.6	13.6	66.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.5	3.9	18.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	2.4	2.5	12.2	Belgium
Milk	28	29.0	9.7	33.4	—	—	0.2	0.7	—	—	14.7	50.7	2.7	9.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	5.9	Denmar
Provisions, unenumerated	161	27.8	19.4	69.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	2.4	8.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.9	21.2	Denmar
Salt (other than table)	185	23.8	13.9	58.4	6.0	25.2	0.8	3.3	0.9	3.8	0.4	1.7	0.1	0.4	0.5	2.1	—	—	—	—	1.2	5.1	Switze Irish 1.7
Wines	190	21.7	13.9	64.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	2.8	0.2	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.0	32.2	Spain £
	224 and 225	21.1	1.8	8.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	12.3	2.1	9.9	6.2	29.4	—	—	—	—	8.4	39.9	Spain Portuga
Other food, drink and tobacco	—	131.7	46.6	35.4	19.3	14.7	14.2	10.8	6.1	4.6	2.7	2.1	6.2	4.7	4.3	3.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	—	31.9	24.2	
Total Class I	—	1,194.7	466.7	39.1	25.7	2.2	135.8	11.3	183.4	15.3	27.9	2.3	39.4	3.3	19.2	1.6	1.9	0.2	5.7	0.5	289.0	24.2	
Class II—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured.																							
Coal	70	66.8	7.2	10.8	59.6	89.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	—	43.5	32.9	75.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.5	5.8	13.3	1.2	2.7	—	—	0.9	2.1	—	—	—	—	2.2	5.0	
Total Class II	—	110.3	40.1	36.3	59.9	54.3	0.2	0.2	5.8	5.3	1.2	1.1	—	—	0.9	0.8	—	—	—	—	2.2	2.0	
Class III—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured. Textiles.																							
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	63.9	4.2	2.0	0.2	1.3	—	26.7	1.8	188.6	12.3	0.3	—	12.2	0.8	34.3	2.2	63.4	4.1	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	3.0	3.2	14.3	15.4	9.9	10.7	Italy
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.6	3.8	20.6	7.4	Belgiu

TABLE A.

The Value of the Principal Articles imported during the Year 1935. (The Value of the Articles imported overland is not included.)

In Thousands of £.

	Item No. of the Import List.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.		British West Africa.		Other parts of British Empire.		United States of America.		Germany.		Holland.		France.		Japan.		Russia.		Other Foreign Countries.		
		Value.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	
		£	£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		
and Tobacco.																							
	214 to 217	278.7	209.6	75.2	—	—	0.3	0.1	67.3	24.2	0.1	—	0.6	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.3	
	215 to 217	212.0	209.6	99.0	—	—	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	—	0.6	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.3	
... ...	214	66.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	66.6	99.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	
... ...	94 to 96	131.8	5.6	4.2	0.3	0.2	1.7	1.3	39.0	29.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.6	1.2	3.8	2.9	79.3	60.2	Portugal £23.6 = 32.9%. Norway £0.6 = 0.8%.
... ...	94	71.7	1.2	1.7	—	—	1.3	1.8	38.8	54.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.6	2.2	3.8	5.3	24.5	34.2	
ickled, including	95 and 96	60.1	4.4	7.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54.8	91.2	Canary Islands £49.5 = 82.4%, Mauritania £2.6 = 4.3%, Norway £1.7 = 2.8%.
	144 to 148	131.7	15.3	11.6	—	—	4.5	3.4	1.7	1.3	0.5	0.4	1.6	1.2	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	107.9	82.0	Argentine £42.9 = 59.9%. Uruguay £19.9 = 27.8%.
	145	71.6	4.5	6.3	—	—	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.4	0.4	0.5	1.4	2.0	0.2	0.3	—	—	—	—	64.0	89.4	
... ...	144	33.6	2.4	7.2	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.6	91.0	Denmark £22.2 = 66.4%. Argentine £8.4 = 25.0%.
... ...	146 to 148	26.5	8.4	31.7	—	—	4.4	16.6	0.4	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.3	50.2	Denmark £6.8 = 25.6%. Argentine £4.3 = 16.2%.
cluding fresh and	102	102.6	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	85.9	83.7	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	14.4	14.0	French Indo-China £14.1 = 13.7%.
... ...	104	95.9	1.7	1.8	—	—	27.0	28.1	67.1	70.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	
... ...	199 to 203 and 206	95.0	59.8	63.0	—	—	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	2.0	2.1	22.5	23.6	5.6	5.9	—	—	—	—	2.7	2.8	
... ...	202	50.0	50.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
... ...	200	31.2	8.9	28.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.3	71.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	19.5	Cuba £2.6 = 18.8%.
... ...	199, 201, 203 and 206	13.8	0.9	6.5	—	—	1.2	8.7	1.2	8.7	2.0	14.5	0.2	1.5	5.6	40.6	—	—	—	—	25.1	39.8	Czecho-Slovakia £25.0 = 39.7%.
e)...	211 and 212	63.0	37.3	59.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.3	—	—	0.3	0.5	—	—	0.1	0.2			
... ...	29 and 31	40.9	31.0	75.8	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	3.9	9.5	—	—	1.6	3.9	—	—	1.7	4.2	2.6	6.4	
es :—	29	20.3	17.4	85.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	7.9	—	—	1.2	5.9	0.1	0.5	Belgium £0.1 = 0.5%.
... ...	31	20.6	13.6	66.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.5	3.9	18.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	2.4	2.5	12.2	Belgium £1.9 = 9.2%.
... ...	28	29.0	9.7	33.4	—	—	0.2	0.7	—	—	14.7	50.7	2.7	9.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	5.9	Denmark £1.6 = 5.9%.
porter	161	27.8	19.4	69.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	2.4	8.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.9	21.2	Denmark £5.4 = 19.4%.
... ...	185	23.8	13.9	58.4	6.0	25.2	0.8	3.3	0.9	3.8	0.4	1.7	0.1	0.4	0.5	2.1	—	—	—	—	1.2	5.1	Switzerland £0.5 = 2.1%. Irish Free State £0.4 = 1.7%.
d	190	21.7	13.9	64.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	2.8	0.2	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.0	32.2	Spain £6.6 = 30.4%.
... ...	224 and 225	21.1	1.8	8.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	12.3	2.1	9.9	6.2	29.4	—	—	—	—	8.4	39.9	Spain £6.0 = 28.4%. Portugal £1.2 = 5.7%.
... ...																							
bacco	—	131.7	46.6	35.4	19.3	14.7	14.2	10.8	6.1	4.6	2.7	2.1	6.2	4.7	4.3	3.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	—	31.9	24.2	
Class I	—	1,194.7	466.7	39.1	25.7	2.2	135.8	11.3	183.4	15.3	27.9	2.3	39.4	3.3	19.2	1.6	1.9	0.2	5.7	0.5	289.0	24.2	
als and Articles ufactured.																							
... ...	70	66.8	7.2	10.8	59.6	89.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
d articles mainly	—	43.5	32.9	75.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.5	5.8	13.3	1.2	2.7	—	—	0.9	2.1	—	—	—	—	2.2	5.0	
Class II	—	110.3	40.1	36.3	59.9	54.3	0.2	0.2	5.8	5.3	1.2	1.1	—	—	0.9	0.8	—	—	—	—	2.2	2.0	
es Wholly or factured. es.																							
				[illegible]	63.9	4.2	2.0	0.2	1.3	—	26.7	1.8	188.6	12.3	0.3	—	12.2	0.8	34.3	2.2	63.4	4.1	Italy £9.7 = 10.4%.
				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.0	3.2	14.3	15.4	9.9	10.7	
				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.6	3.8	20.6	7.4	Belgium £1.4 = 0.5%.

Milk	161	27.8	19.4	69.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	2.4	8.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.9	21.2	Denmark £5.4 =
Provisions, unenumerated	185	23.8	13.9	58.4	6.0	25.2	0.8	3.3	0.9	3.8	0.4	1.7	0.1	0.4	0.5	2.1	—	—	—	—	1.2	5.1	Switzerland £0. Irish Free Stat 1.7%.
Salt (other than table)	190	21.7	13.9	64.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	2.8	0.2	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.0	32.2	Spain £6.6 = 3
Wines	224 and 225	21.1	1.8	8.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	12.3	2.1	9.9	6.2	29.4	—	—	—	—	8.4	39.9	Spain £6.0 = Portugal £1.2
Other food, drink and tobacco	—	131.7	46.6	35.4	19.3	14.7	14.2	10.8	6.1	4.6	2.7	2.1	6.2	4.7	4.3	3.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	—	31.9	24.2	
Total Class I	—	1,194.7	466.7	39.1	25.7	2.2	135.8	11.3	183.4	15.3	27.9	2.3	39.4	3.3	19.2	1.6	1.9	0.2	5.7	0.5	289.0	24.2	
Class II—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured.																							
Coal	70	66.8	7.2	10.8	59.6	89.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	—	43.5	32.9	75.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.5	5.8	13.3	1.2	2.7	—	—	0.9	2.1	—	—	—	—	2.2	5.0	
Total Class II	—	110.3	40.1	36.3	59.9	54.3	0.2	0.2	5.8	5.3	1.2	1.1	—	—	0.9	0.8	—	—	—	—	2.2	2.0	
Class III—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured. Textiles.																							
Cotton Manufactures :—																							
Piece Goods :—	81 to 85 and 91	1,536.3	1,143.6	74.4	63.9	4.2	2.0	0.2	1.3	—	26.7	1.8	188.6	12.3	0.3	—	12.2	0.8	34.3	2.2	63.4	4.1	
Bleached	81	93.2	65.9	70.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	3.0	3.2	14.3	15.4	9.9	10.7	Italy £9.7 = 10
Dyed	82	280.2	184.4	65.8	59.4	21.2	—	—	—	—	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	—	—	3.4	1.2	10.6	3.8	20.6	7.4	Belgium £1.4
Coloured	83	70.7	54.1	76.5	3.3	5.1	1.8	2.6	—	—	2.8	4.0	0.2	0.3	—	—	2.9	4.1	0.8	1.1	4.5	6.3	Italy £18.0 = Italy £4.3 = 6.
Grey	84	39.3	25.9	65.9	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	6.3	16.0	—	—	—	—	2.6	6.6	4.4	11.2	—	—	
Printed	85	1,044.6	807.7	77.3	0.9	—	0.1	—	1.3	0.2	14.8	1.4	188.0	18.0	—	—	0.3	—	3.9	0.4	27.6	2.7	Switzerland £15.
Velveteen	91	8.3	5.6	67.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	15.7	—	—	0.3	3.6	—	—	0.3	3.6	0.8	9.6	Italy £9.5 = Italy £0.7 = 8.
Other kinds :—	86, 86a, 86b, 86c, 87 and 88	181.7	124.9	68.8	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.3	0.2	6.4	3.5	2.8	1.6	1.0	0.6	37.1	20.4	—	—	9.0	4.9	
Sewing	86	30.5	29.1	95.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	1.6	—	—	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.6	2.0	Belgium £0.6 =
Handkerchiefs, not in the piece (excluding pocket handkerchiefs)...	86b	6.0	0.6	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.4	90.0	—	—	—	—	
Towels	86c	40.3	39.9	99.0	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	
Unenumerated (including fents and yarns)	86a, 87 and 88	104.9	55.3	52.7	0.1	—	—	—	0.3	0.3	5.9	5.6	2.7	2.6	0.7	0.7	31.5	30.0	—	—	8.4	8.1	Italy £3.1 = Belgium £2.7 Switzerland 2.0%.
Artificial Silk Manufactures :—	195a, 195b and 195c	199.7	53.4	26.8	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	21.3	10.7	0.2	0.1	14.3	7.1	18.6	9.4	—	—	91.5	45.8	
Piece Goods	195a	177.2	49.6	28.0	—	—	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	20.9	11.8	0.1	—	14.2	8.1	2.8	1.6	—	—	89.3	50.4	Czecho-Slovakia 36.2%. Italy 13.9%.
Handkerchiefs, not in the piece (excluding pocket handkerchiefs)...	195b	15.7	0.4	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.6	15.1	96.2	—	—	0.1	0.6	
Other kinds (except apparel) ...	195c	6.8	3.4	50.0	0.1	1.5	—	—	—	—	0.4	5.9	0.1	1.5	—	—	0.7	10.3	—	—	2.1	30.8	Italy £1.7 = 25.
Bags and sacks (empty) not including paper bags	24	171.3	4.5	2.6	—	—	164.5	96.0	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	1.1	0.7	—	—	1.0	0.6	Belgium £0.6 =
Apparel :—	7 and 7a to 7e	124.6	96.1	77.1	1.0	0.8	2.9	2.3	0.5	0.4	4.8	3.9	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.3	14.2	11.4	—	—	3.6	2.9	
Cardigans, jerseys and pullovers ...	7	1.7	1.5	88.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	5.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	5.9	
Shirts	7a	29.7	27.1	91.3	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.3	1.0	—	—	0.1	0.3	1.2	4.0	—	—	0.7	2.4	Poland £0.4 = 1
Singlets	7b	15.9	6.6	41.5	—	—	1.7	10.7	—	—	1.2	7.5	1.0	6.3	—	—	4.9	30.8	—	—	0.5	3.2	Czecho-Slovakia 1.9%.
Socks and stockings	7c and 7d	6.4	3.7	57.8	—	—	0.4	6.2	—	—	0.3	4.7	—	—	0.1	1.6	2.1	17.2	—	—	0.8	12.5	Italy £0.4 = 6.2
Other kinds	7e	70.9	57.2	80.7	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.4	2.9	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	7.0	10.0	—	—	1.5	2.1	Poland £0.6 = China £0.5 =
Boots, Shoes and Slippers :—	35 to 37	46.5	17.7	38.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	22.3	48.2	—	—	5.6	12.0	
Leather	35	22.7	16.6	73.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	2.2	9.7	—	—	3.3	14.5	Czecho-Slovakia 13.7%.
Other than leather	36	22.8	0.6	2.6	—	—	0.1	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.0	87.7	—	—	2.1	9.2	Czecho-Slovakia 9.2%.
Slippers	37	1.0	0.5	50.0	0.2	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	10.0	—	—	0.2	20.0	Czecho-Slovakia 20.0%.
Hats, caps, bonnets and other headgear	112	43.4	17.3	39.9	0.2	0.5	0.9	2.1	0.4	0.9	1.6	3.6	—	—	1.1	2.5	9.4	21.7	—	—	12.5	28.8	Italy £9.4 = Czecho-Slovakia 6.6%.
Cordage and Twine :—	77 and 78	43.2	37.0	85.7	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.5	5.8	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.6	—	—	2.7	6.3	
Cordage	77	31.8	30.3	95.3	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	—	—	—	—	0.6	1.8	—	—	0.5	1.6	Belgium £0.4 =
Twine	78	11.4	6.7	58.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	20.2	—	—	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.9	—	—	2.2	19.3	Austria £1.2 =
Wool manufactured (except apparel) ...	232 and 233	35.9	30.2	84.1	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.3	6.6	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.1	—	—	2.2	6.1	Czecho-Slovakia 1.7%, Poland 1.4%, Italy 1.7%.
Metals.																							
Machinery :—	131 to 140	829.1	713.1	86.0	0.4	—	0.4	—	75.0	9.1	21.0	2.6	5.9	0.7	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	12.7	1.6	
Electrical	132	99.1	97.5	98.4	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.9	Sweden £0.6 =
Industrial	133	27.7	23.8	85.9	—	—	—	—	0.4	1.5	2.1	7.6	—	—	0.2	0.7	—	—	—	—	1.2	4.3	Switzerland £0.9
Mining and gold dredging	135	645.8	547.4	84.8	0.3	—	0.2	—	71.2	11.0	10.9	1.7	5.7	0.9	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	10.0	1.6	Belgium £7.7 = Sweden £1.6 =
Railway and tramway	137	22.2	18.8	84.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	13.5	0.1	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	1.3	Belgium £0.3 =
Water boring and pumping	139	9.3	8.6	92.4	—	—	—	—	0.5	5.4	0.1	1.1	—	—	0.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Unenumerated	131, 134, 136, 138 and 140	25.0	17.0	68.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	2.5	10.0	4.7	18.8	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	—	—	—	—	0.3	1.2	
Iron and Steel Manufactures :—	152 to 155	579.0	367.7	63.5	0.2	—	—	—	5.2	0.9	81.1	14.0	3.4	0.6	4.8	0.9	12.2	2.1	—	—	104.4	18.0	
Corrugated iron sheets	152	136.0	100.7	74.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.7	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	34.5	25.4	Belgium £34.5 =
Buckets, pails and baisins	153	39.3	15.3	38.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.4	29.0	0.6	1.6	—	—	7.2	18.3	—	—	4.8	12.2	Belgium £3.5 = Czecho-Slovakia

rtcr	28	29.0	9.7	35.4	—	—	0.2	0.7	—	—	14.7	50.7	2.7	9.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	[illegible]	
... ...	161	27.8	19.4	69.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	2.4	8.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.9	21.2	Denmark £5.4 = 19.4%.
... ...	185	23.8	13.9	58.4	6.0	25.2	0.8	3.3	0.9	3.8	0.4	1.7	0.1	0.4	0.5	2.1	—	—	—	—	1.2	5.1	Switzerland £0.5 = 2.1%, Irish Free State £0.4 = 1.7%.
... ...	190	21.7	13.9	64.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	2.8	0.2	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.0	32.2	Spain £6.6 = 30.4%.
... ...	224 and 225	21.1	1.8	8.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	12.3	2.1	9.9	6.2	29.4	—	—	—	—	8.4	39.9	Spain £6.0 = 28.4%, Portugal £1.2 = 5.7%.
acco	—	131.7	46.6	35.4	19.3	14.7	14.2	10.8	6.1	4.6	2.7	2.1	6.2	4.7	4.3	3.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	—	31.9	24.2	
ass I	—	1,194.7	466.7	39.1	25.7	2.2	135.8	11.3	183.4	15.3	27.9	2.3	39.4	3.3	19.2	1.6	1.9	0.2	5.7	0.5	289.0	24.2	
and Articles actured.																							
... ...	70	66.8	7.2	10.8	59.6	89.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
articles mainly	—	43.5	32.9	75.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.5	5.8	13.3	1.2	2.7	—	—	0.9	2.1	—	—	—	—	2.2	5.0	
ss II	—	110.3	40.1	36.3	59.9	54.3	0.2	0.2	5.8	5.3	1.2	1.1	—	—	0.9	0.8	—	—	—	—	2.2	2.0	
Wholly or tured.																							
	81 to 85 and 91	**1,536.3**	**1,143.6**	**74.4**	**63.9**	**4.2**	**2.0**	**0.2**	**1.3**	—	**26.7**	**1.8**	**188.6**	**12.3**	**0.3**	—	**12.2**	**0.8**	**34.3**	**2.2**	**63.4**	**4.1**	
... ...	81	93.2	65.9	70.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	3.0	3.2	14.3	15.4	9.9	10.7	Italy £9.7 = 10.4%.
... ...	82	280.2	184.4	65.8	59.4	21.2	—	—	—	—	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	—	—	3.4	1.2	10.6	3.8	20.6	7.4	Belgium £1.4 = 0.5%, Italy £18.0 = 6.4%.
... ...	83	70.7	54.1	76.5	3.6	5.1	1.8	2.6	—	—	2.8	4.0	0.2	0.3	—	—	2.9	4.1	0.8	1.1	4.5	6.3	Italy £4.3 = 6.1%.
... ...	84	39.3	25.9	65.9	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	6.3	16.0	—	—	—	—	2.6	6.6	4.4	11.2	—	—	
... ...	85	1,044.6	807.7	77.3	0.9	—	0.1	—	1.3	0.2	14.8	1.4	188.0	18.0	—	—	0.3	—	3.9	0.4	27.6	2.7	Switzerland £15.5 = 1.5%, Italy £9.5 = 0.9%.
... ...	91	8.3	5.6	67.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	15.7	—	—	0.3	3.6	—	—	0.3	3.6	0.8	9.6	Italy £0.7 = 8.4%.
	86, 86a, 86b, 86c, 87 and 88	**181.7**	**124.9**	**68.8**	**0.1**	—	**0.1**	—	**0.3**	**0.2**	**6.4**	**3.5**	**2.8**	**1.6**	**1.0**	**0.6**	**37.1**	**20.4**	—	—	**9.0**	**4.9**	
... ...	86	30.5	29.1	95.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	1.6	—	—	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.6	2.0	Belgium £0.6 = 2.0%.
in the piece andkerchiefs)...	86b	6.0	0.6	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.4	90.0	—	—	—	—	
... ...	86c	40.3	39.9	99.0	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	
ling fents and	86a, 87 and 88	104.9	55.3	52.7	0.1	—	—	—	0.3	0.3	5.9	5.6	2.7	2.6	0.7	0.7	31.5	30.0	—	—	8.4	8.1	Italy £3.1 = 2.9%. Belgium £2.7 = 2.5%. Switzerland £2.1 = 2.0%.
:—	195a, 195b and 195c	**199.7**	**53.4**	**26.8**	**0.1**	—	**0.1**	—	**0.2**	**0.1**	**21.3**	**10.7**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**14.3**	**7.1**	**18.6**	**9.4**	—	—	**91.5**	**45.8**	
... ...	195a	177.2	49.6	28.0	—	—	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	20.9	11.8	0.1	—	14.2	8.1	2.8	1.6	—	—	89.3	50.4	Czecho-Slovakia £64.1 = 36.2%. Italy £24.6 = 13.9%.
in the piece andkerchiefs)...	195b	15.7	0.4	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.6	15.1	96.2	—	—	0.1	0.6	
parel) ...	195c	6.8	3.4	50.0	0.1	1.5	—	—	—	—	0.4	5.9	0.1	1.5	—	—	0.7	10.3	—	—	2.1	30.8	Italy £1.7 = 25.0%.
including ...																							
... ...	24	171.3	4.5	2.6	—	—	164.5	96.0	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	1.1	0.7	—	—	1.0	0.6	Belgium £0.6 = 0.4%.
	7 and 7a to 7e	**124.6**	**96.1**	**77.1**	**1.0**	**0.8**	**2.9**	**2.3**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**4.8**	**3.9**	**1.1**	**0.9**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**14.2**	**11.4**	—	—	**3.6**	**2.9**	
pullovers ...	7	1.7	1.5	88.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	5.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	5.9	
... ...	7a	29.7	27.1	91.3	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.3	1.0	—	—	0.1	0.3	1.2	4.0	—	—	0.7	2.4	Poland £0.4 = 1.3%.
... ...	7b	15.9	6.6	41.5	—	—	1.7	10.7	—	—	1.2	7.5	1.0	6.3	—	—	4.9	30.8	—	—	0.5	3.2	Czecho-Slovakia £0.3 = 1.9%.
... ...	7c and 7d	6.4	3.7	57.8	—	—	0.4	6.2	—	—	0.3	4.7	—	—	0.1	1.6	2.1	17.2	—	—	0.8	12.5	Italy £0.4 = 6.2%.
... ...	7e	70.9	57.2	80.7	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.4	2.9	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	7.0	10.0	—	—	1.5	2.1	Poland £0.6 = 0.8%, China £0.5 = 0.7%.
:—	35 to 37	**46.5**	**17.7**	**38.1**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**22.3**	**48.2**	—	—	**5.6**	**12.0**	
... ...	35	22.7	16.6	73.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	2.2	9.7	—	—	3.3	14.5	Czecho-Slovakia £3.1 = 13.7%.
... ...	36	22.8	0.6	2.6	—	—	0.1	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.0	87.7	—	—	2.1	9.2	Czecho-Slovakia £2.1 = 9.2%.
... ...	37	1.0	0.5	50.0	0.2	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	10.0	—	—	0.2	20.0	Czecho-Slovakia £0.2 = 20.0%.
her headgear	112	43.4	17.3	39.9	0.2	0.5	0.9	2.1	0.4	0.9	1.6	3.6	—	—	1.1	2.5	9.4	21.7	—	—	12.5	28.8	Italy £9.4 = 21.7%. Czecho-Slovakia £2.9 = 6.6%.
	77 and 78	**43.2**	**37.0**	**85.7**	—	—	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**2.5**	**5.8**	—	—	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.7**	**1.6**	—	—	**2.7**	**6.3**	
... ...	77	31.8	30.3	95.3	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	—	—	—	—	0.6	1.8	—	—	0.5	1.6	Belgium £0.4 = 1.3%.
... ...	78	11.4	6.7	58.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	20.2	—	—	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.9	—	—	2.2	19.3	Austria £1.2 = 10.5%.
apparel) ...	232 and 233	35.9	30.2	84.1	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.3	6.6	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.1	—	—	2.2	6.1	Czecho-Slovakia £0.6 = 1.7%, Poland £0.5 = 1.4%, Italy £0.6 = 1.7%.
	131 to 140	**829.1**	**713.1**	**86.0**	**0.4**	—	**0.4**	—	**75.0**	**9.1**	**21.0**	**2.6**	**5.9**	**0.7**	**0.6**	—	—	—	—	—	**12.7**	**1.6**	
... ...	132	99.1	97.5	98.4	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.9	Sweden £0.6 = 0.6%.
... ...	133	27.7	23.8	85.9	—	—	—	—	0.4	1.5	2.1	7.6	—	—	0.2	0.7	—	—	—	—	1.2	4.3	Switzerland £0.9 = 3.2%.
ing	135	645.8	547.4	84.8	0.3	—	0.2	—	71.2	11.0	10.9	1.7	5.7	0.9	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	10.0	1.6	Belgium £7.7 = 1.2%, Sweden £1.6 = 0.2%.
... ...	137	22.2	18.8	84.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	13.5	0.1	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	1.3	Belgium £0.3 = 1.3%.
ping	139	9.3	8.6	92.4	—	—	—	—	0.5	5.4	0.1	1.1	—	—	0.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
... ...	131, 134, 136, 138 and 140	25.0	17.0	68.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	2.5	10.0	4.7	18.8	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	—	—	—	—	0.3	1.2	
s :—	152 to 155	**579.0**	**367.7**	**63.5**	**0.2**	—	—	—	**5.2**	**0.9**	**81.1**	**14.0**	**3.4**	**0.6**	**4.8**	**0.9**	**12.2**	**2.1**	—	—	**104.4**	**18.0**	
... ...	152	136.0	100.7	74.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.7	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	34.5	25.4	Belgium £34.5 = 25.4%.
ins	153	39.3	15.3	38.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.4	29.0	0.6	1.6	—	—	7.2	18.3	—	—	4.8	12.2	Belgium £3.5 = 8.9%, Czecho-Slovakia [illegible]

Total Class II	—	110.3	40.1	36.3	59.9	54.3	0.2	0.2	5.8	5.3	1.2	1.1	—	—	0.9	0.8	—	—	—	—	2.2	2.0	
Class III—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured. Textiles.																							
Cotton Manufactures :—																							
Piece Goods :—	81 to 85 and 91	**1,536.3**	**1,143.6**	**74.4**	**63.9**	**4.2**	**2.0**	**0.2**	**1.3**	—	**26.7**	**1.8**	**188.6**	**12.3**	**0.3**	—	**12.2**	**0.8**	**34.3**	**2.2**	**63.4**	**4.1**	
Bleached	81	93.2	65.9	70.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	3.0	3.2	14.3	15.4	9.9	10.7	Ital
Dyed	82	280.2	184.4	65.8	59.4	21.2	—	—	—	—	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	—	—	3.4	1.2	10.6	3.8	20.6	7.4	Bel
Coloured	83	70.7	54.1	76.5	3.6	5.1	1.8	2.6	—	—	2.8	4.0	0.2	0.3	—	—	2.9	4.1	0.8	1.1	4.5	6.3	Ital
Grey	84	39.3	25.9	65.9	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	6.3	16.0	—	—	—	—	2.6	6.6	4.4	11.2	—	—	
Printed	85	1,044.6	807.7	77.3	0.9	—	0.1	—	1.3	0.2	14.8	1.4	188.0	18.0	—	—	0.3	—	3.9	0.4	27.6	2.7	Swi
Velveteen	91	8.3	5.6	67.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	15.7	—	—	0.3	3.6	—	—	0.3	3.6	0.8	9.6	Ital
Other kinds :—	86, 86a, 86b, 86c, 87 and 88	**181.7**	**124.9**	**68.8**	**0.1**	—	**0.1**	—	**0.3**	**0.2**	**6.4**	**3.5**	**2.8**	**1.6**	**1.0**	**0.6**	**37.1**	**20.4**	—	—	**9.0**	**4.9**	
Sewing	86	30.5	29.1	95.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	1.6	—	—	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.6	2.0	Bel
Handkerchiefs, not in the piece (excluding pocket handkerchiefs)...	86b	6.0	0.6	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.4	90.0	—	—	—	—	
Towels	86c	40.3	39.9	99.0	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	
Unenumerated (including fents and yarns)	86a, 87 and 88	104.9	55.3	52.7	0.1	—	—	—	0.3	0.3	5.9	5.6	2.7	2.6	0.7	0.7	31.5	30.0	—	—	8.4	8.1	Ital
Artificial Silk Manufactures :—	195a, 195b and 195c	**199.7**	**53.4**	**26.8**	**0.1**	—	**0.1**	—	**0.2**	**0.1**	**21.3**	**10.7**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**14.3**	**7.1**	**18.6**	**9.4**	—	—	**91.5**	**45.8**	
Piece Goods	195a	177.2	49.6	28.0	—	—	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	20.9	11.8	0.1	—	14.2	8.1	2.8	1.6	—	—	89.3	50.4	Czec
Handkerchiefs, not in the piece (excluding pocket handkerchiefs)...	195b	15.7	0.4	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.6	15.1	96.2	—	—	0.1	0.6	
Other kinds (except apparel) ...	195c	6.8	3.4	50.0	0.1	1.5	—	—	—	—	0.4	5.9	0.1	1.5	—	—	0.7	10.3	—	—	2.1	30.8	Ital
Bags and sacks (empty) not including paper bags	24	171.3	4.5	2.6	—	—	164.5	96.0	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	1.1	0.7	—	—	1.0	0.6	Belg
Apparel :—	7 and 7a to 7e	**124.6**	**96.1**	**77.1**	**1.0**	**0.8**	**2.9**	**2.3**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**4.8**	**3.9**	**1.1**	**0.9**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**14.2**	**11.4**	—	—	**3.6**	**2.9**	
Cardigans, jerseys and pullovers ...	7	1.7	1.5	88.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	5.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	5.9	
Shirts	7a	29.7	27.1	91.3	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.3	1.0	—	—	0.1	0.3	1.2	4.0	—	—	0.7	2.4	Pola
Singlets	7b	15.9	6.6	41.5	—	—	1.7	10.7	—	—	1.2	7.5	1.0	6.3	—	—	4.9	30.8	—	—	0.5	3.2	Czec
Socks and stockings	7c and 7d	6.4	3.7	57.8	—	—	0.4	6.2	—	—	0.3	4.7	—	—	0.1	1.6	2.1	17.2	—	—	0.8	12.5	Ital
Other kinds	7e	70.9	57.2	80.7	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.4	2.9	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	7.0	10.0	—	—	1.5	2.1	Pola
Boots, Shoes and Slippers :—	35 to 37	**46.5**	**17.7**	**38.1**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**22.3**	**48.2**	—	—	**5.6**	**12.0**	
Leather	35	22.7	16.6	73.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	2.2	9.7	—	—	3.3	14.5	Czec
Other than leather	36	22.8	0.6	2.6	—	—	0.1	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.0	87.7	—	—	2.1	9.2	Czec
Slippers	37	1.0	0.5	50.0	0.2	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	10.0	—	—	0.2	20.0	Czec
Hats, caps, bonnets and other headgear	112	43.4	17.3	39.9	0.2	0.5	0.9	2.1	0.4	0.9	1.6	3.6	—	—	1.1	2.5	9.4	21.7	—	—	12.5	28.8	Ital
Cordage and Twine :—	77 and 78	**43.2**	**37.0**	**85.7**	—	—	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**2.5**	**5.8**	—	—	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.7**	**1.6**	—	—	**2.7**	**6.3**	
Cordage	77	31.8	30.3	95.3	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	—	—	—	—	0.6	1.8	—	—	0.5	1.6	Bel
Twine	78	11.4	6.7	58.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	20.2	—	—	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.9	—	—	2.2	19.3	Aus
Wool manufactured (except apparel) ...	232 and 233	35.9	30.2	84.1	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.3	6.6	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.1	—	—	2.2	6.1	Cz 1 1 1
Metals.																							
Machinery :—	131 to 140	**829.1**	**713.1**	**86.0**	**0.4**	—	**0.4**	—	**75.0**	**9.1**	**21.0**	**2.6**	**5.9**	**0.7**	**0.6**	—	—	—	—	—	**12.7**	**1.6**	
Electrical	132	99.1	97.5	98.4	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.9	Swe
Industrial	133	27.7	23.8	85.9	—	—	—	—	0.4	1.5	2.1	7.6	—	—	0.2	0.7	—	—	—	—	1.2	4.3	Swi
Mining and gold dredging	135	645.8	547.4	84.8	0.3	—	0.2	—	71.2	11.0	10.9	1.7	5.7	0.9	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	10.0	1.6	Bel
Railway and tramway	137	22.2	18.8	84.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	13.5	0.1	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	1.3	Bel
Water boring and pumping	139	9.3	8.6	92.4	—	—	—	—	0.5	5.4	0.1	1.1	—	—	0.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Unenumerated	131, 134, 136, 138 and 140	25.0	17.0	68.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	2.5	10.0	4.7	18.8	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	—	—	—	—	0.3	1.2	
Iron and Steel Manufactures :—	152 to 155	**579.0**	**367.7**	**63.5**	**0.2**	—	—	—	**5.2**	**0.9**	**81.1**	**14.0**	**3.4**	**0.6**	**4.8**	**0.9**	**12.2**	**2.1**	—	—	**104.4**	**18.0**	
Corrugated iron sheets	152	136.0	100.7	74.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.7	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	34.5	25.4	Bel
Buckets, pails and baisins	153	39.3	15.3	38.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.4	29.0	0.6	1.6	—	—	7.2	18.3	—	—	4.8	12.2	Bel
Lamps and lanterns	154	26.7	2.4	9.0	0.1	0.4	—	—	4.0	15.0	19.2	71.9	—	—	—	—	0.4	1.5	—	—	0.6	2.2	Au
Other kinds	155	377.0	249.3	66.1	0.1	—	—	—	1.2	0.3	50.4	13.4	2.1	0.6	4.8	1.3	4.6	1.2	—	—	64.5	17.1	Cze
Carriages, Carts and Wagons :—	50 to 58	**379.0**	**176.4**	**46.6**	**0.1**	—	**34.3**	**9.1**	**156.4**	**41.3**	**9.0**	**2.4**	—	—	**1.3**	**0.3**	**1.3**	**0.3**	—	—	**0.2**	—	
Railway rolling stock	50	73.0	72.2	99.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Motor cars and lorries and parts ...	51 and 52	287.9	90.4	31.4	—	—	34.3	11.9	155.0	53.9	6.6	2.3	—	—	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	—	—	0.2	—	
Other carriages and parts	53 to 58	18.1	13.8	76.3	0.1	0.5	—	—	1.3	7.2	1.7	9.4	—	—	0.2	1.1	1.0	5.5	—	—	—	—	
Electrical and telegraphic apparatus ...	93	66.2	53.2	80.4	—	—	2.8	4.2	3.6	5.4	3.3	5.0	0.4	0.6	—	—	1.7	2.6	—	—	1.2	1.8	Cze
Implements and Tools :—	115 to 117	**65.1**	**34.5**	**53.0**	—	—	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.8**	**2.8**	**25.9**	**39.8**	—	—	**0.6**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**0.2**	—	—	**2.1**	**3.2**	
Agricultural	115	31.6	13.3	42.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	16.3	51.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	6.0	Bel
Artisans (including other kinds) ...	116 and 117	33.5	21.2	63.3	—	—	0.1	0.3	1.7	5.1	9.6	28.6	—	—	0.6	1.8	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.2	0.6	
Cutlery	92	21.2	2.8	13.3	—	—	0.1	0.5	—	—	16.0	75.4	—	—	0.3	1.4	1.8	8.5	—	—	0.2	0.9	

II	—	110.3	40.1	36.3	59.9	54.3	0.2	0.2	5.8	5.3	1.2	1.1	—	—	0.9	0.8	—						
holly or red.																							
	81 to 85 and 91	1,536.3	1,143.6	74.4	63.9	4.2	2.0	0.2	1.3	—	26.7	1.8	188.6	12.3	0.3	—	12.2	0.8	34.3	2.2	63.4	4.1	
... ...	81	93.2	65.9	70.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	3.0	3.2	14.3	15.4	9.9	10.7	Italy £9.7 = 10.4%.
... ...	82	280.2	184.4	65.8	59.4	21.2	—	—	—	—	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	—	—	3.4	1.2	10.6	3.8	20.6	7.4	Belgium £1.4 = 0.5%. Italy £18.0 = 6.4%.
... ...	83	70.7	54.1	76.5	3.6	5.1	1.8	2.6	—	—	2.8	4.0	0.2	0.3	—	—	2.9	4.1	0.8	1.1	4.5	6.3	Italy £4.3 = 6.1%.
... ...	84	39.3	25.9	65.9	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	6.3	16.0	—	—	—	—	2.6	6.6	4.4	11.2	—	—	
... ...	85	1,044.6	807.7	77.3	0.9	—	0.1	—	1.3	0.2	14.8	1.4	188.0	18.0	—	—	0.3	—	3.9	0.4	27.6	2.7	Switzerland £15.5 = 1.5%. Italy £9.5 = 0.9%.
... ...	91	8.3	5.6	67.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	15.7	—	—	0.3	3.6	—	—	0.3	3.6	0.8	9.6	Italy £0.7 = 8.4%.
... ...	86, 86a, 86b, 86c, 87 and 88	181.7	124.9	68.8	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.3	0.2	6.4	3.5	2.8	1.6	1.0	0.6	37.1	20.4	—	—	9.0	4.9	
... ...	86	30.5	29.1	95.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	1.6	—	—	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.6	2.0	Belgium £0.6 = 2.0%.
n the piece dkerchiefs)...	86b	6.0	0.6	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.4	90.0	—	—	—	—	
... ...	86c	40.3	39.9	99.0	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	
ing fents and	86a, 87 and 88	104.9	55.3	52.7	0.1	—	—	—	0.3	0.3	5.9	5.6	2.7	2.6	0.7	0.7	31.5	30.0	—	—	8.4	8.1	Italy £3.1 = 2.9%. Belgium £2.7 = 2.5%. Switzerland £2.1 = 2.0%.
:—	195a, 195b and 195c	199.7	53.4	26.8	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	21.3	10.7	0.2	0.1	14.3	7.1	18.6	9.4	—	—	91.5	45.8	
... ...	195a	177.2	49.6	28.0	—	—	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	20.9	11.8	0.1	—	14.2	8.1	2.8	1.6	—	—	89.3	50.4	Czecho-Slovakia £64.1 = 36.2%. Italy £24.6 = 13.9%.
n the piece dkerchiefs)...	195b	15.7	0.4	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.6	15.1	96.2	—	—	0.1	0.6	
parel) ...	195c	6.8	3.4	50.0	0.1	1.5	—	—	—	—	0.4	5.9	0.1	1.5	—	—	0.7	10.3	—	—	2.1	30.8	Italy £1.7 = 25.0%.
including	24	171.3	4.5	2.6	—	—	164.5	96.0	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	1.1	0.7	—	—	1.0	0.6	Belgium £0.6 = 0.4%.
	7 and 7a to 7e	124.6	96.1	77.1	1.0	0.8	2.9	2.3	0.5	0.4	4.8	3.9	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.3	14.2	11.4	—	—	3.6	2.9	
pullovers ...	7	1.7	1.5	88.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	5.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	5.9	
... ...	7a	29.7	27.1	91.3	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.3	1.0	—	—	0.1	0.3	1.2	4.0	—	—	0.7	2.4	Poland £0.4 = 1.3%.
... ...	7b	15.9	6.6	41.5	—	—	1.7	10.7	—	—	1.2	7.5	1.0	6.3	—	—	4.9	30.8	—	—	0.5	3.2	Czecho-Slovakia £0.3 = 1.9%.
... ...	7c and 7d	6.4	3.7	57.8	—	—	0.4	6.2	—	—	0.3	4.7	—	—	0.1	1.0	2.1	17.2	—	—	0.8	12.5	Italy £0.4 = 6.2%.
... ...	7e	70.9	57.2	80.7	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.4	2.9	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	7.0	10.0	—	—	1.5	2.1	Poland £0.6 = 0.8%. China £0.5 = 0.7%.
:—	35 to 37	46.5	17.7	38.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	22.3	48.2	—	—	5.6	12.0	
... ...	35	22.7	16.6	73.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	2.2	9.7	—	—	3.3	14.5	Czecho-Slovakia £3.1 = 13.7%.
... ...	36	22.8	0.6	2.6	—	—	0.1	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.0	87.7	—	—	2.1	9.2	Czecho-Slovakia £2.1 = 9.2%.
... ...	37	1.0	0.5	50.0	0.2	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	10.0	—	—	0.2	20.0	Czecho-Slovakia £0.2 = 20.0%.
her headgear	112	43.4	17.3	39.9	0.2	0.5	0.9	2.1	0.4	0.9	1.6	3.6	—	—	1.1	2.5	9.4	21.7	—	—	12.5	28.8	Italy £9.4 = 21.7%. Czecho-Slovakia £2.9 = 6.6%.
	77 and 78	43.2	37.0	85.7	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.5	5.8	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.6	—	—	2.7	6.3	
... ...	77	31.8	30.3	95.3	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	—	—	—	—	0.6	1.8	—	—	0.5	1.6	Belgium £0.4 = 1.3%.
... ...	78	11.4	6.7	58.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	20.2	—	—	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.9	—	—	2.2	19.3	Austria £1.2 = 10.5%.
t apparel) ...	232 and 233	35.9	30.2	84.1	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.3	6.0	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.1	—	—	2.2	6.1	Czecho-Slovakia £0.6 = 1.7%, Poland £0.5 = 1.4%, Italy £0.6 = 1.7%.
	131 to 140	829.1	713.1	86.0	0.4	—	0.4	—	75.0	9.1	21.0	2.6	5.9	0.7	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	12.7	1.6	
... ...	132	99.1	97.5	98.4	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.9	Sweden £0.6 = 0.6%.
... ...	133	27.7	23.8	85.9	—	—	—	—	0.4	1.5	2.1	7.6	—	—	0.2	0.7	—	—	—	—	1.2	4.3	Switzerland £0.9 = 3.2%.
ing	135	645.8	547.4	84.8	0.3	—	0.2	—	71.2	11.0	10.9	1.7	5.7	0.9	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	10.0	1.6	Belgium £7.7 = 1.2%. Sweden £1.6 = 0.2%.
... ...	137	22.2	18.8	84.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	13.5	0.1	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	1.3	Belgium £0.3 = 1.3%.
ping	139	9.3	8.6	92.4	—	—	—	—	0.5	5.4	0.1	1.1	—	—	0.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
... ...	131, 134, 136, 138 and 140	25.0	17.0	68.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	2.5	10.0	4.7	18.8	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	—	—	—	—	0.3	1.2	
es :—	152 to 155	579.0	367.7	63.5	0.2	—	—	—	5.2	0.9	81.1	14.0	3.4	0.6	4.8	0.9	12.2	2.1	—	—	104.4	18.0	
... ...	152	136.0	100.	74.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.7	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	34.5	25.4	Belgium £34.5 = 25.4%.
ins	153	39.3	15.3	38.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.4	29.0	0.6	1.6	—	—	7.2	18.3	—	—	4.8	12.2	Belgium £3.5 = 8.9%. Czecho-Slovakia £1.1 = 2.8%.
... ...	154	26.7	2.4	9.0	0.1	0.4	—	—	4.0	15.0	19.2	71.9	—	—	—	—	0.4	1.5	—	—	0.6	2.2	Austria £0.4 = 1.5%.
... ...	155	377.0	249.3	66.1	0.1	—	—	—	1.2	0.3	50.4	13.4	2.1	0.6	4.8	1.3	4.6	1.2	—	—	64.5	17.1	Czecho-Slovakia £23.3 = 6.2%, Belgium £15.9 = 4.2%, Sweden £8.4 = 2.2%, Poland £7.6 = 2.0%.
ons :—	50 to 58	379.0	176.4	46.6	0.1	—	34.3	9.1	156.4	41.3	9.0	2.4	—	—	1.3	0.3	1.3	0.3	—	—	0.2	—	
... ...	50	73.0	72.2	99.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
s and parts ...	51 and 52	287.9	90.4	31.4	—	—	34.3	11.9	155.0	53.9	6.6	2.3	—	—	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	—	—	0.2	—	
arts	53 to 58	18.1	13.8	76.3	0.1	0.5	—	—	1.3	7.2	1.7	9.4	—	—	0.2	1.1	1.0	5.5	—	—	—	—	
apparatus ...	93	66.2	53.2	80.4	—	—	2.8	4.2	3.6	5.4	3.3	5.0	0.4	0.6	—	—	1.7	2.6	—	—	1.2	1.8	Czecho-Slovakia £0.6 = 0.9%, China £0.4 = 0.6%.
	115 to 117	65.1	34.5	53.0	—	—	0.1	0.1	1.8	2.8	25.9	39.8	—	—	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.2	—	—	2.1	3.2	
... ...	115	31.6	13.3	42.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	16.3	51.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	6.0	Belgium £1.5 = 4.7%.
ther kinds) ...	116 and 117	33.5	21.2	63.3	—	—	0.1	0.3	1.7	5.1	9.6	28.6	—	—	0.6	1.8	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.2	0.6	
... ...	92	21.2	2.8	13.3	—	—	0.1	0.5	—	—	16.0	75.4	—	—	0.3	1.4	1.8	8.5	—	—	0.2	0.9	

Buckles, pins and clasps	153	39.3	15.3	38.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.4	29.0	0.6	1.6	—	—	7.2	18.3	—	—	4.8	12.2	Belgium Czecho- 2.8%.
Lamps and lanterns	154	26.7	2.4	9.0	0.1	0.4	—	—	4.0	15.0	19.2	71.9	—	—	—	—	0.4	1.5	—	—	0.6	2.2	Austria £0
Other kinds	155	377.0	249.3	66.1	0.1	—	—	—	1.2	0.3	50.4	13.4	2.1	0.6	4.8	1.3	4.6	1.2	—	—	64.5	17.1	Czecho-Slo 6.2%, 4.2%, 2.2%, 2.0%.
Carriages, Carts and Wagons :—	50 to 58	379.0	176.4	46.6	0.1	—	34.3	9.1	156.4	41.3	9.0	2.4	—	—	1.3	0.3	1.3	0.3	—	—	0.2	—	
Railway rolling stock	50	73.0	72.2	99.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Motor cars and lorries and parts ...	51 and 52	287.9	90.4	31.4	—	—	34.3	11.9	155.0	53.9	6.6	2.3	—	—	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	—	—	0.2	—	
Other carriages and parts	53 to 58	18.1	13.8	76.3	0.1	0.5	—	—	1.3	7.2	1.7	9.4	—	—	0.2	1.1	1.0	5.5	—	—	—	—	
Electrical and telegraphic apparatus ...	93	66.2	53.2	80.4	—	—	2.8	4.2	3.6	5.4	3.3	5.0	0.4	0.6	—	—	1.7	2.6	—	—	1.2	1.8	Czecho-Slo 0.9%, 0.6%.
Implements and Tools :—	115 to 117	65.1	34.5	53.0	—	—	0.1	0.1	1.8	2.8	25.9	39.8	—	—	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.2	—	—	2.1	3.2	
Agricultural	115	31.6	13.3	42.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	16.3	51.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	6.0	Belgium £1
Artisans (including other kinds) ...	116 and 117	33.5	21.2	63.3	—	—	0.1	0.3	1.7	5.1	9.6	28.6	—	—	0.6	1.8	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.2	0.6	
Cutlery	92	21.2	2.8	13.3	—	—	0.1	0.5	—	—	16.0	75.4	—	—	0.3	1.4	1.8	8.5	—	—	0.2	0.9	
Miscellaneous.																							
Oils (not edible) :—	167 to 171	[illegible]	16.4	4.4	—	—	—	—	267.2	71.0	7.1	1.9	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.4	0.1	—	—	85.1	22.6	
Illuminating (kerosene)	167	[illegible]	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	67.9	84.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.0	15.0	Dutch West 13.4%.
Lubricating	168	[illegible]	8.2	17.7	—	—	—	—	30.7	66.3	3.9	8.4	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	3.4	7.4	Venezuela £
Motor spirit	170	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	164.4	87.2	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.0	12.8	Dutch West 12.6%.
Fuel, including other kinds	169 and 171	61.6	8.1	13.2	—	—	—	—	4.2	6.8	3.2	5.2	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.6	—	—	45.7	74.2	Dutch West
Explosives :—	17 to 20	104.0	101.7	97.8	—	—	0.3	0.3	—	—	2.0	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61.2%.
Dynamite and cognate substances ...	17	77.1	77.1	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gunpowder	18	9.3	8.0	86.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	14.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other kinds (including fireworks) ...	19 and 20	[illegible]	16.6	94.3	—	—	0.3	1.7	—	—	0.7	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Medicines and drugs	149	99.0	75.5	76.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	8.0	8.1	9.7	9.8	0.1	0.1	4.2	4.2	0.4	0.4	—	—	0.4	0.4	
Rubber Manufactures :—	186 and 187	98.4	39.6	40.3	—	—	17.6	17.9	20.4	20.7	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	16.1	16.4	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	2.4	2.4	
Tyres for vehicles	186	94.7	36.4	38.5	—	—	17.5	18.5	20.4	21.5	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	16.1	17.0	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	2.3	2.4	Italy £2.3
Other kinds	187	3.7	3.2	86.5	—	—	0.1	2.7	—	—	0.2	5.4	0.1	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	2.7	
Cement	59	93.1	57.0	61.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.0	30.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.1	8.7	Belgium £ Yugo-Sla 4.4%.
Soap—other than toilet	197	75.0	67.9	90.5	0.7	0.9	—	—	—	—	1.4	1.9	2.6	3.5	2.3	3.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	
Perfumery (except fancy soap)	178	71.7	56.3	78.4	—	—	—	—	2.6	3.6	5.7	8.0	—	—	0.6	0.8	4.1	5.8	—	—	2.4	3.4	Belgium £2
Chemicals—all kinds	61 to 63	53.3	28.0	52.5	0.7	1.3	2.0	3.8	1.4	2.6	5.5	10.3	0.6	1.1	0.5	1.0	—	—	—	—	14.6	27.4	Norway £ Switzerla 3.6%. £1.8 = £1.7 =
Stationery (other than paper)	209	42.3	34.8	82.3	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.5	2.1	4.9	0.3	0.7	1.7	4.0	3.0	7.1	—	—	0.2	0.5	
Glass and Glassware :—	99 to 101	35.5	6.4	18.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	17.8	50.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	3.7	10.4	0.3	0.9	6.9	19.5	
Glass bottles, lamps, chimneys and table glassware	99	22.3	2.0	9.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.5	17.1	76.6	0.1	0.4	—	—	0.2	0.9	0.3	1.4	2.5	11.2	Belgium £1
Other kinds, including plate glass ...	100 to 101	13.2	4.4	33.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	5.3	—	—	0.2	1.5	3.5	26.5	—	—	4.4	33.3	Belgium £3
Chinaware or Porcelain Earthenware and Pottery :—	64 to 66	31.5	6.0	19.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.3	45.4	0.1	0.3	0.9	2.9	4.7	14.9	1.5	4.8	4.0	12.7	
Earthenware	65	21.9	5.4	24.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.0	41.1	0.1	0.5	0.8	3.7	1.5	6.8	1.5	6.8	3.6	16.4	Czecho-Slov 8.2%.
Other kinds, including clay pipes ...	64 and 66	9.6	0.6	6.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.3	55.1	—	—	0.1	1.1	3.2	33.3	—	—	0.4	4.2	
Beads, other than real coral	27	31.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	6.1	19.6	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	24.7	79.5	Czecho-Slov 55.9%, 23.6%.
Candles	49	28.4	28.0	98.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	1.0	—	—	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wood and timber manufactured—other kinds	230	25.6	7.0	27.4	—	—	0.7	2.8	5.3	20.7	4.1	16.0	0.1	0.4	0.9	3.5	1.7	6.6	0.5	1.9	5.3	20.7	Italy £2.1 Finland £ Sweden £0
Spirits (not potable) including methylated	204, 205 and 207	24.9	8.2	32.9	—	—	—	—	1.3	5.2	10.0	40.2	0.4	1.6	4.6	18.5	0.4	1.6	—	—	—	—	
Books, printed	34	24.5	20.4	83.3	0.1	0.4	—	—	0.5	2.0	1.9	7.8	—	—	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	1.5	6.1	Switzerland
Paints and colours	173	22.5	18.8	83.6	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.9	2.7	12.0	0.4	1.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	—	—	0.2	0.8	
Matches	143	22.2	0.4	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.5	—	—	21.7	97.7	Sweden £21
Paper, all kinds (except sensitized) ...	177	20.1	15.6	77.6	—	—	0.3	1.5	0.1	0.5	1.0	5.0	0.5	2.5	0.5	2.5	0.4	2.0	—	—	1.7	8.4	Finland £0 Norway
Other articles wholly or mainly manufactured	—	441.2	245.6	55.7	4.1	0.9	3.6	0.8	13.3	3.0	51.5	11.7	0.8	0.1	4.3	1.0	75.4	17.1	0.4	0.1	42.2	9.6	
Total Class III	—	6,042.9	3,706.1	61.1	72.0	1.1	233.6	3.9	565.6	9.4	394.4	6.6	209.4	3.5	62.3	1.0	228.6	3.8	37.1	0.6	533.8	8.8	
Class IV—Animals and Birds, Living, not for food	6a and 6b	0.6	—	—	0.6	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Merchandise	—	7,348.5	4,212.9	57.3	158.2	2.2	369.6	5.0	754.8	10.3	423.5	5.7	248.8	3.4	82.4	1.1	230.5	3.2	42.8	0.6	825.0	11.2	
Class V—Specie and Currency Notes ...	42 to 46	337.3	320.8	95.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.7	4.7	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.2	
Grand Total Imports	—	7,685.8	4,533.7	59.0	158.2	2.1	369.6	4.8	754.8	9.8	423.5	5.5	248.8	3.2	98.1	1.3	230.5	3.0	42.8	0.6	825.8	10.7	

... ...	152	136.0	100.7	74.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.4	29.0	0.6	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Czecho-Slovakia £1.1 = 2.8%.
sins	153	39.3	15.3	38.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	1.5	—	—	0.6	2.2	Austria £0.4 = 1.5%.
... ...	154	26.7	2.4	9.0	0.1	0.4	—	—	4.0	15.0	19.2	71.9	—	—	4.8	1.3	4.6	1.2	—	—	64.5	17.1	Czecho-Slovakia £23.3 = 6.2%, Belgium £15.9 = 4.2%, Sweden £8.4 = 2.2%, Poland £7.6 = 2.0%.
... ...	155	377.0	249.3	66.1	0.1	—	—	—	1.2	0.3	50.4	13.4	2.1	0.6									
ons :—	50 to 58	379.0	176.4	46.6	0.1	—	34.3	9.1	156.4	41.3	9.0	2.4	—	—	1.3	0.3	1.3	0.3	—	—	0.2	—	
... ...	50	73.0	72.2	99.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
s and parts ...	51 and 52	287.9	90.4	31.4	—	—	34.3	11.9	155.0	53.9	6.6	2.3	—	—	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	—	—	0.2	—	
parts	53 to 58	18.1	13.8	76.3	0.1	0.5	—	—	1.3	7.2	1.7	9.4	—	—	0.2	1.1	1.0	5.5	—	—	—	—	
apparatus ...	93	66.2	53.2	80.4	—	—	2.8	4.2	3.6	5.4	3.3	5.0	0.4	0.6	—	—	1.7	2.6	—	—	1.2	1.8	Czecho-Slovakia £0.6 = 0.9%, China £0.4 = 0.6%.
—	115 to 117	65.1	34.5	53.0	—	—	0.1	0.1	1.8	2.8	25.9	39.8	—	—	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.2	—	—	2.1	3.2	
... ...	115	31.6	13.3	42.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	16.3	51.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	6.0	Belgium £1.5 = 4.7%.
other kinds) ...	116 and 117	33.5	21.2	63.3	—	—	0.1	0.3	1.7	5.1	9.6	28.6	—	—	0.6	1.8	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.2	0.6	
... ...	92	21.2	2.8	13.3	—	—	0.1	0.5	—	—	16.0	75.4	—	—	0.3	1.4	1.8	8.5	—	—	0.2	0.9	
eous.	167 to 171	376.4	16.4	4.4	—	—	—	—	267.2	71.0	7.1	1.9	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.4	0.1	—	—	85.1	22.6	
ene)	167	80.0	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	67.9	84.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.0	15.0	Dutch West Indies £10.7 = 13.4%.
... ...	168	46.3	8.2	17.7	—	—	—	—	30.7	66.3	3.9	8.4	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	3.4	7.4	Venezuela £2.7 = 5.8%.
... ...	170	188.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	164.4	87.2	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.0	12.8	Dutch West Indies £23.8 = 12.6%.
er kinds	169 and 171	61.6	8.1	13.2	—	—	—	—	4.2	6.8	3.2	5.2	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.6	—	—	45.7	74.2	Dutch West Indies £37.7 = 61.2%.
	17 to 20	104.0	101.7	97.8	—	—	0.3	0.3	—	—	2.0	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
ate substances ...	17	77.1	77.1	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
... ...	18	9.3	8.0	86.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	14.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
ling fireworks) ...	19 and 20	17.6	16.6	94.3	—	—	0.3	1.7	—	—	0.7	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.4	
... ...	149	99.0	75.5	76.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	8.0	8.1	9.7	9.8	0.1	0 1	4.2	4.2	0.4	0.4	—	—	0.4	0.4	
—	186 and 187	98.4	39.6	40.3	—	—	17.6	17.9	20.4	20.7	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	16.1	16.4	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	2.4	2.4	
... ...	186	94.7	36.4	38.5	—	—	17.5	18.5	20.4	21.5	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	16.1	17.0	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	2.3	2.4	Italy £2.3 = 2.4%.
... ...	187	3.7	3.2	86.5	—	—	0.1	2.7	—	—	0.2	5.4	0.1	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	2.7	
... ...	59	93.1	57.0	61.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.0	30.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.1	8.7	Belgium £3.2 = 3.4%, Yugo-Slavia £4.1 = 4.4%.
... ...	197	75.0	67.9	90.5	0.7	0.9	—	—	—	—	1.4	1.9	2.6	3.5	2.3	3.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	
y soap)	178	71.7	56.3	78.4	—	—	—	—	2.6	3.6	5.7	8.0	—	—	0.6	0.8	4.1	5.8	—	—	2.4	3.4	Belgium £2.4 = 3.4%.
... ...	61 to 63	53.3	28.0	52.5	0.7	1.3	2.0	3.8	1.4	2.3	5.5	10.3	0.6	1.1	0.5	1.0	—	—	—	—	14.6	27.4	Norway £5.2 = 9.8%, Switzerland £1.9 = 3.6%, Czecho-Slovakia £1.8 = 3.4%, Austria £1.7 = 3.2%.
paper)	209	42.3	34.8	82.3	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.5	2.1	4.9	0.3	0.7	1.7	4.0	3.0	7.1	—	—	0.2	0.5	
	99 to 101	35.5	6.4	18.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	17.8	50.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	3.7	10.4	0.3	0.9	6.9	19.5	
ps, chimneys and	99	22.3	2.0	9.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.5	17.1	76.6	0.1	0.4	—	—	0.2	0.9	0.3	1.4	2.5	11.2	Belgium £1.5 = 6.7%.
ding plate glass ...	100 to 101	13.2	4.4	33.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	5.3	—	—	0.2	1.5	3.5	26.5	—	—	4.4	33.3	Belgium £3.7 = 28.0%.
n Earthenware and	64 to 66	31.5	6.0	19.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.3	45.4	0.1	0.3	0.9	2.9	4.7	14.9	1.5	4.8	4.0	12.7	
... ...	65	21.9	5.4	24.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.0	41.1	0.1	0.5	0.8	3.7	1.5	6.8	1.5	6.8	3.6	16.4	Czecho-Slovakia £1.8 = 9.2%.
ding clay pipes ...	64 and 66	9.6	0.3	6.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.3	55.1	—	—	0.1	1.1	3.2	33.3	—	—	0.4	4.2	
coral	27	31.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	6.1	19.6	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	24.7	79.5	Czecho-Slovakia £17.4 = 55.9%, Italy £7.2 = 23.6%.
... ...	49	28.4	28.0	98.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	1.0	—	—	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	
anufactured—other	230	25.6	7.0	27.4	—	—	0.7	2.8	5.3	20.7	4.1	16.0	0.1	0.4	0.9	3.5	1.7	6.6	0.5	1.9	5.3	20.7	Italy £2.1 = 8.2% Finland £1.0 = 3.9% Sweden £0.9 = 3.6%.
cluding methylated	204, 205 and 207	24.9	8.2	32.9	—	—	—	—	1.3	5.2	10.0	40.2	0.4	1.6	4.6	18.5	0.4	1.6	—	—	—	—	
... ...	34	24.5	20.4	83.3	0.1	0.4	—	—	0.5	2.0	1.9	7.8	—	—	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	1.5	6.1	Switzerland £1.0 = 4.1%.
... ...	173	22.5	18.8	83.6	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.9	2.7	12.0	0.4	1.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	—	—	0.2	0.8	
... ...	143	22.2	0.4	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.5	—	—	21.7	97.7	Sweden £21.5 = 96.8%.
t sensitized) ...	177	20.1	15.6	77.6	—	—	0.3	1.5	0.1	0.5	1.0	5.0	0.5	2.5	0.5	2.5	0.4	2.0	—	—	1.7	8.4	Finland £0.8 = 3.9%, Norway £0.4 = 1.9%.
or mainly manu-	—	441.2	245.6	55.7	4.1	0.9	3.6	0.8	13.3	3.0	51.5	11.7	0.8	0.1	4.3	1.0	75.4	17.1	0.4	0.1	42.2	9.6	
Class III	—	6,042.9	3,706.1	61.1	72.0	1.1	233.6	3.9	565.6	9.4	394.4	6.6	209.4	3.5	62.3	1.0	228.6	3.8	37.1	0.6	533.8	8.8	
d Birds, Living, not	6a and 6b	0.6	—	—	0.6	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
erchandise	—	7,348.5	4,212.9	57.3	158.2	2.2	369.6	5.0	754.8	10.3	423.5	5.7	248.8	3.4	82.4	1.1	230.5	3.2	42.8	0.6	825.0	11.2	
urrency Notes ...	42 to 46	337.3	320.8	95.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.7	4.7	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.2	
Imports	—	7,685.8	4,533.7	59.0	158.2	2.1	369.6	4.8	754.8	9.8	423.5	5.5	248.8	3.2	98.1	1.3	230.5	3.0	42.8	0.6	825.8	10.7	

TABLE B.

The Value of the Principal Articles exported during the Year 1935. (The value of Exports overland is not included).

In Thousands of £.

Domestic Produce.	Item No. of the Export List.	COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION. All Countries.	United Kingdom.		British West Africa.		Other parts of British Empire.		United States of America.		Germany.		Holland.		France.		Other Foreign Countries.		
		Value.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	
Class I—Food, Drink and Tobacco.																			
Cocoa	10	5,085.3	1,670.1	32.8	—	—	208.0	4.1	1,231.2	24. .2	1,123.2	22.1	513.3	10.1	15.6	0.3	323.9	6.4	Belgium £28.8=5% Italy £126.1=2.5% Poland £41 .0 = .8% Sweden £56 .3 = 1 .1% Denmark £30 .3 = .6% Norway £30 .8 = .6%.
Coffee, Raw	11	1.5	.4	26.7	.1	6.7	—	—	—	—	.9	60.0	—	—	—	—	.1	6.6	
Class II—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured.																			
Diamonds	14	546.1	546.1	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gums—Rubber	24	14.0	13.4	95.7	.1	.7	—	—	—	—	.4	2.9	—	—	—	—	.1	.7	
Hides and Skins :—																			
Hides (cattle) untanned ...	27	6.1	.3	4.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.7	93.5	—	—	.1	1.6	—	—	
,, Other kinds	31 and 33	.9	.5	55.6	—	—	—	—	.2	22.2	.2	22.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ivory	34	.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.4	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Metallic Ores :—																			
Manganese	36	612.2	103.8	17.0	—	—	36.4	5.9	187.1	30.6	39.8	6.5	9.0	1.2	59.7	9.7	176.4	28.8	Belgium £49 .7 = 8 .1% Italy £41 .4 = 6 .8% Spain £7 .0 = 1 .2% Norway £78 .0 = 12 .4%.
Nuts and Kernels :—																			
Copra	40	7.2	6.9	95.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	2.8	.1	1.4	—	—	—	—	
Kola Nuts	42	3.0	—	—	2.0	66.7	—	—	—	—	.2	6.6	—	—	—	—	.8	26.7	Dahomey £ . 7 = 23 .3%.
Palm Kernels	43	42.1	16.4	39.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.8	39.9	8.9	21.1	—	—	—	—	
Oils :—																			
Palm	46	6.6	3.8	57.6	.2	3.0	—	—	1.9	28.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	.7	10.6	Ivory Coast £ .7 = 10.6%.
Other kinds	49	6.4	6.4	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wood and Timber, Unmanufactured :—																			
Timber—all kinds	59 and 60	109.7	70.4	64.2	.4	.4	—	—	38.9	35.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Class V—Bullion, Specie and Currency Notes.																			
Bullion—Gold	6	2,635.5	2,635.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Articles (all classes)... ...	—	33.9	23.2	68.4	6.9	20.4	—	—	—	—	.1	.3	—	—	—	—	3.7	10.9	
Total Exports of domestic produce including bullion	—	9,110.9	5,096.7	56.0	9.7	.1	244.4	2.7	1,459.8	16.0	1,187.9	13.0	531.3	5.8	75.4	.8	505.7	5.6	
Re-exports :—																			
Class V—Bullion, Specie and Currency Notes	—	568.8	551.5	97.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.3	3.0	French Togoland £17 .3 = 3 .0%.
Other Articles (all classes) ...	—	64.0	22.2	34.7	14.1	22.0	.1	.1	.4	.6	4.4	6.9	.5	.8	1.0	1.6	21.3	33.3	Senegal £1 .0 = 1 .6% French Togoland = £3 .0 = 4.7% Ivory Coast £13 .3 = 20.8%
Total Re-exports	—	632.8	573.7	90.6	14.1	2.2	.1	—	.4	.1	4.4	.7	.5	.1	1.0	.2	38.6	6.1	
Grand Total Exports and Re-exports	—	9,743.7	5,670.4	58.2	23.8	.2	244.5	2.5	1,460.2	15.0	1,192.3	12.2	531.8	5.5	76.4	.8	544.3	5.6	

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The rates of wages for manual labour vary between 6d. and 2s. a day for the unskilled labourer and from 2s. to 7s. for artisans and tradesmen. Higher rates are paid in certain cases to skilled craftsmen.

Wages in the principal occupations are approximately as follows :—

Occupations.	Average rates of wages.	Average hours worked.
Government Departments.		
AGRICULTURE.		
labourers	1s. 2d. a day ...	45 hours a week.
PUBLIC WORKS.		
labourers	6d. to 1s. 4d. a day	48 hours a week.
apprentices	1s. to 2s. a day	
artisans	3s. to 5s. a day	
RAILWAYS.		
labourers, cleaners, etc.	1s. to 2s. a day	
fitters, drivers, machinists, boiler-makers, etc. ...	2s. to 7s. a day	
Commercial.		
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.		
unskilled labour ...	11d. a day ...	49 hours a week.
MINES.		
unskilled labourers	1s. to 1s. 9d. a day	48 hours a week.
apprentices and skilled tradesmen	1s. 9d. to 10s. a day	
DOMESTIC SERVANTS. ...		
cooks	£3 per month ...	usual domestic hours.
washermen	£1 per month	
stewards	£2 10s. per month	

The cost of living varies considerably in different parts of the country but tends to be higher in the coastal towns. The only index of the cost of living is the standard of the living wage. The cost of a labourer's food varies from approximately 3d. a day in the rural areas to 6d. a day in the large towns.

The cost of living for Europeans varies from £25 to £45 per month, and may be higher, according to the standard of living and the responsibilities of the individual concerned.

During the year under review rates of wages in the principal occupations were generally unchanged, whilst the reduced prices of numerous classes of imports resulted in a decline in the cost of living which was fairly widespread. In the gold-mining areas, on the other hand, rapid developments caused an upward tendency in both wages and cost of living.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION.

Education in the Gold Coast is voluntary and is mainly in the hands of Government and of various missionary bodies.

Non-Government schools are officially recognised as of two kinds, assisted and non-assisted. An assisted school is one which has attained a certain standard of efficiency and which receives a Government grant.

Grants are awarded on general efficiency and are calculated as a percentage of the expenditure on the salaries paid to teachers according to an approved minimum scale.

As education in the Colony and Ashanti is governed by one ordinance and education in the Northern Territories by another, a section of this chapter is devoted to each. The Prince of Wales College, Achimota also forms the subject of a separate section.

(*a*) The Colony and Ashanti.

There are nineteen Government primary schools, fifteen in the Colony and four in Ashanti, with an enrolment of 3,950 boys and 1,353 girls and a total average attendance of 5,132. These schools are entirely supported from Government funds, and in each case the staff is wholly African.

The total number of teachers in Government service at the close of the year was 261, of whom 231 were employed in the primary schools and 30 in the technical and middle boarding schools.

The number of mission assisted schools in the Colony and Ashanti during 1935 was 360, and of the known non-assisted schools 283.

The assisted schools were distributed as follows :—

Ahmadiyya Movement	1
A.M.E. Zion mission	7
Basel mission	1
English Church mission	19
Ewe Presbyterian Church	82
Methodist mission	65
Presbyterian Church	113
Scottish Mission	2

Roman Catholic missions :—	
Vicariate Apostolic of the Gold Coast	26
Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta	32
Seventh Day Adventist	2
Undenominational	7
United Schools*	3

In the primary schools the subjects of instruction include speaking, reading and writing in the vernacular and English, arithmetic, singing, the duties and rights of a citizen, drawing, nature study, hygiene, handwork and for girls domestic science. The form which the handwork takes depends on the locality. In the urban schools woodwork and simple metalwork are favoured, while in rural schools gardening, mat-weaving, basket-making, brush-making, net-making, etc., are taught. In girls' schools increasing provision is made for the teaching of domestic science and child-welfare. The reluctance formerly shown in certain districts to sending girls to school is now dying out, and there is a growing demand for female education. Four new mission boarding schools for girls, each conducted by Europeans, have recently been opened. At present there are seventeen schools devoted entirely to the education of girls. In addition, girls attend the ordinary primary schools and, wherever possible, receive special instruction in needlework and in other domestic subjects.

Apart from Achimota College there are only two assisted secondary schools in the Colony, namely Mfantsipim of the Methodist mission and St. Nicholas' Grammar School of the English Church mission. Both of these schools are at Cape Coast. They are partly boarding schools and partly day schools and they are always full. The curriculum is based mainly on the requirement of the Cambridge junior and school certificate examinations. The Roman Catholic mission has opened a new secondary school in Cape Coast.

For technical education, which is entirely in the hands of the Government, there is an increasing demand. The Accra technical school provides a four years' course (practical and theoretical) in engineering and woodwork. This is the only school of its kind in the Colony, and the demand for admission is very great. There are three middle boarding schools which provide an elementary education with a pre-vocational bias. In December, 1935, there were 225 pupils in residence at these schools, of whom 99 were being trained in woodwork, 48 in masonry and 78 in metalwork. The time devoted to literary subjects is two-thirds of the total time available for instruction. Especially promising pupils are given the opportunity of completing their training at the Government

*(Under the joint control of the Presbyterian Church and the Methodist Mission.)

Technical school, Accra. The object of these schools is to provide a preliminary training for boys who desire to become skilled artisans, but, during this training, the development of character and of a sense of responsibility in the individual takes a prominent place.

A number of selected African youths who have passed the seventh standard examination at the primary schools are trained by the Transport Department as fitters and fitter-drivers. The training consists of a three years' course of instruction in the workshop in the repair of petrol and compression ignition engines and in general repairs to cars and lorries, followed by a course of instruction in driving.

That the results of this training have been satisfactory is proved by the fact that certain of these drivers, who have been entrusted with vehicles and four-wheeled trailers carrying six tons of freight, have successfully completed journeys of 500 miles or more without supervision by a European.

For the training of male teachers there are four training colleges in which a full four years' course is given. The number of teachers in training in these colleges at the end of 1935 was as follows :—

Achimota College	76
Akropong Training College	75
St. Augustine's Training College	51
Wesley College	84
Total	286

At Achimota College teachers are trained for Government and for the undenominational schools, and also for the schools of those missions which do not possess their own training colleges.

Akropong Training College, which is controlled by the Presbyterian Church of the Gold Coast, trains teachers for Presbyterian and Ewe Presbyterian schools.

St. Augustine's Training College which was previously situated at Amisano has been transferred to Cape Coast ; it trains teachers for the Roman Catholic mission schools in the Colony and Ashanti.

At Wesley College, Kumasi, teachers are trained for the Methodist mission schools.

For the training of women teachers the Roman Catholic mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Gold Coast) has established a new training college at Cape Coast.

Classes are held also at most of the mission girls' schools and at Achimota for the training of women teachers.

At all the colleges training is free, but each student before being admitted signs a bond to teach for at least five years in a Government or assisted school. For the teachers trained at Achimota College Government at one time paid all fees but now the total fee for teacher-students is £33 per annum of which Government pays £30. Government also pays grants towards the upkeep of the mission training institutions. All training colleges, including that at Achimota, are inspected by a board of officers of the Education Department.

Games, especially association football, continue to be popular. Hockey is played regularly at some of the schools, but cricket is not so common, possibly on account of the expense of maintaining the necessary equipment; it is, however, encouraged in all Government schools. Girls are becoming keener on games. Hockey, tennis, net ball and badminton are played.

There is an inter-college athletic association which since 1926 has organised annual contests between teams representing the training colleges for men and the secondary schools. Seven teams entered for the contest held in 1935 and Achimota College, by securing the highest number of points, won the Aggrey Memorial Shield which, together with trophies for each event, is presented for annual competition.

In addition to the activities of the Education Department and of the missions and undenominational bodies, a number of Government departments, the Gold Coast Regiment and the Gold Coast Railway maintain schools to meet their special needs.

(*b*) The Northern Territories.

The separate sub-department for the control of education in the Protectorate was abolished in 1932, but a special Education Ordinance still applies to the area.

There are Government primary boarding schools at Tamale, Gambaga and Salaga. Except at Tamale, these schools are also attended by day scholars. The number of pupils in attendance in 1935 was 309, of whom 26 were girls. In 1932 the Government junior trade school and the kindergarten school at Tamale were amalgamated with the primary boarding school in that place.

Native Administration schools, the expenditure of which is defrayed partly by Government and partly by the Native Administrations, have been established at Bawku, Lawra and Wa ; the last-mentioned of these was previously under the entire control of Government. The total number of pupils in these schools in 1935 was 196, of whom eight were girls.

There are three mission primary schools in receipt of Government assistance. Two of these are controlled by the White Fathers' mission and one by the Roman Catholic mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta). The total number of pupils in attendance at these schools in 1935 was 414, of whom 141 were girls.

In the primary schools particular attention is paid to craftwork which ordinarily includes raffia work, mat-making, rope-making and rough carpentry. Sheepskins are dressed and dyed by local processes for use in leatherwork of various kinds. Cotton grown on the school farms is spun and woven and made into garments of the kind worn locally. Agriculture is taught in all schools. With the approval of the health authorities and of the householders themselves improvements are effected in the local housing conditions. Among the 141 girls attending mission primary schools are included 60 who form a special class for instruction in lace-making and other handwork.

There is a veterinary school at Pong–Tamale for African students of whom at present there are ten in training.

(*c*) Prince of Wales College and School, Achimota.

This institution aims at the provision of a continuous course of kindergarten, primary, secondary and university education for both boys and girls. It includes a training department for students who will become teachers.

The courses now available in the university section are as follows: University of London Arts, Science and Engineering (Intermediate and degree).

The enrolment in the various departments at the beginning of 1936 was as follows :—

Kindergarten	39
Lower primary	47
Upper primary	113
Secondary school	113
Training College (boys)	67
Teacher students (girls)	45
University	15
Special course	2
	441

Of the above 137 are girls.

On the 1st April, 1931 the college was placed under the control of a Council. By the Achimota College and School Ordinance, 1934, the Council is constituted as follows :—

(*a*) Four members appointed annually by the Governor, such appointments being personal and by name ;

(*b*) Six African members of whom four are elected by the Council and two by the Old Achimotans' Association ;

(*c*) One member annually elected by the Council to represent missionary education ;

(*d*) Three members of the staff, of whom one is an African, annually elected by members of the staff ;

(*e*) The Principal ; and

(*f*) The Director of Education.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

Both the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements are represented in the Gold Coast, and there are at present 65 Rovers, 5,334 Scouts and 1,897 Wolf Cubs, while there are 16 companies of Guides and eight Brownie Packs.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping and Harbours.

A regular mail and passenger service to and from the United Kingdom is maintained by the vessels of the Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, which sail fortnightly from Liverpool and call at Takoradi and Accra.

Regular passenger services between the Continent and Gold Coast ports are maintained by various foreign steamship lines, among which are the Holland-West Africa Line, the Woermann Line and the Chargeurs Réunis.

Freight services from Liverpool, London, Hamburg, New York and certain Mediterranean ports are operated by vessels of the following lines: Elder Dempster Lines, Limited; the United Africa Company, Limited; Holland-West Africa; Woermann; Chargeurs Réunis; Fabre Fraissinet; America-West Africa, and Navigazione Libera Triestina.

The length of the voyage from the United Kingdom is from thirteen to fourteen days by mail steamer and from twenty to twenty-five days by cargo ship.

Takoradi Harbour.

The number of vessels using the port increased from 553 in 1934–35 to 635 in 1935–36.

The tonnage of cargo increased from 602,897 in 1934–35 to 777,253 in 1935–36.

The number of passengers disembarking was 4,385 and embarking 3,369, compared with 4,079 and 2,594 respectively in 1934–35.

The principal working results were as follows :—

Total capital expenditure on the 31st March, 1936	£3,196,676
Gross receipts	196,423
Working expenditure	25,030
Net receipts	171,393
Gross expenditure	179,114
Surplus*	17,309
Percentage of working expenditure to gross receipts	12·74%
Percentage of net receipts to capital expenditure ...	5·36%

*Transferred to Takoradi Harbour Renewals Fund.

Buildings, etc.

The flooring of the transit sheds on the lee breakwater has been relaid in concrete and the loading platforms have been improved.

An enclosed open dump has been constructed at the root of the lee breakwater.

Improvements to the wharf have also been carried out.

Railway.

Mileage Operated.

The main line of 3′ 6″ gauge runs in a northerly direction from Takoradi to Kumasi in Ashanti and thence in a south-easterly direction to Accra, a total distance of 366 miles.

Particulars of the branch lines are as follows :—

Branch.	*Mileage.*
Sekondi–Takoradi Junction	3
Tarkwa–Prestea	18
Aboso–Cinnamon Bippo	4
Huni Valley–Kade	99
Accra–Weija	10

The Weija branch has a 2′ 6″ gauge.

The total mileage open for traffic at the close of the financial year 1935–36 was 500 miles.

Finance.

The principal working results were as follows :—

Total capital expenditure on the 31st March, 1936	£9,247,333
Gross earnings	1,000,336
Working expenditure (including renewals £124,375)	548,641
Net earnings	451,695
Gross expenditure	964,354
Surplus*	35,982
Percentage of working expenditure (including renewals) to gross earnings...	54·85%
Percentage of net earnings to capital expenditure	4·89%

Traffic.

The number of passengers carried during the year was 3,105,425, an increase of 1,279,332 with a corresponding increase in revenue of £35,284 compared with the previous year.

The total tonnage of goods traffic, exclusive of live-stock, was 911,709, an increase of 181,822 tons with an increase of £147,795 in revenue compared with the year 1934–35.

*Transferred to Railway Renewals Fund.

The principal commodities carried were :—

Commodity.	*Tons carried.*	*Increase : Tons.*
Beer and wines	2,625	452
Building materials	25,147	7,992
Cocoa	130,553	8,158
Coal, coke and patent fuel ...	7,236	2,908
Corn, native	3,794	1,678
Cotton goods	4,518	1,458
Explosives	1,594	451
Firewood	122,649	9,130
Imported foods staples	13,974	4,146
Hardware	5,614	2,099
Manganese...	465,679	108,098
Mining machinery	17,100	7,632
Motor vehicles	3,253	1,339
Native produce	15,411	4,183
Petrol	11,603	2,576
Railway and tramway materials	9,061	7,894

Locomotives and Rolling Stock.

The Railway owns seventy-seven locomotives including four steam rail coaches.

The total engine mileage (inclusive of rail coach mileage) was 1,548,198, an increase of 229,699 miles compared with 1934–35.

Two new cattle motor-car vans were built in Sekondi works. Forty-six new goods and eleven new passenger vehicles were put into service. Four new oil tank wagons were prepared for service for the Shell Company of West Africa.

Electric Power.

Six hundred and ninety-nine additional lighting, heating and power points were installed in Sekondi and Takoradi during the year. The total number of units generated was 1,973,672, an increase of 230,394 units or 13·22 per cent compared with the previous year.

Buildings.

New African staff quarters have been built at Insu, Ketan, Takoradi and Tarkwa.

Track.

Increased siding accommodation has been provided at Insu and Dunkwa. Several private sidings have been laid for mining companies.

The approaches to the transit sidings at Takoradi have been remodelled.

Stores.

The value of stock on hand at the 1st April, 1935, was £48,790 7s. 3d. and at the 31st March, 1936, £46,283 1s. 8d. representing a decrease of £2,507 5s. 7d.

Transport Service.

Four thousand and eighty-seven tons of material were cleared at the port of Takoradi for Government departments: the bulk of this tonnage was forwarded by rail.

At Sekondi the number of officers arriving and departing by train and road was 392 with 255 tons of luggage. At Takoradi 320 officers with 125 tons of luggage were dealt with.

The cost of working the service was £991 and the earnings were £580.

Harbour dues amounting to £671 were collected from Government departments.

Government Transport Service.

This service is operated by a permanent staff of six Europeans, one African Assistant Transport Officer and 22 African clerical staff. In addition there are 27 mechanics, 32 drivers and 10 apprentices. The department operates throughout the colony but principally in the Eastern Province, Ashanti and the Northern Territories. There are depots at Accra, Kumasi and Tamale.

The following motor transport is maintained:—

		Rate charged to departments.
Light cars and vans	8 ...	4½d. per mile.
Cars	7 ...	6d. do.
30-cwt. lorries	15 ...	7½d. do.
2 to 3½-ton lorries with trailers ...	17 ...	4½d. to 6d. p.t.m.
5 to 6-ton do. do. ...	10 ...	3d. to 6d. do.
Tractor 4-wh. with 3 trailers (12 tons)	2 ...	6d. p.t.m. (local).
Tractor 8-wh. with 2 8-wh. trailers (15 tons)	1 ...	3d. do. (long distance).

During the year the fleet covered 488,894 miles.

The total expenditure of the department was £20,935, the total earnings £23,095.

The average rates of wages are as follows :—

Labourers	1s. 4d.	per day.
Drivers	2s. 6d.	do.
Fitters	3s.	do.

Training of Africans as Fitter-Drivers.

A system of apprenticeship introduced in 1928 has been attended with great success. Africans so trained are now driving and maintaining fourteen Diesel-engined vehicles, operating mainly over long distances and without European supervision. This is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that it was as recently as 1931 that the first Diesel-engined vehicle ever supplied by the Crown Agents for the Colonies was introduced into the Gold Coast.

Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1934.

The Chief Transport Officer is the principal certifying and examining officer and he is responsible for the appointment of suitable persons as certifying and examining officers.

During the year 165 tests of mechanical efficiency were conducted and 510 certificates of competency in driving were issued out of a total of 1,117 applicants.

Beach and Terminal Handlings.

During the year the department prepared the relevant Customs entries for 160,383 packages of officers' loads and nearly 13,410 tons of Government stores and loaded a good proportion of this tonnage on railway trucks for the up-country stations or on transport lorries for near-by stations. These services are performed without any charge to departments concerned.

The Department in 1924–25, *and in* 1935–36, *a Comparison.*

The following comparative figures are of interest in showing the progressive reduction in the cost of operating the department since 1924–25 (*a*) 1924–25 (*b*) 1935–36.

Total cost of the department.	M.T. earnings, testing fees and value of handling work.	M.T. charges per ton mile.	Tonnage handled.	Total vehicle mileage.	No. of units in fleet.	Pensionable Staff.	
						Europeans.	Africans.
(*a*) £31,976	£27,851	1/3 to 1/8	17,078½	207,137	28	10	21
(*b*) £20,935	£23,095	3d. to 7d.	13,409	488,894	60	6	23

Posts and Telegraphs.

The continued improvement in economic conditions generally resulted in considerable increases in all classes of postal traffic during the year.

Despite a drop of £1,430 in telephone revenue (due to th considerable reductions in charges for trunk calls) there was an increase in the total revenue for the year.

Comparative statistics of business transacted are given below:—

	1934–35.	1935–36.	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
Letters, etc.	5,596,266	6,946,602	1,350,336	—
Money orders	£168,004	£191,714	£23,710	—
Postal orders	£156,752	£173,751	£16,999	—
Parcels	65,512	74,831	9,319	—
Parcels revenue	£7,318	£8,523	£1,205	—
C.O.D. collections	£39,087	£46,779	£7,692	—
Telegraph revenue	£20,100	£20,433	£333	—
Telegraph revenue collected for Eastern Telegraph Company	£17,552	£17,456	—	£96
Telephones	£34,890	£33,458	—	£1,432
Savings bank deposits	£95,177	£120,081	£24,904	—
Savings bank withdrawals	£70,874	£94,259	£23,385	—
Savings bank depositors	20,883	24,448	3,565	—

A notable feature is the continued growth of the Post Office Savings Bank.

Balances standing to the credit of depositors have increased by nearly fifty per cent in two years, and now total over £171,500.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

Two new telephone exchanges were opened during the year, the total number being now 77 and modern switching equipment of ample capacity was installed in five minor telephone exchanges to replace apparatus of early design.

Four new public call offices were opened.

One hundred and fifty-one additional subscribers were connected, as against 72 disconnected.

Main and local routes throughout the colony were overhauled and reconstructed where necessary. The work involved covered—in sections—complete rebuilding, replacement of wooden poles with iron poles, renewal of wires, stays, pole fittings, etc. Approximately 1,000 miles of route were so dealt with.

Routes were cleared of bush for a distance of approximately 1,200 miles.

For preservation purposes, iron poles were scraped and painted throughout 850 miles of route.

The department's fleet of thirteen vehicles covered a total distance of 149,400 miles on mail conveyance and engineering services without serious breakdown or delay.

Radio Communication.

Radio communication has been conducted satisfactorily. It is hoped that a new shortwave transmitter will be installed before the end of the next financial year.

Practically all the new entrants to the technical services of the Engineering branch are now being recruited from the Government technical school, Accra, and the experiment has proved extremely satisfactory.

Prior to permanent attachment, the students spend the whole of their school vacations in practical training at one of the department's main stations and by the time they have completed the four years' course at school and are ready to take up a career, they possess a knowledge of the department's work which permits of accelerated progress.

The whole of the railway telegraph, telephone and signalling plant has been maintained in a satisfactory manner and with a minimum of interruption.

Broadcasting Department.

The rediffusion service in Accra was officially opened on the 31st of July, 1935. The service commenced working with 300 subscribers, but by the end of the year a total of 750 subscribers, of whom 66 per cent were Africans, had been connected to the service.

The immediate success of the Accra station led to plans being made for the establishment of similar stations at Cape Coast, Sekondi–Takoradi and Kumasi. It is anticipated that the Cape Coast station will be in operation early in 1936 while work will commence on the Sekondi–Takoradi and Kumasi stations in December, 1936 and April, 1937, respectively.

The programmes relayed consist of music and talks from overseas shortwave broadcasting stations (prominence being given to Daventry), programmes of music and talks produced by local artistes, and selections of gramophone records.

African apprentices are being trained to take a useful part in the maintenance of the rediffusion stations.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

The Bank of British West Africa, Limited and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have a number of branches established throughout the Gold Coast. The former bank has ten branches and the latter nine.

There are Post Office Savings Bank facilities at 72 post offices.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks; but there are 415 agricultural co-operative societies run under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, with a total membership of 9,340 and a paid-up share capital of £13,767 7*s*. Three hundred and ninety-eight cocoa-producers' societies during the year sold 6,376 tons of cocoa, all lots being of a high purity and commanding a small price premium.

Currency.

The following coins and currency notes are legal tender in the Gold Coast :—

British gold, silver and bronze coin, and West African currency notes.

West African silver coins of 2s., 1s., 6d., and 3d., West African alloy coins of the same denominations, and nickel-bronze pennies, half-pennies and tenth of a penny pieces.

The estimated amount of nickel-bronze coin in circulation on the 31st March, 1936 was £75,274 and of alloy coin £5,449,837. The amount of West African silver coinage in circulation cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy but may be estimated at £100,000. West African Currency Board notes to the value of approximately £984,242 were in circulation.

Weights and Measures.

British standard weights are used. The inspection of weights and measures is undertaken by police officers. During the year 978 weights, measures and weighing instruments were examined, and of this number 33 were rejected.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department comprises civil, mechanical and electrical, and public health branches, and is the authority for the design, construction and maintenance of all public works, including roads, buildings, drainage, waterworks and electric supplies.

An extensive road development programme was undertaken in the early part of the year and construction is proceeding rapidly.

The programme includes the provision of trunk roads between Accra and Kumasi and Cape Coast and Kumasi, the opening up of mining and banana-growing areas in the Western Province and the improvement of communications in a number of the cocoa-producing districts.

Existing roads have been maintained in good condition throughout the year.

The towns of Accra, Winneba, Koforidua, Cape Coast, Sekondi, Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale are all supplied with electricity, and small lighting sets are installed at Aburi and at the Veterinary headquarters at Pong-Tamale. The Public Works Department is responsible for the maintenance of all these supplies, except for the Sekondi–Takoradi system which is under the control of the Railway Department.

Charges for current were revised in 1934–35, and an increase in consumption was the general result.

Sterile pipe-borne water supplies are provided at Accra, Winneba, Cape Coast, Sekondi, Takoradi, Kumasi, Tamale and Pong-Tamale.

Extraordinary Works.

The programme of extraordinary works showed an increase from £15,800 in 1934–35 to some £73,000 in 1935–36.

The principal works undertaken were as follows :—

Eastern Province.

(1) *Accra.*—Construction of new town roads and provision of storm-water drains.

(2) Hostel for midwife pupils at the Gold Coast Hospital, Korle-Bu.

(3) Extension to Printing office buildings.

(4) *Peki.*—Water supply.

(5) Reconstruction of portion of Road 110E between Nsawam and Adeiso.

(6) *Accra–Kumasi Trunk Road.*—Reconstruction of section Anyinam–Jajete.

Central Province.

(7) *Swedru.*– New market.

Western Province.

(8) *Sekondi*—Night-soil tipping depot.

(9) *Tarkwa.*--New African hospital.

(10) *Beposo Suspension Bridge.*—325-foot span over the River Pra on the coastal road from Cape Coast to Takoradi.

(11) Construction of roads in banana-growing areas.

Ashanti.

(12) Reconstruction—Road A6 Bechem–Goaso.

(13) *Cape Coast–Kumasi Trunk Road.*—Commencement of construction, Brofoyedru–Fomena gap.

Northern Territories.

(14) Ferry over White Volta river at Pwalagu on Road NT 2.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The law of the Colony is the Common Law, the doctrines of equity and the statutes of general application in force in England on the 24th July, 1874 modified by a large number of local ordinances passed since that date. The criminal law was codified in 1892; criminal procedure is regulated by the Criminal Procedure Code of 1935 and the civil procedure by the Courts Ordinance, 1935.

The Supreme Court of the Gold Coast consists of the Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges. The Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges of Nigeria and of the Colony of Sierra Leone and the Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of the Gambia are also *ex-officio* Puisne Judges of the Gold Coast.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was on 1st July, 1935 extended to Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

The West African Court of Appeal Order-in-Council came into force on the 1st March, 1930 and the first session of the court was held at Freetown in Sierra Leone on the 10th March. This court now deals with appeals from the courts of the Colonies of the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, the Gambia and Nigeria; from the courts of the Protectorates of Sierra Leone and the Gambia and from the courts of Togoland under British Mandate.

Where a magistrate's court makes a conviction or order ordering any of the following things, that is to say :—

(*a*) payment of a penalty not less than five pounds;

(*b*) the doing or not doing of some act other than the payment of money or the entering into of recognizances to keep the peace without sureties and that in case of default in the doing or not doing of such act the defendant be imprisoned and kept to hard labour; or

(*c*) imprisonment with or without hard labour; or

(*d*) corporal punishment;

the party against whom the conviction or order is made may appeal to the Supreme Court against such decision.

Provided that no appeal shall be allowed in the case of any accused person who has pleaded guilty and has been convicted on such plea, except as to the legality or extent of the sentence.

An appeal to the Supreme Court may be on a matter of fact as well as on a matter of law.

The Supreme Court consists of Divisional Courts at Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale. At Accra there are usually two courts sitting, over one of which the Chief Justice presides while a Puisne Judge presides over the other. Criminal assizes are held quarterly at the above-named towns and special divisional courts are occasionally held at other of the larger towns.

The West African (Appeal to Privy Council) Order-in-Council, 1930, prescribes the procedure and rules to be observed in appeals from the West African Court of Appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

In criminal cases District Magistrates have the power of imposing a fine not exceeding £100 or inflicting imprisonment for a maximum period of one year. Their jurisdiction is limited to civil cases in which the amount in dispute does not exceed £150.

District Commissioners when functioning as Magistrates may imprison for a term not exceeding six months or fine up to a maximum of £50 ; their civil jurisdiction is limited to cases where the amount involved does not exceed £100.

The Chief Law Officer and the head of the Gold Coast Bar is the Attorney-General, who is assisted by a Solicitor-General and three Crown Counsel. The Chief Justice may in his discretion approve, admit and enrol persons to practise as barristers and solicitors in the court under the provisions of the Legal Practitioners Ordinance, 1931 section 3.

During the period under review, 69 cases were disposed of by the West African Court of Appeal. Three hundred and twenty-five civil actions were brought in the divisional courts. The total number of appeals in the divisional courts has decreased but the civil actions show an increase over those of last year.

In the superior courts, there were 272 convictions in criminal cases thus showing an increase of 85 over the last year. In the courts of summary jurisdiction there were 25,686 convictions being 5,990 more than those of the previous year.

Several volumes of local law reports have been printed and copies are obtainable from the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Police.

The headquarters of the force are at Accra with provincial headquarters at Koforidua (Eastern Province), Cape Coast (Central Province), Sekondi (Western Province), Kumasi (Ashanti) and Tamale (Northern Territories).

The European police officers are selected for appointment by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the remainder of the personnel, which is African, is recruited locally. The force is composed of three branches, namely, the escort police, the general police and the marine police.

The escort police are illiterate natives, mostly of the Northern Territories and kindred tribes, and include many old soldiers of the Royal West African Frontier Force. This branch of the force is armed. The general police, all of whom are literate or partially so are natives of the Colony or Ashanti and are mainly employed in the keeping of criminal records, issuing licences, traffic control and other duties which cannot be carried out by illiterates; the marine police are recruited along the Gold Coast seaboard and are employed on water duties at the various ports in co-operation with the Customs Department.

A section of the force is detailed for railway police duties; a band is maintained at headquarters.

A police training depot is established near Accra.

The total establishment of the force at the end of the year under review was 36 European officers and 1,974 African other ranks.

The Criminal Investigation Department has filed 45,295 finger-prints since 1923, and this bureau includes photographic and other criminal records.

The following are the statistics of crime for the last two years:—

	1933–34.	1934–35.	1935–36.
Cases reported	26,043	28,194	29,438
Cases prosecuted	20,110	21,798	23,239
Persons convicted ...	22,399	24,225	25,267

The following are the details for the past year :—

5,196	persons were sent to prison.
11	persons whipped.
17,068	persons paid their fines.
1,741	persons were cautioned.
621	persons were bound over.
381	persons were committed to higher courts.
249	juveniles were dealt with.
25,267	

Police undertake all motor licensing, the registration of domestic servants and duties in connection with immigration and the registration of aliens. Auctioneers' and goldsmiths' licences are also controlled by the police.

The number of motor vehicles licensed during 1933, 1934, 1935 and first quarter of 1936 was as follows :—

	Private Cars.	*Motor Lorries.*	*Motor Cycles.*	*Trailers.*	*Total.*
1933	1,757	4,818	649	571	7,795
1934	1,772	4,513	557	787	7,629
1935	1,818	4,990	475	1,198	8,481
1936 (1st quarter) ...	1,503	4,125	287	1,092	7,007

Prisons.

The prisons of the Gold Coast are twenty-five in number of which those at Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale are central prisons to which long-sentence prisoners are sent. These are equipped with workshops in which the following trades are taught by African Instructors under the supervision of a European Instructor of Industries : tailoring, carpentry and cabinet-making, shoemaking, cane furniture-making, building construction, brick-making, brush-making and mat-making.

These industries are taught with the object of providing a prisoner with a means of livelihood on discharge. Efforts are made to teach trades for which the materials used are locally produced and which do not require expensive tools.

The local prisons are situated in various district headquarters and accommodate prisoners with sentences of six months and under. They are supervised by District Commissioners with African prison officials in direct control. The labour performed at these prisons is chiefly general station work, road-making, conservancy and work on prison farms.

At the central prisons there are facilities for segregating prisoners including recidivists. In some of the local prisons separate wards are not available for segregating debtors and untried prisoners but they are kept in separate cells. There are female prisons at Accra, Elmina, Tamale, Keta and Kumasi to which as far as is practicable all female prisoners are sent. In other prisons if the length of sentence does not justify a transfer female prisoners are kept apart from the male prisoners under the control of matrons. There are special wards at Elmina for prisoners suffering from tuberculosis and leprosy.

There is a special class for particularly industrious prisoners of good conduct who are granted extra privileges.

All prisoners with sentences of over six months come under the mark system and can earn remission of part of their sentence by industry and good behaviour.

Each prison is regularly visited by Government medical officers. There are infirmaries at the central prisons with specially trained dispenser-warders in charge.

The prevailing diseases are gonorrhoea, guinea-worm, yaws, malaria and chicken-pox. Weights of prisoners are recorded monthly.

In 1935–36 there were 23 deaths or 12·25 per thousand.

Except for outbreaks of a mild form of chicken-pox there were no epidemics.

The daily average population for the year was 1,878 as compared with 1,963 in the previous year. The decrease is due, firstly, to the increase in employment and, secondly, to the fact that time is often given for the payment of fines.

Prisoners' rations are issued in accordance with the diet scale laid down in the Prison Regulations. They have been good and sufficient. Rations are prepared in prison kitchens; Accra and Sekondi prisons are equipped with steam cooking plants.

There is no probation system owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable persons to act as probation officers and the possibility of after care in the form of prisoners' aid societies is remote owing to the absence of voluntary assistance.

There were nine executions as compared with twelve in the previous year.

The boys' home at Kintampo has been satisfactorily administered by officers of the Salvation Army. There were ten admissions and one discharge during the year.

It has, at present, 21 inmates. The home is situated in a fertile district, and raises its own food-crops.

The buildings were formerly a hospital and have been converted to suit the purpose. There is ample room for expansion. Of the 18 boys who have been discharged from the Home ten are known to be in regular employment and only one has reverted to crime.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

The Gold Coast.

Eighteen ordinances were enacted during the period under review, of which the most important were the following :—

The Courts Ordinance—No. 7 of 1935. The Gold Coast Ordinances Order in Council of the 9th November, 1934, provided that a single ordinance may be made for the Colony and Ashanti or for the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories.

The enacting authority for the Colony is the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and for Ashanti and the Northern Territories the enacting authority continues to be the Governor alone.

The Courts Ordinance was one of the first legislative Acts after the Order in Council and repeals the old Supreme Court Ordinance of 1876 and extends the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to the whole of the Gold Coast.

The Togoland under British Mandate Order in Council of 9th November, 1934, provides that the new Supreme Court should function throughout the Northern Section of Togoland under British Mandate as if that Section formed part of the Northern Territories and should function throughout the Southern Section as if that Section formed part of the Eastern Province of the Colony.

The Rules of Procedure under the Courts Ordinance remain practically the same as under the repealed Supreme Court Ordinance but changes are made in the constitution of the court and new courts are established.

Under the repealed Supreme Court Ordinance the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court of Nigeria were *ex-officio* Judges of the Supreme Court ; the Courts Ordinance changes the constitution by the inclusion of the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone and the Judge of the Supreme Court of the Gambia in addition to the Nigerian Judges.

The new courts established are :—

(i) The Supreme Court of the Gold Coast whose jurisdiction extends to Ashanti and the Northern Territories and the Colony as a single territory. Except in special cases the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction in cases cognizable by a native tribunal, a Provincial Commissioner or the Chief Commissioner of Ashanti or the Northern Territories. It is the court of appeal from the decisions of the magistrates' courts.

(ii) Magistrates' courts which take the place of District Commissioners' courts and Police Magistrate's Courts.

Appeals from magistrates courts lie to a divisional court of the Supreme Court.

(iii) Provincial Commissioners' courts which hear appeals from the decisions of native tribunals.

Appeals from this court in land cases lie direct to the West African Court of Appeal.

(iv) The Chief Commissioner's court of Ashanti and the Chief Commissioner's court of the Northern Territories.

These courts have first instance jurisdiction in land cases in which a chief is a party and hear appeals from magistrates' courts and native courts in accordance with and subject to the respective Native Courts Ordinances.

The Courts Ordinance also substitutes for the rule-making body of the Chief Justice and a Puisne Judge under the repealed Supreme Court Ordinance, a rule-making body consisting of the Chief Justice, a Puisne Judge, the Attorney-General and two advocates of not less than ten years standing, nominated by the Gold Coast Bar Association.

The Criminal Procedure Code—No. 10 of 1935—introduced for the whole of the Gold Coast a new Code of criminal procedure in place of the old Criminal Procedure Ordinance which had become obsolete, and is based on recent legislation enacted in other dependencies.

The ordinance grants to persons convicted by courts of summary jurisdiction a right of appeal on the facts as well as on points of law.

The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance—No. 29 of 1935—gave effect to an international convention of 1931 for the purpose of supplementing the Second Opium Convention. The conven-

tion of 1931 agreed to the extension of the principles of the convention in a modified form to classes of derivatives of opium, and to the manufacture of derivatives of coca leaf. This ordinance also repealed the existing laws in this regard, and the new ordinance now applies to the whole of the Gold Coast.

The Ordinances Extension Ordinance—No. 30 of 1935—applied to Ashanti and the Northern Territories or to Ashanti only with necessary modifications many of the Colony Ordinances. This ordinance will facilitate the compilation of a revised edition of the laws of the Gold Coast.

The Mining Health Areas Amendment and Extension Ordinance—No. 19 of 1935—extended the Mining Health Areas Ordinance (Chapter 106 of the Colony) to the whole of the Gold Coast.

The Mining Health Areas Ordinance made provisions for the control of the health and housing of mine labourers and the general sanitation of mining areas. The regulations made under the ordinance provide for the sanitation and condition of buildings in mining health areas, for proper medical attention ; and in certain cases dependant on the number of labourers employed, for the building and maintenance of a hospital.

The working of these provisions is subject to the supervision of the Director of Medical Services.

The Notaries Public Ordinance—No. 26 of 1935—provided for the appointment of fit and proper persons as notaries public for the Gold Coast to discharge the duties assigned to such office by the laws of England and the Gold Coast or by the practice of commerce.

A notary public on appointment becomes an officer of the Supreme Court.

Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti.

Two ordinances were enacted during the period under review.

The Railways Ordinance—No. 27 of 1935—replaced the existing ordinance by an enactment which provides more adequately for the needs of a modern railway.

The rights of persons using the railway are precisely defined.

The Bills of Exchange Amendment Ordinance—No. 10 of 1936. The Ordinances Extension Ordinance (30 of 1935) extended the Bills of Exchange Ordinance (Chapter 10 of the Colony) to Ashanti. This new ordinance amends the provisions regarding the noting of dishonoured bills.

Gold Coast Colony.

Seventeen ordinances were enacted during the period under review of which the most important were the following :—

The Labour Ordinance—No. 21 of 1935—gave statutory effect within the Gold Coast Colony to the convention concerning forced or compulsory labour which was confirmed and approved by His Majesty's Privy Council in May, 1931.

The Bananas (Control of Exportation) Ordinance—No. 24 of 1935—gave power to the Governor to prohibit the export of bananas except under licence.

The control facilitated the making of a contract with a shipping company for carriage of bananas to Liverpool and has for its object the economical marketing of bananas and the development of this new industry.

Ashanti.

Twelve ordinances were enacted during the period under review of which the most important were the following :—

The Labour Ordinance—No. 32 of 1935—gave effect within Ashanti to the convention concerning forced or compulsory labour which was confirmed by His Majesty's Most Excellent Privy Council on the 12th of May, 1931, and follows the Colony ordinance (No. 21 of 1935).

The Obuasi Sanitary Board Ordinance—No. 36 of 1935—established for the town of Obuasi a sanitary board having powers to take all necessary measures for the public health of the town and to provide for public recreation grounds and open spaces. The Board has power to make bye-laws.

Northern Territories of the Gold Coast.

Seven ordinances were enacted during the period under review of which the most important were :—

The Native Courts Ordinance—No. 31 of 1935—which provides for the establishment of native courts with jurisdiction in certain civil and criminal cases in which all the parties are natives.

It follows the lines of the Ashanti Native Courts Ordinance (No. 3 of 1935) and replaces the Northern Territories Native Tribunals Ordinance.

The Labour Ordinance—No. 33 of 1935—which follows the ordinances of the Colony and Ashanti.

Togoland under British Mandate.

Two ordinances relating to administration were enacted during the period under review.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The net revenue and expenditure of the Gold Coast for the past six years are given below :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1930–31	3,499,418 (*b*)	3,744,010 (*a*)
1931–32	2,284,299	2,823,752
1932–33	2,670,786 (*c*)	2,673,482
1933–34	2,684,925 (*d*)	2,313,096
1934–35	2,778,055 (*d*)	2,554,039 (*e*)
1935–36	3,268,378	3,128,606 (*f*)

(*a*) Includes amounts expended on loan works account and later recovered from loan funds as in note (*b*).

(*b*) Includes a sum of £828,435 advanced on loan works account and recovered from the loan raised in 1931.

(*c*) Includes £61,500 levy on salaries and £163,500 appreciation in value of Reserve Fund and savings bank investments.

(*d*) Includes £60,003 levy on salaries in 1933–34, £15,709 in 1934–35.

(*e*) Includes £98,524 transferred to the Reserve Fund.

(*f*) Includes £66,539 paid in full settlement of Colonial Development Fund Loans; transfers of £100,000 to Reserve Fund, £453,720 to Sinking Fund (Supplementary) Reserve and £125,000 special contribution to Railway Renewals Fund.

The following table shows the receipts during the last six years under the main heads of revenue :—

Head.	1930–31.	1931–32.	1932–33.
	£	£	£
Customs	1,735,198	1,473,587	1,647,628
Licences	224,047	188,823	198,345
Fees	235,894	227,486	203,469
Posts and Telegraphs ...	119,585	105,764	94,251
Sundry and extraordinary	1,184,694	288,639	527,093
Total	3,499,418	2,284,299	2,670,786

Head.	1933–34.	1934–35.	1935–36.
	£	£	£
Customs	1,823,465	1,906,080	2,434,752
Licences	180,638	267,108	256,331
Fees	192,513	187,081	197,296
Posts and Telegraphs ...	91,427	98,415	100,687
Sundry and Extraordinary	396,882	319,371	279,312
Total	2,684,925	2,778,055	3,268,378

The working of the year 1935–36 may be summarised as under :—

Revenue		£3,268,378
Expenditure (general budget) :—		
Recurrent	£2,286,459	
Extraordinary	842,147	
		3,128,606
Net surplus 1935–36		139,772

Railway.	1934–35.		1935–36.
Expenditure ...	£960,298	Revenue ...	£1,002,802
Revenue ...	806,083	Expenditure ...	966,124
Deficit ...	£154,215	Surplus	£36,678

It should be noted however that included in the railway expenditure for 1935–36 there is a contribution of £124,375 to the Renewals Fund.

Takoradi harbour.	1934–35.		1935–36.
Expenditure ...	£177,929	Revenue ...	£196,423
Revenue ...	156,053	Expenditure ...	178,921
Deficit ...	£21,876	Surplus ...	£17,502

The general reserves of the Colony on the 31st March, 1935, amounted to £3,736,635 as under :—

Excess of assets over liabilities	£986,281
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund (surplus assets thereof)	11,941
General Reserve Fund	1,500,000
Railway Renewals Fund	767,191
Takoradi Harbour Renewals Fund	17,502
Sinking Fund (Supplementary) Reserve	453,720
	£3,736,635

Assets and Liabilities.

The Colony's assets at the 31st March, 1936, were as follows :—

Cash balance	£87,446	
Joint Colonial Funds	1,040,000	
General advance accounts	70,479	
Unallocated stores	114,999	
Municipal loan accounts	61,676	
Investments	2,800,375	
		£4,174,975

and these assets may be said to be earmarked against the following liabilities :—

General deposit accounts	105,740	
Loan account (unexpended balance)	20,895	
Special funds	323,646	
Renewals funds	784,693	
Reserve funds	1,953,720	
		3,188,694
Leaving a surplus of assets over liabilities of		£986,281

Public Debt.

The public debt of the Colony on the 31st March, 1936 was £11,435,000 and the sinking funds for the redemption of debt amounted to £1,350,434.

Taxation.

There is no direct taxation. The main heads of indirect taxation are :—

Customs duties	£2,434,752
Harbour and light dues	37,889
Licences, etc.	256,331

Customs duties represent 74·5 per cent of the total revenue for the year.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Geological Survey.

Field work during the year included the geological mapping and prospecting of (*a*) the area between Simpa, Tarkwa, Huni Valley and Prestea, (*b*) the Birim and Bonsa diamondfields, (*c*) parts of the Volta River district, (*d*) the Ho District of Togoland under British Mandate, (*e*) a strip of country in Ashanti between the Dampaiyau and Obuom ranges and the Pra river, (*f*) the area between Konongo, Agogo, Bompata and Obogu, (*g*) the country around Bechem, Sabranum and Abofuo in Ashanti and (*h*) parts of the Gonja, Wa, Lawra and Mamprusi districts of the Northern Territories.

In addition the workings of nearly all of the active gold mines and prospects and of many other gold prospects were examined.

Gold.—A detailed study was made of the stratigraphy and structure of the rocks of the Tarkwa goldfield and of the country to the south-west, west and north-west.

A line of auriferous quartz reefs, some of which yielded encouraging prospects of gold, was discovered in the Lawra district of the Northern Territories and traced for eight miles from Panyon on the Wa-Lawra motor road to Duri on the Lawra-Jirapa road. There are no old gold workings and previously gold was not known to exist in this area.

Diamonds.—One of the most important mineral developments in 1935–36 was the rapid increase in the output of diamonds from the African alluvial diggings near the Bonsa river south-west of Tarkwa in the Western Province. At the end of the year the output was averaging 5,500 carats per month compared with 1,500 carats per month at the beginning of the year, and nearly 1,000 Africans were employed in winning and prospecting for diamonds. The original discovery of diamond in this area was made by the Geological Survey in 1922.

Iron ore.—An investigation of the country around Pudo, in the Lawra district, of the Northern Territories where deposits of titaniferous iron ore were discovered by the Geological Survey in 1927 and 1929, revealed the presence of other large deposits of similar type.

Limestone.—Two deposits of limestone were found at Du, Mamprusi district, Northern Territories near the old road from Walwale to Navrongo, and several other small deposits of limestone were found in the Volta river valley between the Afram confluence and Akroso.

Water Supplies.—A detailed geological investigation of the water supplies of the Northern Territories was commenced in January, 1936 and a large area was covered before the end of March. The investigation has shown that most of the country is well watered and that supplies of water sufficient for the present needs of the people can readily be obtained in most districts.

Geophysical Prospecting.—Experimental investigations by means of electrical and magnetic methods were carried out to test the application of the methods to local geological problems. Resistivity methods were used with success in the Northern Territories in determining the underground geology and the depth of the water table.

Archaeology.—A collection of pottery fragments and stone implements excavated from the ancient entrenched sites near Abodum, Osenasi, Manso and Batabe, Birim and Eastern Akim districts, was examined for the Geological Survey by Dr. H. J. Braunholtz of the British Museum. He reports that the pottery is distinct from modern Gold Coast ware and that it is very similar in some respects to the pottery from ancient hill sites at Nsuta and Tarkwa. The presence of stone celts associated with iron-smelting and the absence of pipe-bowls, metal objects and trade beads, and other considerations such as the silting-up of the trenches and the statements of the local inhabitants that the trenches antedate their ancestors, indicate that the sites are pre-Akan and ceased to be occupied after the sixteenth century and possibly a good deal earlier.

Publications.—Bulletin No. 7—*The Bauxite Deposits of the Gold Coast* is now in the press, and Bulletins Nos. 8 and 9, *A Bibliography of Gold Coast Geology, Mining and Archaeology* and *The Geology of Lake Bosumtwi*, will probably be published in 1936.

Lands Department.

The cardinal principle adopted by Government in framing its land policy is that all land other than that alienated to the Crown belongs to the people of the Gold Coast ; if no owner can be found the ownership is assumed to be vested in the local community.

The alienation to individuals or companies of land in the Colony or Ashanti for mining, agricultural or arboricultural purposes is subject, in most cases, to the Concessions Ordinance which restricts the estate which can be held to a maximum term of 99 years and empowers the court to impose such conditions and restrictions upon

the tenants as it may deem desirable in the interests of the local owners. A further restriction is placed by the Concession Ordinance upon the total area which may be held by any one concession holder.

Government has power under the existing law to acquire compulsorily, subject to the payment of compensation, such land as is required for public purposes.

In the Northern Territories recent legislation has in the Land and Native Rights Ordinance, 1931 defined the respective rights and obligations of the Government and of the people of the Protectorate, preserving as far as possible the existing native customary law in its relation to the use and occupation of the land, but placing restrictions upon the alienation of land by natives to non-natives.

The exploitation of minerals in the Northern Territories is regulated by the Minerals Ordinance 1936 under which the property in and control of all minerals is declared to reside in the Governor. The Ordinance contains provisions for the protection of the natives in any area which is being developed.

Town-planning, in the strict application of the term, does not prevail although legislation provides for it. In the towns of Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale, the sites of which are Crown land, provisions are made to restrict the user of the land and to ensure the erection of substantial buildings upon it.

A substitute for town-planning has been found in the provision, as conditions warrant, of lay-outs by agreement with the local chiefs or land-owners, which has been effective in ensuring the correct development of many towns, both large and small. Extensive lay-outs of stool lands adjacent to Accra have recently been effected and in these cases the allocation of any vacant plots remains under the control of the chiefs. In towns where development is anticipated, agreements are made with the local chiefs whereby such development shall proceed only on orderly lines and in accordance with the lay-out as designed. Arrangements are concluded at the same time to enable Government to acquire free of claims for compensation the land required for roads and for such other sites as are required for public purposes. A plan of the lay-out superimposed upon a survey of the town affected is attached to the agreement which thus defines clearly and finally the position and enables the orderly development of the town to take place without undue expenditure. Repeated requests are received for the lay-out of towns and villages to which no lay-out scheme has as yet been applied.

Building regulations are in force, some of general application and others of particular application to certain towns.

A system of deed registration is in force throughout the Colony and Ashanti but registration of title has not yet been introduced.

The Government owns little land in the Colony as may be seen from the accompanying table.

	Total Area Sq. miles.	*Area owned by Government. Sq. miles.*
Gold Coast Colony	23,937	53
Ashanti	24,379	81
Northern Territories	30,486	33
Total	78,802	167
Mandated Territory of Togoland ...	13,041	6

The Lands Department, which has charge of all dealings with Crown land, has its headquarters at Accra with branch offices at Takoradi and Kumasi.

Survey Department.

Work in connection with concessions continues to occupy the bulk of the staff both in the field and in the computing and drawing offices. In addition to the surveys of actual concession boundaries there are surveys to be made to provide framework, areas to be contoured for lay-outs, demarcation of lay-outs and surveys of mining health areas.

The outstanding production of the printing branch during the year was a second and much improved edition of the *Atlas of the Gold Coast*. In addition to the usual diagrams, charts, illustrations, etc., for other departments, four new field sheets on the 1-inch scale and two sheets on the ½-inch scale were printed

The topographical branch was very short of staff but completed the revision of the Wiawso standard sheet, surveyed 102 miles of theodolite framework traverses and three forest reserves.

In the cadastral branch work has been mainly concentrated on the survey and demarcation of town lay-outs, surveys for acquisitions and leases and secondary framework traverses. A town survey was made at Abetifi and a tribal boundary between Kwahu and Akim Abuakwa was demarcated. In addition to producing plans resulting from the above surveys the drawing office has dealt with a large demand for key maps of concessions and copies of plans of individual concessions.

Work on main framework has been carried on in the Northern Territories and in the Western Province of the Colony. In all 100 miles of primary traverse were completed and preliminary work carried out over 150 miles. A chain of secondary triangulation was beaconed but observations were not possible before the end of the year.

Ninety-two miles of precise levelling were completed. This completes the first line of levels which connects Accra with the Colony datum point at Takoradi via the coast road and work has now commenced on a line from Takoradi to Accra along the railway via Kumasi.

APPENDIX A.

The following publications of local interest may be obtained (post free) from the Government Printing Department (Publications Branch), Box 124, Accra.

	£	s.	d.
Census, 1931.			
The Gold Coast, 1931 (*Cardinall*)	0	12	6
A Bibliography of the Gold Coast (*Cardinall*)	0	12	6
Appendices containing Comparative Returns and General Statistics of the 1931 Census	0	12	0
(The above three volumes per set)	1	5	6
Customs—			
Customs Import and Export Lists	0	2	0
Customs Tariff and Custom House Guide	0	1	0
Trade Report 1934	0	7	6
Departmental Annual Reports—			
Agriculture, Animal Health, Audit, Education, Geological Survey, Medical and Sanitary, Mines, Police, Railway, Survey, Treasury, Forestry	0	2	0
Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the Gold Coast	0	1	0
Geology—			
Geological and Mining Features of the Tarkwa-Abosso Goldfield (Memoir No. 1 Geol. Survey) (*Whitelaw and Junner*)	0	5	0
The Geology of the Obuasi Goldfield (Memoir No. 2 Geol. Survey) (*Junner*)	0	5	0
The Geology of the Prestea Goldfield (Memoir No. 3 Geol. Survey) (*Cooper*)	0	5	0
Report on the Geology of Western Togoland (*Robertson*)	0	5	0
Gold in the Gold Coast with coloured Geological Map (Memoir No. 4 Geol. Survey) (*Junner*)	0	8	0
Minerals of Concentrates from Stream-Gravels, Soils, and Crushed Rocks of the Gold Coast (Bulletin No. 6) (*Kitson*)	0	1	0
Outlines of the Minerals and Water-Power Resources of the Gold Coast, British West Africa, with Hints on Prospecting (Bulletin No. 1) (*Kitson*)	0	1	0
References to Occurrences of Economic Minerals in the Gold Coast, recorded in Annual Reports to the Director, Geological Survey (Bulletin No. 5) (*Kitson*)	0	1	0
Report on Rapid Geol. Survey of Gambia (Bulletin No. 3, Geol. Survey) (*Cooper*)	0	3	0
History—			
A Brief Review of the History and Social Organisation of the Peoples of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast (*Eyre-Smith*) ...	0	1	0
Adangbe Historical and Proverbial Songs (*Enoch Azu*)	0	1	0
Enquiry into the Constitution and Organisation of the Dagbon Kingdom	0	2	6
Native States of the Gold Coast: History and Constitution—AHANTA (*Welman*)	0	2	6
The Gold Coast and the War (*Charles Lucas*)	0	2	0

	£	s.	d
Languages, Text Books —			
A Brief Account of the Brissa Language (*Chamberlain*)	0	3	0
A Preliminary Study of Nzima (*Welman*)	0	1	0
A Study of the Ewe Language (*Westermann*)	0	3	6
English and Nzima Key Book (*Anaman*)	0	0	6
English-Ewe Dictionary (*Westermann*)	0	1	0
Ga Grammar Notes and Exercises (*Wilkie*)	0	3	6
Gold Coast and Asianti Reader—Books I and II (*Brown*) each	0	3	0
Standard Nzima—Part I (*Anaman*)	0	0	3
Legal—			
A Handbook of Sheriff and Execution Law on the Gold Coast (*Taylor*)	0	5	0
Laws of the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, British Togoland and the Northern Territories (1928 Reprint) in 5 vols. (India paper) ...	0	10	6
Subsidiary Legislation—			
Annual Volumes of Rules, Proclamations, etc.	0	10	6
Price per single issue, according to size, from 1/- upwards			
Natural History—			
Birds of Tropical West Africa—Vol. I (*Bannerman*)	1	2	6
Birds of Tropical West Africa—Vol. II (*Bannerman*)	1	2	6
Birds of Tropical West Africa—Vol. III (*Bannerman*)	1	2	6
Vols. IV and V now in course of preparation.			
Subscription price for the complete work in 5 volumes—£5 net.			
Bird Life around Accra (*Dalziel*)	0	0	6
Miscellaneous—			
Address by His Excellency the Governor on Estimates, 1936–37 ...	0	1	0
Gold Coast Handbook	0	7	6
Memorandum on Field Manufacture of Serum against Rinderpest (*Simpson*)	0	1	0
Report of the Committee appointed by the Governor to inspect the College and School, Achimota	0	1	0
The Gold Coast Handbook of Nursing	0	1	6
Tribal Markings and Marks of Adornment of Natives of Northern Territories of the Gold Coast (*Armitage*)	0	1	0
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The Teacher's Journal.—Annual Volume (three or four copies) post free	0	2	0
Single copy 9d. post free.			
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An Analysis of the Motor Traffic Legislation of the Colonies ...	0	10	0

THE FOLLOWING PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS ARE ALSO AVAILABLE.

Blue Book, 1934–35—Gold Coast ... ... Yearly	0	5	0
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Legislative Council Debates—			
Subscription per annum	0	10	6
Price per issue, according to size, from 1/- upwards.			
Empire Survey Review (issued quarterly)* ... per quarterly issue	0	3	0

Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to the Government Printer, Accra, Gold Coast, and crossed.

*Vols. I and II, Nos. 1–12 are now available.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Copies of the undermentioned maps and full information regarding them can be obtained from the Surveyor-General, Cantonments, Accra; The Methodist Book Depots at Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi, Kumasi, and Swedru; and West Africa Publicity, Limited, Accra.

In Great Britain they may be obtained from :—

Edward Stanford, Limited,
12–14 Long Acre, London, W.C.2.
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67 St. James Street, London, S.W.1.
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20 Church Street, Liverpool.
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Easter Road, Edinburgh.

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Town Plans	... 1 : 6,250	Accra, Northern Section ...	10/6	8/-
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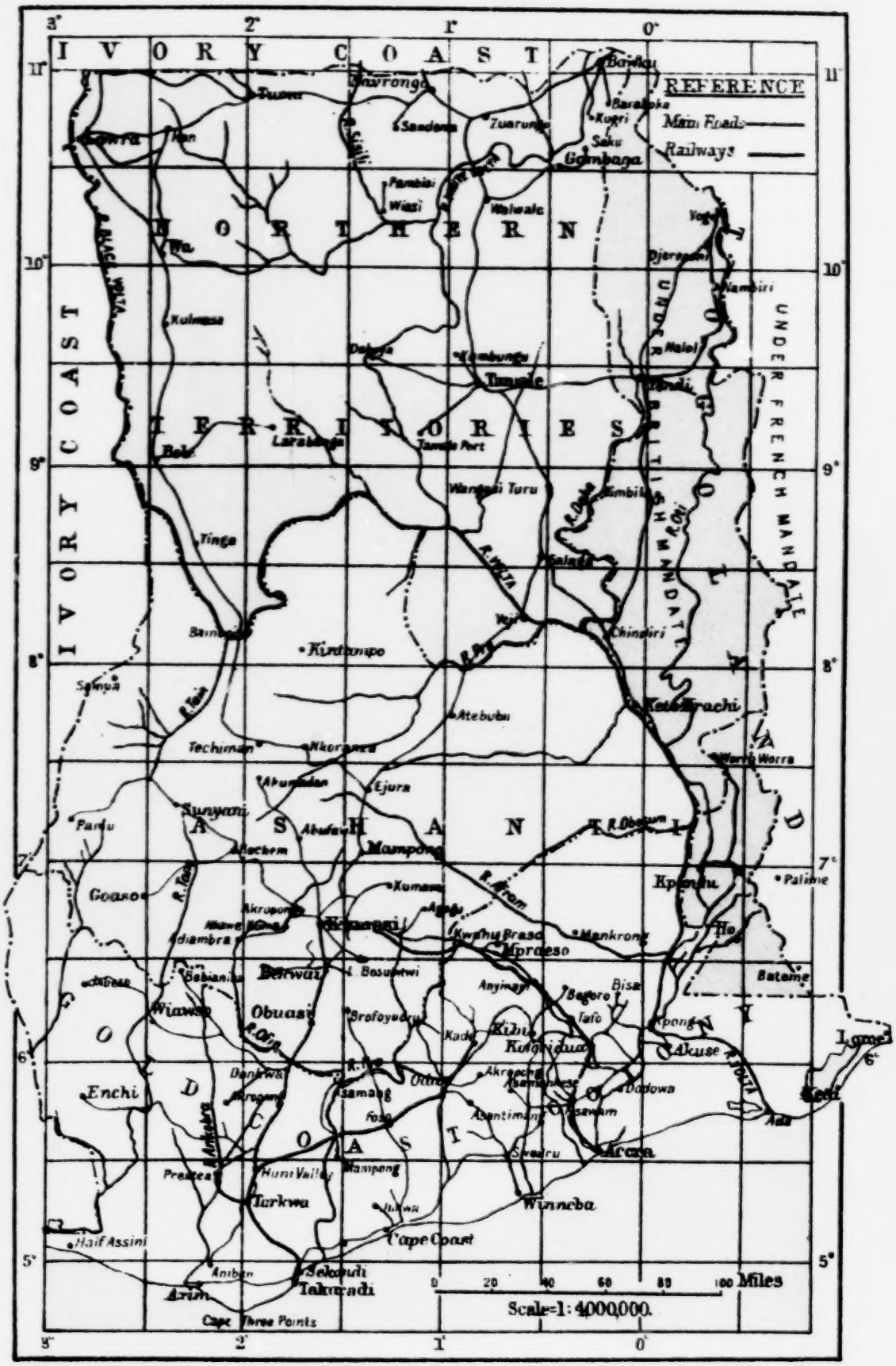
THE GOLD COAST



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Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements [Cmd. 4174] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)
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Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936 [Cmd. 5202] 4d. (5d.)

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Report of the East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani, for the period 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936 [Colonial No. 119] 1s. (In the press)

EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES
Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies [Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

KENYA: FINANCIAL POSITION AND SYSTEM OF TAXATION
Report of Commission (including five Maps) [Colonial No. 116] 9s. (9s. 6d.)

KENYA: NATIVE AFFAIRS
Report of the Kenya Native Affairs Department for the year 1934 [Non-Parliamentary Publication] 3s. (3s. 4d.)

NOTE.—*These Reports are published by His Majesty's Stationery Office as they become available.*

KENYA LAND COMMISSION
Report, September, 1933 [Cmd. 4556] 11s. (11s. 9d.)
Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91]. Issued in three Volumes, £2 each volume, by post £2 0s. 9d.
Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government [Cmd. 4580] 2d. (2½d.)

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Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters [Cmd. 4623] 3s. (3s. 3d.)
Evidence and Memoranda [Colonial No. 96] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.)

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Report by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930 [Cmd. 3686] 3s. (3s. 3d.)
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H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE GOLD COAST, 1936–37

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CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Gold Coast Colony, with Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate, is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between 3° 15′ W. long. and 1° 12′ E. long., and is bounded on the west by the French colony of the Ivory Coast, on the east by Togoland under French Mandate, on the north by the Ivory Coast and on the south by the Atlantic ocean.

The area of the Colony is 23,937 square miles, of Ashanti 24,379, of the Northern Territories 30,486 and of Togoland under British Mandate 13,041.

Climate.

The climate of the Gold Coast, although hot and damp, is cooler than that of most tropical countries situated within similar latitudes. The mean shade maximum temperature recorded during 1936 for Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale was 83·3, 89·8, 87·4 and 93·9 and the mean relative humidity was 82·7, 76·9, 85·7 and 64·6 respectively. The rainfall varies with the configuration of the country, being greatest in the thick forest belts. The amount of rain which fell in 1936 at the stations mentioned above was 26·13 inches, 27·26 inches, 59·21 inches and 35·94 inches respectively.

During the months of January and February, the harmattan—a dry north wind from the Sahara—blows strongly, carrying with it particles of fine dust and rendering the atmosphere extremely dry. Characteristic features of this period are a sudden lowering of humidity and extremes of temperature.

History.

The known history of the people of the Gold Coast begins, for all practical purposes, with the discovery of the country by the Portuguese, who first landed on the coast towards the end of the fifteen century. The distribution of the various language groups and the absence of traces of large earlier settlements tend, however, to substantiate the traditional belief that the present population is the result of a series of waves of immigration which took place in comparatively recent historical times.

Of these immigrants the most numerous were the Akans, who came from the north or north-west in search of sanctuary to the forests of the Gold Coast, some sections of them eventually reaching the sea.

The Akans appear to have come in three waves. The first wave, consisting of the Guans and kindred peoples, came down the Volta valley, and probably as early as 1200 were in occupation of a crescent of land stretching from Bole through Salaga, Krachi, Anum and Accra, as far west as Winneba. The second wave, the ancestors of the Fantes, probably came down the Ofin and the Pra, arriving on the coast about 1300 and spreading eastward through Cape Coast until it came in contact with the Guan tribes. The third wave, the ancestors of the Twi peoples, came straight down between the earlier settlers, filling up Ashanti and Akim. The Akwamus, who were the spear-head of this advance, came in contact with the coast people about 1600.

Behind the Akans came the Moshi, who, partly by conquest and partly by peaceful penetration, obtained supremacy over the inhabitants of the northern part of the Gold Coast and established the Mamprussi and Dagomba kingdoms under the rule of sons or other relatives of their leaders. These kingdoms were established about the year 1500; and a century later the Gonja kingdom was formed by a fusion of Moshi elements with the earlier Akan settlers in the Bole and Salaga area. There was constant rivalry between the Gonja and Dagomba kingdoms until in the eighteenth century they both succumbed to the growing power of Ashanti.

About 1500 the south-east corner of the country was peopled by an infiltration of Ga, Adangbe, and Ewe tribes from the east and north-east. The present territorial situation was reached when in 1733 the Akwamus, the most southerly of the Twi-speaking tribes, were attacked by a confederation of the Gas, Akims, and others, and driven from the land of Akim to their present home east of the Volta; while a year or two later a section of the victorious Akims assumed the rule over the Guans in Akwapim.

The Gold Coast Colony.

There is some evidence that the Gold Coast was visited by French seamen towards the end of the fourteenth century; but the first Europeans to establish a permanent connection with the country were the Portuguese who, arriving in 1471, built the castle at Elmina eleven years later in order to protect their trading interests. They found on the coast a people of hunters and fishermen, primitive in habits and development, yet understanding the working of iron and fully conscious of the value of gold. No native state of any size had yet been established but numerous petty chiefdoms were in existence among the coast people, and inland the strong kingdom of Adansi was beginning to develop.

Until the close of the sixteenth century the Portuguese maintained their trading monopoly. Feeble efforts on the part of other European Powers, including the English, were made to obtain a footing on the coast, but the Portuguese were never seriously challenged until the advent of the Dutch in 1595.

At first the Portuguese were interested in obtaining gold, ivory and spices, but with the opening up of the New World there came a demand for cheap labour for the plantations. So commenced the transatlantic slave trade which, until its decline and abolition in the nineteenth century, shaped the history of the Gold Coast.

The main results of the slave trade were two-fold. First in order to feed the slaves awaiting shipment and their captors, the Portuguese were obliged to introduce food plants and to teach an improved method of agriculture to a people hitherto largely dependent for food on the natural resources of the forest and sea. Secondly, the lucrative nature of the trade attracted the attention of other European nations besides the Portuguese to the possibilities of the Gold Coast.

The Dutch, appearing on the coast in 1595, rapidly undermined the domination of the Portuguese. In 1637 they captured Elmina and in 1642 the Portuguese abandoned all their possessions in the Gold Coast to the newcomers. Other European Powers, including the English, followed and, fighting amongst themselves, scrambled for a footing on the coast. By 1750, however, the year in which the African Company of Merchants was formed and subsidised by the Imperial Government to the extent of £13,000 per annum, all had withdrawn except the Dutch with their headquarters at Elmina, the Danes with their headquarters at Christiansborg and the English with their headquarters at Cape Coast Castle.

In 1821 the Imperial Government first assumed the control of the British settlements in the Gold Coast, and the African Company of Merchants was dissolved, its possessions being vested in the Crown and placed under the Government of Sierra Leone. Seven years later, however, the Imperial Government, after considering complete withdrawal from the coast, entrusted the government of the settlements in the Gold Coast to a Committee of London Merchants. In 1843, however, the 1821 arrangement was restored in consequence of suspected slave trading, which had been prohibited by the British Government in 1807.

The year 1850 saw the separation of the British forts and settlements of the Gold Coast from Sierra Leone, the cession of the Danish possessions to Britain and the creation by Letters Patent of Executive and Legislative Councils, but in 1866 government from Sierra Leone was resumed.

In 1872 the Dutch withdrew from the Gold Coast, handing over their possessions to the British. Two years later, after Sir Garnet Wolseley's successful Ashanti campaign, came the final separation from Sierra Leone, measures being taken on the conclusion of peace for placing the government of the Gold Coast on a footing of efficiency and security. A new Charter was issued dated the 24th July, 1874, separating Her Majesty's settlements on the Gold Coast and Lagos from the Government of Sierra Leone

and constituting them into one colony under the style of the Gold Coast Colony under a Governor-in-Chief with an Administrator at Lagos.

In 1886 all the settlements and territories belonging to Her Majesty on the Gold Coast were, by Letters Patent dated the 13th January, formed into a distinct colony, Lagos being separated therefrom. This territory, however, did not include all the areas under British protection and had no specified boundaries. To regularise the position, therefore, these protected areas were annexed to His Majesty's Dominions and declared to be part and parcel of His Majesty's Gold Coast Colony by Order-in-Council of the 26th September, 1901. The boundaries of the Colony thus constituted were defined by Order-in-Council dated the 22nd October, 1906, and have since remained unchanged.

Ashanti.

Meanwhile evolution had been proceeding among the immigrants whom the Portuguese found living in the country at the end of the fifteenth century. Assimilating what aborigines they found, they had been developing settled habits and had begun entering into the permanent occupation of roughly defined tracts of country. In the coastal areas of the Gold Coast development took place by way of small autonomous units under European protection, but in the interior it took the form of tribal confederations for offensive and defensive purposes.

Of such organizations by far the biggest and most highly developed was that of the Ashantis which with its capital at Kumasi had begun to establish its ascendancy towards the close of the seventeenth century. The eighteenth century witnessed the consolidation of the military power of Ashanti and the growth of its magnificence.

The growing military power of Ashanti aspired towards the domination of the whole Gold Coast and consequently the British policy of protecting the coast tribes who dwelt under their aegis was the cause of continuous friction with the Ashantis and of the various wars which took place during the nineteenth century until the final pacification of the country in 1900.

In January, 1824 Sir Charles MacCarthy, the Governor of Sierra Leone, led an expedition against the Ashantis in the endeavour to beat off an invasion. He was defeated and killed at Insamankow. Two years later, however, the British, assisted by Akim, Akwamu, Denkyira and Accra levies, signally defeated and routed the Ashantis at Dodowa.

Hostilities recommenced in 1873 and in 1874 Sir Garnet Wolseley led an expedition against Kumasi which he captured and destroyed. After this war the military confederation of the Ashantis fell into anarchy. Several important divisions renounced their allegiance and civil war ensued. Trade was at a standstill;

the indemnity imposed on Ashanti after the war of 1874 could not be paid; and on various occasions the British Government was asked by one party or another to intervene in Ashanti affairs. Conditions became intolerable and the Government decided to assume control of the country. In 1896 a further expedition was sent to Kumasi and Prempeh, the King of Ashanti, and other notables were arrested and deported. A Resident was appointed to administer the kingdom and a fort was constructed and garrisoned at Kumasi.

The Ashantis, however, were not yet subjugated and in 1900 a demand by the Governor for the surrender of their Golden Stool—which every Ashanti believes to be the abiding place of the spirit of the Ashanti nation—brought them up in arms with the result that the Governor was besieged in the fort. Accompanied by a strong escort, however, he was able to make his way through to the coast and a military expedition was sent to Kumasi which relieved the fort and broke up further resistance.

In 1901 Ashanti was annexed to the Crown and since that date it has become settled and prosperous. Ex-King Prempeh was allowed to return to Ashanti in 1924 and two years later to assume the position of Kumasihene or Head Chief of the Kumasi Division. He died in 1932.

Investigation since 1932 regarding the wishes of the people of Ashanti revealed that the great majority were in favour of the restoration of the Ashanti Confederacy, the political organisation which had existed before the rising of 1900. On the 31st of January, 1935, the restoration of the Confederacy was proclaimed and official recognition was given to Osei Agyeman Prempeh II as Asantehene, the ancient title of the head of the Ashanti nation.

The Northern Territories.

That portion of the Gold Coast which lies to the north of Ashanti came under British influence in 1897 after the conclusion of treaties with the chiefs concerned and after international settlement with France and Germany. The area was proclaimed a Protectorate in 1901.

Togoland under British Mandate.

In 1922 a portion of the former German colony of Togoland was placed under British mandate. The territory is now administered under the Togoland under British Mandate Order-in-Council, 1923.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

The Gold Coast Colony is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council constituted by Letters Patent and Royal Instructions dated the 23rd May, 1925 and composed of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Director of Medical Services and the Secretary for Native Affairs.

The Colony of Ashanti is administered by the Governor under the provisions of the Ashanti Order in Council, 1934, dated the 9th November, 1934, and of Royal Instructions dated the 23rd November, 1934. The Protectorate of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast is administered by similar instruments of the same dates. The Mandated territory of Togoland under British Mandate is administered under the provisions of the Togoland under British Mandate Order-in-Council, 1923, as amended by the Togoland under British Mandate Order-in-Council, 1934.

Joint ordinances for the Colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate are made by the Governor with the advice and consent, so far as their provisions relate to the Colony, of the Legislative Council under the provisions of the Gold Coast Ordinances Order-in-Council, 1934.

In addition to the law-making power conferred by the Gold Coast Ordinances Order-in-Council, 1934, the Governor is empowered, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast Colony, constituted by the Gold Coast Colony (Legislative Council) Order-in-Council, 1925 and consisting of the Governor, fifteen official members and fourteen unofficial members, to make laws for the Colony. The Council contains an elective element, provision being made for the election of six head chiefs as provincial members, three municipal members to represent the towns of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi respectively, a mercantile member and a mining member.

The Governor is also under the respective instruments providing for their administration enabled to enact laws for Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate.

System of Government.

The system of government generally may be described as a mixture of direct and indirect rule with a steady bias towards the latter. The native administration is almost entirely in the hands of the native chiefs, who are assisted in their respective spheres of authority by their councils of elders who are generally representative of various sections of the community. Native

tribunals presided over by chiefs form part of the judicial system, and their judgments are subject to appeal to the Supreme Court, and from the Supreme Court appeals may finally reach the Privy Council.

In executive and constitutional issues the decisions of a State Council, as the highest native authority is called, are subject to appeal to the Governor, whose decision is final.

The Gold Coast Colony is divided into three provinces, Central, Western and Eastern, the last including the southern section of that part of Togoland under British Mandate, and each province is in charge of a Provincial Commissioner, assisted by District and Assistant District Commissioners.

Ashanti is divided into districts each under a District Commissioner who exercises limited powers of jurisdiction. The dependency is administered by a Chief Commissioner assisted by an Assistant Chief Commissioner. The protectorate of the Northern Territories is administered in a similar manner.

Municipal Administration.

The local affairs of the towns of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi are administered by town councils, consisting of five official and five unofficial members. Their revenue is derived from house and land rates, various licences, and an annual grant-in-aid from Government. The councils are invested with powers and duties under certain ordinances, and further have the power generally to do all such acts as may be necessary for the conservancy of the town and for the preservation of public health.

Town sanitary committees have been established at a number of smaller towns, but they are purely advisory, with no power of taxation. These committees, however, have done much to improve the standard of sanitation and are most useful institutions.

The municipal administration of Kumasi, the administrative headquarters of Ashanti, is in the hands of the Kumasi Public Health Board, which was formed in July, 1925. The revenue of the Board is chiefly derived from rates, licences and fees similar to those charged by the various town councils in the Colony.

The Obuasi Sanitary Board, established in 1935, exercises statutory control over the sanitary affairs of the town of Obuasi in Ashanti and is empowered to take all measures necessary for the proper conservancy, lighting and public health of the town. The revenue of the Board consists chiefly of fees and charges for services rendered, fines and penalties.

Progress of Native Administration.

Except in the Northern Territories, progress in regard to native administration in the Gold Coast continues to be slow.

The great increase in prosperity which the activity in mining has brought to many of the States has not been proportionately reflected in the development of their social services. In some instances, however, notably in the Western Province, there has been a distinct advance; a proper system of accountancy and control has been introduced into State finances, dispensaries have been opened, sanitary amenities increased and roads developed, while agriculture also has received attention.

In Ashanti the Confederacy, which was revived in January, 1935, has made steady progress. The system of native courts, stool treasuries and the delegation of the powers of the Asantehene to native authorities responsible for the administration of defined areas has developed along the lines envisaged at the time of the restoration with surprisingly little disturbance of the ordinary life of the people.

The Northern Territories have seen the greatest advance in native administration so far recorded in the history of the Gold Coast. Chiefs and councillors have been granted limited powers in the government of their divisions, tribunals have been set up, each under the direct supervision of the District Commissioner, and direct taxation has been introduced, the assessment and collection of which is carried out almost entirely by the native authorities, the administrative officers acting in a purely advisory capacity. The introduction and successful operation of this tax is an event of unique historical significance, for not since the later years of the nineteenth century has any form of direct taxation been paid by any section of the people of the Gold Coast. Moreover, the keenness displayed by the Protectorate chiefs and their sense of responsibility have been such that the estimated revenue from the tax was exceeded in every division and there were no instances of abuse, embezzlement or evasion. This result reflects the greatest credit on the native authorities and gives cause for considerable confidence in the future development of the territory.

The revenue, which is administered through properly constituted native treasuries, has been applied to the general welfare of the people in a manner which should act as a great incentive and example to the States in other parts of the Gold Coast. Roads, wells, cattle kraals, dispensaries and sanitary conveniences have been provided in every division, while the chiefs and tribunal members, together with the staff necessary for the various services, have for the first time been paid regular salaries. As a result, the reliability and efficiency of these services have increased to a degree unthought of a few years ago.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

At mid-year 1936 the population of the Gold Coast, including Togoland under British Mandate was estimated at 3,618,376, a total which shows an increase of 87,643 over that for the previous year.

The following tables indicate the distribution of this population :—

TABLE I.

	Resident Africans.	*Resident Non-Africans.*	*Maritime*
Colony	1,780,969	2,837	172
Ashanti	668,320	474	—
Northern Territories ...	815,408	98	—
Togoland	349,179	54	—
	3,613,876	3,463*	172

TABLE II.

Town.	*Estimated Population at mid-year* 1936.
Accra	71,016
Kumasi	42,203
Sekondi	20,864
Cape Coast	19,134
Tamale	17,687
Koforidua	13,243
Ho	3,549

Births.

Birth and death registration is applied to 35 centres, the total population of which equals some nine per centum of the population of the Gold Coast as a whole.

TABLE III.

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Male ...	4,080	4,726	4,794	4,794	4,966	5,591
Female ...	4,159	4,650	4,820	4,843	5,140	5,631
Persons ...	8,239	9,376	9,614	9,637	10,106	11,222

The " weighted average " birth-rate was 34·5 per thousand persons living as compared with 33·0 for 1935.

*Excluding 865 Non-African Government Officials.

The natural increase of births over deaths in the registration areas was 3,220.

Deaths.

TABLE IV.

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Male ...	3,765	3,687	3,981	4,025	4,827	4,972
Female ...	2,207	2,218	2,283	2,525	3,004	3,030
Persons ...	5,972	5,905	6,264	6,550	7,831	8,002

The "weighted average" death-rate for the Gold Coast was 24.5 compared with 25.5 in the previous year.

The infant mortality rate was 108 as compared with 127 in the previous year.

Owing to the fact that the registration of births and deaths applies to less than ten per centum of the population of the Gold Coast, and that factors of immigration and emigration cannot properly be gauged, the above figures must be accepted with reserve. The economic stress of the past few years, a high tide of immigration—composed chiefly of members of the labouring classes in a poor physical condition—and a measure of returning prosperity are all factors which affect the result.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

European Community.

The year brought a further increase in European population, the total number being 4,328 for 1936, as compared with 3,969 for 1935.

An examination of the records shows a general increase in death and invaliding rates for all Europeans. 1936 was a particularly unfortunate year for European officials, the death-rate per 1,000 being 13·2 as compared with 5·9 for the ten year period 1924–34 and 1·7 for the year 1935.

The invaliding rate for European officials fell slightly during 1936 while that for merchants, mining company employees and missionaries, as the following figures will show, rose considerably :—

	1935.	1936.	
Merchants	18·3	26·7	per 1,000
Mining Companies ...	32·9	48·5	per 1,000
Missionaries	31·6	80·5	per 1,000

African Community.

The general health of the African community was better than in 1935.

There was, it is true, an increase in deaths by 2·2 per cent over 1935 but this was offset by an increase of 11·5 per cent of total births. The infant mortality rate, which is considered an especially sensitive index of health conditions, fell from 127 to 108 per thousand.

The invaliding rate for African officials fell from ·7 to ·6 per centum and the percentage of deaths from ·6 to ·37. Deaths among African officials totalled 21 in 1935 and 14 in 1936.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

At the end of 1936 there were seven Government hospitals with 68 beds for Europeans and 32 African hospitals with 995 beds and 120 cots. The latter figures are an increase of 61 and 14 respectively over those of 1935.

A new African hospital was erected at Tarkwa. The main block consists of a male ward of 12 beds, a male ward for officials of four beds, a female ward of four beds and a maternity ward of two beds. There is also an administrative block and a separate pavilion for the treatment of six male and four female cases of tuberculosis.

It is proposed to install a full power X-Ray plant at this hospital during 1937, not only for the early diagnosis of tuberculosis and fractures, etc., but also for the purpose of obtaining accurate knowledge of the prevalence of silicosis in the mines.

In addition to the above hospitals there is a 56 bed Mission hospital at Agogo in Ashanti and a small 18-bed hospital at Achimota College near Accra.

A hostel for pupil midwives was opened in Accra in April, 1936, and is now firmly established.

Minor alterations and structural changes were effected at the following main centres.

Gold Coast Hospital, Accra.

A female dressing shed and an examination room, affording a privacy which was hitherto lacking, have been added to the out-patient block.

Kumasi.

Some minor structural changes were made during the year. To the European hospital, for example, a new block containing bath-rooms and other conveniences was added.

At the African hospital two large concrete water tanks were converted into rooms, one of which is used as a laundry store while in the other a hot water plant has been installed.

Tamale.

A large main store was converted into a female ward to provide improved accommodation for women. A new nurses block of double quarters and a kitchen were also erected.

The Dagomba Native Administration has undertaken to assist in building a camp to accommodate about forty patients. This will relieve congestion in the main wards.

Proposed New Hospitals.

At Cape Coast and Sekondi two out-of-date and inadequate African hospitals will be replaced during 1937–38 by two modern hospitals of 80 beds, each with a special maternity wing and accommodation for infectious cases.

A site about twelve miles from Kumasi has been acquired by Government for the purpose of erecting a new mental hospital on modern lines.

It is also hoped to erect a new European hospital at Kumasi, the present building being old and unsuitably sited.

The following tables give an indication of patients dealt with at Government hospitals, with special reference to the larger centres :—

TABLE I.

(*a*) All Hospitals.

	1935.	1936.	Increase or decrease.
In-patients	25,397	27,081	+1,684
Out-patients	248,079	284,130	+36,051

TABLE II.

(*b*) Gold Coast Hospital, Accra, 228 beds and 18 cots.

	1935.	1936.	Increase or decrease.
Out-patients	17,983	18,807	+824
In-patients	3,140	3,327	+187
Daily average (in-patients)	233	201	—32
Major operations	683	653	—30
Minor operations	1,482	1,634	+152

TABLE III.

(*c*) Kumasi African Hospital, 137 beds and five cots.

	1935.	1936.	Increase or decrease.
Out-patients	12,660	12,714	+54
In-patients	2,758	2,989	+231
Daily average (in-patients)	140	139	—1
Major operations	141	139	—2
Minor operations	509	631	+122

TABLE IV.

(*d*) Accra Maternity Hospital, 42 beds and 29 cots.

	1935.	1936.	Increase or decrease.
In-patients	1,681	1,347	—334
Deliveries	662	627	—35
Attendances at antenatal and post-natal clinics	14,132	18,098	+3,966

TABLE V.

(*e*) Cape Coast and Sekondi Red Cross Welfare Centres.

	1935.	1936.	Increase or decrease.
Ante-natal cases	5,195	6,687	+1,492
Infants and children treated	12,433	11,719	—714

Missions.

The Roman Catholic Mission continues to carry out welfare and dispensary work at Djodje in the Eastern Province, at Eikwe in the Western Province, at Kpandu in Togoland under British Mandate, and at Jirapa in the Northern Territories. These centres as in the past are visited periodically by Government medical officers.

The Basel Mission operates a 56-bed hospital at Agogo in Ashanti.

Dispensaries.

The Native Administrations have, with Government assistance, built several dispensaries during the year. These are staffed by African dispensers, trained and employed by Government. With supervision by Government medical officers adequate to ensure the maintenance of a proper standard of efficiency, these dispensaries meet the minor medical needs of the areas in which they are situated.

The following table indicates the number and distribution of the Native Administration dispensaries which were in operation at the end of 1936.

TABLE VI.

	Town in which dispensary is situated.	Date on which taken over by Dispenser.
COLONY:		
Eastern Province	Dabala	18-4-36
	Nkawkaw	2-9-36
Central Province	Fante-Yankumasi ...	13-12-36
	Elmina	Long established.
Western Province	Anwiawso	14-5-36
	Enchi	31-3-32
	Essiama	23-3-36
	Wioso	May, 1936
ASHANTI	Wenchi	26-5-36
NORTHERN TERRITORIES ...	Bole	21-3-33
	Gambaga	Long established.
	Garu	28-6-36
	Tumu	24-5-35
	Walewale	12-1-36
	Zuarungu	Long established.
	Kete Krachi	Long established.

In addition, dispensaries were under construction at Abomoso in the Eastern Province, at Asafo in the Western Province, at Kintampo and Attabubu in Ashanti, and at the following places in the Northern Territories: Zabzugu, Chereponi, Ketiu, Fian, Sandema, Hian, Karaga.

Prevalent Diseases.

Yaws is still the most prevalent of infectious diseases and was responsible for 62·7 per cent of the 123,938 cases treated in hospitals during the year.

Malaria provided 20·3 per cent of total cases of infectious diseases. This figure shows a slight fall from the 23 per cent of 1935.

Pneumonia was the cause of 27·1 per cent of total deaths from infectious diseases: 28·5 per cent were attributed to *tuberculosis* and 7·1 per cent to *malaria*.

The total deaths from all diseases treated in hospitals were 2,082 or 7·7 per cent of 27,081 in-patients treated.

Sleeping sickness continues to give cause for some anxiety on account of the large number of infected and badly nourished immigrants who act as reservoirs. A special and very detailed survey is now being undertaken. The returns indicate an increase of the incidence of this disease in western Mamprussi, south-eastern Gonja and the vicinity of Dunkwa and Mpraeso.

The number of cases seen at Nakpanduri field hospital fell from 1,631 in 1935 to 1,165 in 1936 but at Gambaga 572 patients attended for treatment, as against only 52 in the previous year.

Investigation of immigrants from the North at Kumasi showed an infection of 2 per cent.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

In 1935 it was anticipated that an acceleration of building activity was impending and 1936 has proved this surmise to have been prophetic. Most centres have recorded steady, while in Accra and Kumasi there has been striking, progress.

Tamale was almost the only town which did not share in the general revival. The desire to avoid paying water rates was no doubt partly responsible and it is interesting to note the significant coincidence that at Savelugu, sixteen miles away, the number of buildings erected during the year was larger than ever before.

Housing conditions generally have continued to improve and the African has shown an increasing desire to erect more substantial buildings, with larger and better ventilated rooms. These improvements have been made possible by the happier financial condition in which, thanks to the development of the mining industry and the rise in the price of cocoa, the people now find themselves.

The general custom in the Gold Coast is to build slowly, often in alternating halts and advances, the periods of rest being usually devoted to the accumulation of funds and material in preparation for a fresh advance towards completion. A well-built house is considered to be a sound investment for the future. In the larger centres sandcrete blocks constitute the material almost invariably selected and buildings in stone and burnt brick are seldom seen. In the smaller towns sun-dried brick and *pise de terre* are most often used, while in the frankly rural areas wattle and daub dwellings are in the majority. In certain favourably situated districts stone buildings predominate, but such areas are few and far between.

The African in the more advanced towns has shewn a preference for the developed areas and a readiness to conform with the lay-outs which have been prepared. There are, of course, exceptions to this pleasing rule, but in the main it is true to say that the people of the Gold Coast are now fully sensible of the advantages of living in a well-laid-out area under sanitary conditions.

In the municipalities, e.g. Accra, Sekondi, Cape Coast and Kumasi and in the mining town of Obuasi where a Sanitary Board is in control, special staff is available for the regulation of building activities. In the remaining towns and townships, control is exercised by officers of the Public Works Department, co-operating with the Health authorities and the Political Administration, while in the frankly rural areas administrative and Health officers alone combine to provide the necessary supervision. During the year

several town lay-outs, the majority of which were in connection with the mining industry, were demarcated by the Survey Department.

These mining towns may be placed either under the provisions of the Towns Ordinance or under those of the Mining Health Areas Ordinance and a good deal of anxiety is felt with regard to them. The building standards required under the two ordinances are exactly similar and, although they are by no means high, many a prospective builder finds himself unable, or shows himself unwilling, to satisfy them. It is obvious, however, that were they to be lowered, the effect would be disastrous, as is proved by the unhappy fate of villages where legal action has not been possible in time to prevent a sudden inrush of squatters and the resulting mushroom growth of insanitary hovels.

The " ribbon-building " which is taking place along roadways leading to important mining areas in localities where control is difficult also presents a distinct menace to health. Many of the larger mining concerns, however, are engaged on important housing schemes for the accommodation of their African labourers under good hygienic conditions.

In several of the older and larger centres, slum areas of considerable extent are to be found. After a social survey of certain such areas in Accra it has been computed that some ten per centum of the inhabitants of that town live under congested, unsuitable conditions. It may be possible in the future to extend the scope of these surveys to other important centres in the Gold Coast.

It is pleasing to note that in several towns new and well-drained roadways have been constructed to afford easy access to houses which had been built on approved lay-outs in anticipation of the eventual provision of such amenities.

There is little doubt that the present building revival will continue and it is indeed likely to grow in intensity.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

The principal occupation of the inhabitants of the Gold Coast is agriculture. In the Colony, Ashanti and the southern section of Togoland under British mandate the chief agricultural industry is the cultivation of cocoa for export. In the Northern Territories, where cocoa does not thrive, food-crops are grown and live-stock is raised and marketed. Even in the cocoa-bearing areas, however, and in the region of the considerable fishing industry of the littoral, food farms are numerous and there is a large internal trade in foodstuffs.

Steps are now being taken to encourage the large-scale production of such fruits as bananas, more especially near the coastal regions, with a view to the creation of a fruit export industry. At the Department of Agriculture's experimental station at Asuansi a small canning plant has been installed and successful trials conducted with grape-fruit, an attractive article being turned out which has kept in excellent condition for periods as long as eight months. This tinned fruit has sold readily on a small scale and there may possibly be an opening for larger supplies. The technique of canning is not difficult to learn and the work has been carried out entirely by Africans with very little supervision.

Next in importance to agriculture is the mining industry. Gold mining has long been established in the Western Province of the Colony and in southern Ashanti and has lately been undertaken in the Central Province and the Northern Territories with success. There is a manganese mine in the Western Province and diamond mines in the Eastern and Central Provinces.

Agriculture.

Cocoa.

Production of cocoa can only be assessed by indirect methods such as movements by railway and road. The major crop is produced between September and February and the minor crop, about six to ten per cent of the annual total, between June and August. At the end of September the stocks of cocoa held in the Colony are, at a minimum estimate, about ten to fifteen thousand tons so that the export for the period 1st October to 30th September gives a fairly accurate record of the total production in the crop year.

The production during the 1935–36 crop year exceeded that of the preceding year by 9,000 tons. The major crop amounted to 263,000 tons. The minor crop was 22,000 tons, giving a grand total production for the crop year of 285,000 tons. The total

exports during the period 1st October, 1935, to 30th September, 1936, were 293,455 tons. The 1936–37 major crop production is estimated to be 270,000 tons and the minor crop 20,000 tons, making an estimated grand total for 1936–37 of 290,000 tons.

The exports during the past five financial years were as follows :—

FINANCIAL YEAR—1ST APRIL TO 31ST MARCH.

	In Tons.		
	Maritime.	Eastern Frontier.	Total.
1936–37	289,084	5 890	294,974
35–36	277,698	7,653	285,351
34–35	228,617	9,089	237,706
33–34	258,254	4,264	262,518
32–33	201,459	5,549	207,008

In a typical cocoa village with a population of 1,181 in the Western Akim district of the Central Province 201 families, living in 153 separate compounds, produced and sold 5,451 loads of 60 lb. each in the crop year 1934–35. The number of farmers was 174 males and 180 females giving a production per head of 924 lb. of cocoa worth, at the then average season price of 7s. 7d. per load, about £5 16s. The price during 1936–37 has been nearly treble this figure.

Kola.

Exports of kola nuts by sea have again increased to a trifling extent but there has been little difference in the movement overland. Factors militating against maritime exports are the lowered price now received for kola and the increased production in Nigeria, whither most of the nuts were formerly exported.

The following table for the five financial years shows the movement of nuts in tons :—

Movement within country	1936–37.	1935–36	1934–35.	1933–34	1932–33.
Ashanti to North, overland	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	4,796
Ashanti to South by rail ...	88	125	57	19	24
Colony to North, overland	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	129
Exports.					
Exports *via* ports	293	204	114	197	249
Exports overland	3,785	3,866	2,785	2,291	2,845
Total Exports	4,078	4,070	2,899	2,488	3,094

n.r.=No record.

Oil Palm Products.

The oil palm is indigenous to the forests of the Gold Coast, palm oil (pericarp oil) and palm-kernel oil being used for culinary purposes by the people. Production for export depends on price, and in consequence of increased rates has made some recovery.

Exports in recent financial years have been as follows :—

Maritime and Overland.		1936–37.	1935–36.	1934–35	1933–34.	1932–33.
Palm oil	Tons	890	556	84	10	454
	Value	£7,439	£8,880	£885	£100	£6,453
Palm Kernels ...	Tons	11,056	7,539	3,916	2,493	6,946
	Value	£115,519	£55,104	£22,750	£17,664	£59,329

One oil mill continues to work in the Western Province, disposing of much of its oil-output locally, but the mill reopened in 1936 in the Eastern Province has been badly supported and may have to close down.

Bananas.

During the year under review Government continued a series of shipments with bananas of the Gros Michel and Cavendish varieties, principally the latter. Approximately 55,000 bunches were shipped, the bananas being mostly grown within easy range of the port of Takoradi. The trials have shown that Gold Coast bananas can be placed on the United Kingdom market in excellent condition and that there are few agricultural difficulties in the production of good bunches. In the absence of large plantations the difficulties of the enterprise lie rather in the task of organising the numerous peasant growers in such a manner as to enable then to cope with the local problems of cultivation, to harvest their crop correctly and to undertake for themselves the responsibility of packing the bunches and delivering them to the port. These last two operations are at present carried out by the Department of Agriculture. The lack of cultivation given to farms by native producers is pronounced, and the consequent decline in the number of marketable bunches is severe in many instances. Constant propaganda is carried out, but with little effect. Government is continuing to support the industry, but the outlook must be regarded as problematical.

Copra.

Exports have grown owing to better prices, and there is increasing domestic consumption.

Exports in recent financial years have been as follows :—

Maritime and Overland.	1936–37.	1935–36.	1934–35.	1933–34.	1932–33.
Tons	2,039	2,025	1,035	1,091	1,426
Value	£23,252	£17,087	£6,836	£10,156	£16,645

Cotton.

There were no maritime exports during the year, but exports of seed cotton over the frontier remain near a figure of 75 tons annually. Little interest is taken in the crop in the Northern Territories at present prices, though some cotton is grown for local use.

Rice.

A Government rice mill in the Western Province continues to encourage production, but the public taste seems to become even more firmly fixed on the imported white rice. The following table shows the amounts of paddy that have been brought to the mill during the last five years :—

	1936–37.	1935–36.	1934–35.	1933–34.	1932–33.
Paddy (tons) ...	190	220	258	426	354

Rice is grown in small quantities for local use in other parts of the Colony.

The rice from the mill is all consumed locally. The prices paid to the farmer at the mill for 100lb. of rice have been as follows :–

	s.	*d.*
1936–37	9	2
1935–36	9	2
1934–35	7	6
1933–34	7	6
1932–33	10	0

Rubber.

Exports again increased considerably owing to better prices.

The following table shows the quantity of rubber exported during the last five years :—

1936–37.	1935–36.	1934–35.	1933–34.	1932–33.
lb.	*lb.*	*lb.*	*lb.*	*lb.*
957,310	774,144	364,243	87,997	19,863

Food-crops.

There is a large production of food-crops such as yams, cassava, maize, cocoyams, groundnuts, guinea corn, plantains, etc., for local consumption, the market for these commodities having increased as a result of the great expansion in the mining industry.

The staple foodstuffs vary considerably in different parts of the country. In the extreme north of the Northern Territories the staple vegetable foods are early and late millet and guinea corn, with small quantities of groundnuts, beans and various oil seeds. Cattle are rarely slaughtered for consumption, but sheep, goats, and poultry are occasionally eaten.

Further south in the Northern Territories, the yam becomes the main food supply, with millet, maize, guinea corn, beans, groundnuts and rice as subsidiary crops. This is the true savannah zone and little of economic value is at present produced in this area.

In the forest zone, the area of greatest productivity which contains the cocoa and mining regions, plantains, yams, maize, beans, groundnuts, palm oil and fruits, cocoyams, sweet potatoes and cassava are eaten, while animal foods are sparingly used.

In the coastal zone, which includes the main trade centres, the staple foods are maize, cassava, plantains, palm oil, coconut and rice, and beef, mutton and pork. By far the most important animal food in this area, however, is fish, of which numerous varieties are available.

Production by Non-Africans.

There have been few plantation ventures in the Gold Coast and they have in general not been successful enough to encourage further development.

Native Industries and Pursuits.

It will be convenient to include in this chapter an account of the more important industries and pursuits in which the native population is engaged. As already stated, the majority of the inhabitants of the Gold Coast are farmers dependent for food on the produce of their farms. Sufficient food is grown for the family and the occasional stranger, but in the vicinity of large towns and mining areas farming on a larger scale is carried out for the sale of produce to the non-agricultural population.

The decline in the purchasing power of the people during the recent economic depression, from which the Colony has now happily recovered, resulted in a large extension of the areas under foodstuff cultivation. In the cocoa belt corn, cassava and yams are grown in much larger quantities than hitherto, while in the coastal region there has been an equally marked increase in the cultivation of cassava and other food-crops.

Around the larger towns there is a steadily increasing industry in the cultivation of European vegetables for local consumption. Crops are seasonal and pay well during the producing period but at times there are long periods of drought when crops cannot be produced.

There is a ready sale in all towns for locally-grown fruit and in general fair supplies are obtainable throughout the year, pineapples, avocado pears, bananas, oranges, grape-fruit, limes and pawpaws being the most common.

Kola nuts, which are much in demand among the people of the Northern Territories, are harvested in large quantities from the forest areas in Ashanti, but their production in the Colony is being gradually displaced by that of cocoa. Formerly kola nuts were head-loaded or carried by donkeys to the principal markets in the Northern Territories but now they are transported by motor lorries from Kumasi and other collecting centres in Ashanti to Bawku, Lawra and other frontier towns where they are disposed of to traders from the neighbouring French territories and Northern Nigeria. Journeys which formerly took weeks or even months can now be completed in two or three days. As a result the nuts, which quickly deteriorate, arrive at the markets in the north in a much better condition and fetch a higher price.

The individual who comes into Ashanti from the north to buy kola nuts usually brings fowls, shea butter, native blankets or other goods which he can offer in exchange for food and kola. The wholesale price of nuts has varied during the year from 3d. to 6d. per 100 in Kumasi, depending upon size and season. White nuts realise a much better price than red.

In the principal kola areas in Ashanti it is in most cases the owner himself who picks and prepares the nuts for sale but occasionally he may let his trees to another who will do this work for one-half of the crop.

Palm oil is to be seen in most markets and is retailed at about 6d. per pint bottle. The heavy import duties imposed on spirits, and the restrictions placed on their sale within the Gold Coast, have contributed to a considerable increase in the making of palm-wine. The tapping of oil palms for wine unfortunately destroys the trees and thus an important source of wealth is being dissipated. The palm-wine maker will frequently have as many as 30 trees under treatment at the same time and will make approximately 5s. a day by selling wholesale the wine produced, which is later sold, retail, at about 2d. a pint, although the price varies considerably according to the locality.

A trade also exists in the manufacture and sale of a spirit, known in Accra as "Akpeteshi" (*anglice*, "surreptitiously" or "round the corner") which is distilled from palm-wine and other ingredients by means of a primitive apparatus consisting of two empty kerosene tins and a spiral of copper tubing. Needless to say, this enterprise is illicit and punishable by heavy penalties.

Fresh coconuts are sold in most villages along the coastal areas and for some distance inland. The grower sells the nuts at about four or five for 3d. and the retailer gets 1d. each for them. The nuts are also used for making coconut oil for culinary purposes.

Rice is grown wherever suitable conditions obtain. In the Esiama district farmers bring the paddy to the Government rice mill where it is hulled and sold on their behalf to wholesale distributors and employers of labour. The entire production of the mill is consumed in the country.

Groundnut cultivation is fairly general in the Gold Coast, small patches of the crop being grown for local consumption all over the country. In Togoland, Nzima, and northern Ashanti, the crop is grown more extensively to supply the large markets of Accra, Sekondi and Kumasi. A limited quantity of groundnut oil is prepared locally but there is no export either of oil or of groundnuts.

In the coastal zone the cultivation is mainly by women, but in northern Ashanti outside the forest belt, men, especially settlers from the Northern Territories, grow the crop. In the latter area the former sells the unshelled nuts to women at from £5 16s. to £6 10s. per ton. The women decorticate the nuts, convey them to Kumasi and sell them to petty dealers in measures of about 1½lb. at prices ranging from £15 to £19 per ton. The petty dealer retails the nuts in cigarette tin measures at £25 to £30 per ton.

The foregoing paragraphs have been devoted to food-crops but the most important agricultural product of the country is of course, cocoa. It is estimated that there are one million acres under cocoa in the Gold Coast with 400 trees to the acre and that the labour expended on its production amounts to one-sixth of the total labour potentiality of the country.

In the cocoa-growing areas almost every member of the community has his plantation, the main preoccupation is the cocoa industry and the income of the family is dependent on the price and quantity of the crop. An acre—the size of the average farm—will yield about nine loads of 60 lb. each, and last year the price paid to the grower was about £1 a load.

Originally the whole of this considerable industry—it is estimated that the total production for the financial year was 292,306 tons—could have been attributed to the work or personal proprietors or small holders, but to-day this is no longer the case. The increasing demand for cocoa has brought about the introduction of hired labour, of which a considerable immigrant force from the non-cocoa growing parts of the Gold Coast and from outside finds employment in the production of the crop and in its transport to road and rail head. There are no data available at present to show the proportion of the whole crop produced by the working small holder.

The handling of a large crop harvested from a great number of separately-owned and widely-scattered plantations has brought into being a large force of middlemen. This excessive employment of middlemen is one of the disadvantages and probably the most uneconomical feature of small holdings. It is being combated by the formation of co-operative societies of farmers, of which there are now in existence 398 with 9,663 members.

The outstanding feature of the year has been the very sharp rise in the price of cocoa, which soared almost to "boom" proportions. Cocoa has been so extremely profitable that very little, if any, has been left unharvested, even in remote areas. In some areas labourers who are employed to weed, pick and prepare the crop, and convey it to the farmer's house are paid in kind, receiving one-third of the produce for this service.

Next in importance to agriculture in the life of the people come hunting and fishing. In spite of the progress in the opening up of the country and of the increase in areas under cultivation game is found in many districts, and in the undeveloped areas every village has its quota of professional hunters who gain their livehood from the chase. Hunters are usually armed with flintlock guns and in addition employ ingenious kinds of traps. The meat obtained is sold or bartered locally at high prices.

A considerable section of the community living in the coastal areas and on the banks of the large rivers is employed in fishing. Some of the catch is consumed immediately or sold fresh in the local markets, and the remainder is cured by exposure to the sun or by smoking in an oven. An appreciable industry exists in the sale of the cured product, which is in great demand and which, peddled by itinerant vendors, reaches the remotest parts of the country. Niger perch are brought from the north and a regular transport service exists between Mopti and Kumasi to meet the demands of this trade.

An industry also exists in certain parts of the forest country in the collection and sale of snails which are carefully preserved and may be caught only during specified periods of the year. There are heavy penalties for taking them at any other time. Whole villages emigrate to the forest for the entire season. Some of the catch is consumed locally but most of it is smoked and sold on skewers in the large markets. So prepared, they fetch about ¾d. each. A family may earn as much as £10 in this way in a good season.

A considerable trade exists in the supplying of live-stock from the Northern Territories to the meat markets of Ashanti and the Colony. At present the supply from the Northern Territories is insufficient to meet the demand and consequently much stock is imported from French territory. As is shown, however, in the Animal Health section of this chapter, great strides have been made in stock-raising in the Northern Territories and it is hoped that the necessity for importing live-stock will eventually disappear.

Pottery is made in many parts of the country, the work being done mostly by women. The type of pot usually depends on the kind of clay available ; for example, at Teshi, in the Accra district, cooking pans are made, while at Nasia in the Northern Territories, water pots are produced. In addition to domestic utensils much ornamental pottery is also manufactured.

Another village industry is the weaving and dyeing of cloth from local cotton and vegetable dyes. The well-known Ashanti cloths are, however, now usually woven from imported yarn. In some parts of Ashanti and the Western Province of the Colony cloth is made by beating the inner bark of a certain kind of tree, just as bark-cloth is made in Uganda.

At Bawku in the Northern Territories rope and string are made from hibiscus bark and sisal fibre. A rope-maker earns about five shillings a week.

In addition to the above handicrafts, almost every village has its blacksmith, sawyer and carpenter whose services are always in demand at good wages. Canoe-making, the manufacture of wooden stools and ornamental woodcarving are also carried on in many localities.

A decreasing trade exists in the extraction of salt from the lagoons around Ada for sale in the Northern Territories. The salt is conveyed up the Volta by canoes which then return loaded with shea butter.

In the urban areas the population earns its livelihood in trade, for which the African has a particular aptitude, and by the exercise of various professions. Government service provides employment for many, and in addition there are in practice numbers of African doctors, lawyers and other professional men. The number of skilled craftsmen is increasing, and reliable tailors, boot-makers, carpenters, goldsmiths and motor mechanics are becoming common.

Road transport gives employment to many. The lorry owner can always rely on his family and his friends for shelter and sustenance, and his clothing needs can be reduced to a minute sum. He does not necessarily work every day ; he is almost entirely free from overhead charges, and, except for the payment of the instalments on his lorries and of his running charges, he has little need for money. Consequently road transport is comparatively cheap.

Animal Health.

Pong-Tamale in the Northern Territories is the headquarters of the Department of Animal Health, where there is an up-to-date laboratory, a stock improvement and experimental farm and a centre for training Africans in veterinary work.

Cattle plague (rinderpest) still appears in natural outbreaks among young unimmunised cattle and during the year several isolated foci occurred. So susceptible are the small unhumped West

African Shorthorn cattle of the Gold Coast to this disease that it has been found impossible to guarantee the security of the Tamale reserve, where twenty thousand unimmunised cattle were kept for laboratory purposes in connection with the manufacture of anti-rinderpest serum. It has now been necessary permanently to immunise these cattle and the present position is that all the cattle of the Gold Coast, save those which are two years old or younger, are permanently immune to rinderpest. The method of immunisation is by the simultaneous inoculation of virulent rinderpest blood and anti-serum, preceded by a small dose of anti-rinderpest vaccine a week before. Numerous tests have shown this immunity to be permanent in all cases. The usual immunisation of young cattle was carried out during the year but was handicapped by the drain on laboratory products resulting from the unexpected immunisation of the cattle of the Tamale reserve; in consequence, there was a shortage of vaccine and the mortality rate rose, although not to a malign extent, the previous ratio having been very small. Rinderpest has been rampant in the neighbouring French colonies and appeared often among imported trade cattle at the frontier quarantine stations.

Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia, which, prior to the anti-rinderpest immunisation scheme, was masked by that killing disease, has been prevalent. There were a number of outbreaks but these were reported so quickly by the people and dealt with so promptly by veterinary staff that only one, which recurred in Kumasi, caused heavy mortality. These scattered frequent foci of pleuro-pneumonia, occurring all over the Northern Territories, made heavy demands on the professional staff, who were called upon to travel long distances and to undertake heavy work in elimination. Fortunately, the department's laboratory has been able to produce large quantities of a thoroughly efficient vaccine, which can be inoculated subcutaneously in young cultures and an immunity is thus quickly established among vaccinated cattle. Over thirty thousand cattle received vaccine in this way and among these there was only one local reaction to the vaccine and this did not incommode the animal affected. Pleuro-pneumonia vaccination has been made a routine at all immunisation camps and in addition to anti-rinderpest treatment, the cattle receive pleuro-pneumonia vaccine, which immunises for at least one year. The production of this efficient vaccine is a most fortunate circumstance, considering the non-success in other colonies and the increasing incidence of pleuro-pneumonia in the Gold Coast.

The serious outbreak of rabies reported last year has at last been brought under control by the production at Pong-Tamale laboratory of an efficient preventive vaccine for dogs. This vaccine, which is produced from the brains of infected sheep, has been used throughout the colony and gives a satisfactory immunity for approximately one year. In addition, the sanitary authorities in large towns have slaughtered large numbers of stray dogs.

This panzootic, which began in early 1935, is the worst and most widespread outbreak of rabies ever reported in the Gold Coast. Infected dogs, which in several cases were the cause of human deaths, have been found in almost every part of the country, from the extreme northern frontier to the towns of the coastal plain, where the disease was most intense.

The year's research brought further knowledge of the bionomics of the tsetse-fly and good progress was made with the work of eradication. The large Pong-Tamale clearing scheme has been successful in driving the flies out of a vast area, while treatment on the same lines has made the populous town of Yendi and its environs tsetse-free. The small clearings at river crossings have been shown to disturb the intimate fly-man contact in the dry season but are entered freely by tsetse in the wet season; however, the former result is important as concentrations of fly at river crossings and watering-places in the dry season represent the greatest danger to human beings. The question of the incidence of trypanosomiasis has to be considered carefully in connection with animal husbandry, as many improved types of live-stock are susceptible to trypanosomiasis while indigenous animals are often resistant only to their own local strain of trypanosome and not to a strain of another and perhaps not distant locality.

Animal Husbandry.

Considerable preliminary progress has been made in the improvement of live-stock, particularly cattle. A growing and more general interest in this important basic industry has been evinced not by owners alone, but also by members of the public and, in particular, by the Native Administrations in the Northern Territories. The fact that these Administrations are alive to the value of stock improvement is shown by their action in making provision for expenditure under this head in 1937–38. The advent of a good system of Native Administration has benefited this basic industry and the local knowledge of the native functionaries has in many cases proved most useful. The Native Administration farm scheme is about to be considerably extended and in a few years there will be sufficient of these farms throughout the stock-rearing areas to justify the placing of an adequate bull at each centre. The problem created by the serious bull shortage which last year was reported to be causing deterioration among the herds in some districts has been tackled as energetically as possible. More improved bulls—the total was as high as seventy—were issued from the main Government farm at Pong-Tamale than ever before, while several of the Native Administration farms issued good bulls for the first time. Numbers of useful-looking young bulls were also purchased by Government and by the Native Administrations for eventual issue throughout the country and most of these latter bulls will be available for distribution in 1937–38. When the

cattle of Western Dagomba were immunised against rinderpest for the first time this year at Naboggo Camp, the calf mortality was extraordinarily high. This was not due to the treatment, as these animals were merely vaccinated, the process employed causing no reaction and giving only a temporary immunity. The Veterinary Officer reports that numbers died of general weakness resulting from being sired by young, immature, weed bulls. In many cases, excellent strong cows were seen with weedy calves sired by such bulls. As it appears impossible to persuade the individual owner to retain a good or even a mature bull of any kind for stud purposes, the solution must be an adequate supply of communally-owned bulls. With the development of the present scheme of work, the fulfilment of this aim is a matter of time only.

Increased local consumption in the Ivory Coast and elsewhere led to a further falling off in the importation of trade live-stock from French West Africa overland. A useful addition to the colony's meat supply, which is so seriously short, has been secured from the Compagnie Pastorale of the French Cameroons, which is now landing up to three hundred prime bullocks at Accra each month ; these are being absorbed avidly but the scarcity of fresh meat is so great that the prices of bullocks have not been lowered as a result of this sudden increase in the Accra supply. The Compagnie Pastorale produces quite the best meat in West Africa as it is possible to breed grade cattle of a cross between the Montbeliard and the best type of Zebu in the tsetse-free high altitudes of the French Cameroons.

Local live-stock trade has increased rapidly and in Builsa it was found that the owners were selling large numbers of good ewes for the slaughter markets of the South ; representations of the harm of this policy to the Builsa Native Administration resulted in an immediate order of prohibition. There are still far too many immature animals of all kinds being sold for slaughter and export to the South from the Northern Territories ; it is hoped that the Native Administrations will shortly prohibit this.

Water shortage, in some places amounting almost to drought, handicaps the live-stock industry both in the Northern Territories and in the coastal plains of the Eastern Province. In certain areas, such as the Western Dagomba and Ada districts, cattle drink only twice or thrice a week in the dry season. This problem is now receiving attention, a special Water Supply Section of the Geological Survey Department having been recently created to deal with it.

Pong-Tamale Live-Stock Farm.

This is the central Government live-stock farm, from which the policy of stock improvement is controlled and directed, and where experiments are carried out. From this farm, good bulls are issued to Native Administration farms and thence to the village

herds. Cattle improvement is being conducted by the production of two types of improved sire—the N'Dama, an unhumped breed indigenous to the Fouta Djalon, which has a great breed resistance to trypanosomiasis and thus combines the two valuable factors of improved conformation and increased resistance to trypanosomiasis in its transmission ; and improved types of hardy Zebus, which are suitable for areas which have a maximum degree of tsetse infection and little malign trypanosomiasis. Both these variations increase the size and improve the conformation of the local beast, which, owing to the presence of a high proportion of the Dwarf Shorthorn in its genetical make-up, is often too small. Improved young bulls of the local type are bought from herds, to which Pong-Tamale bulls have been supplied, brought up at the farm and eventually issued. This procedure has increased the annual bull supply considerably.

Pigs of the Yorkshire breed and Leghorn and Rhode Island Red poultry are bred in numbers and are available for sale or issue throughout the colony. The demand is great and usually exceeds the supply. Improved pigs do well in the coastal plains but reports from the forest suggest an increased incidence of porcine trypanosomiasis of a bad type.

The farm at Pong-Tamale represents a focus of rural cultural improvement with its superior live-stock, its advanced housing, its large-scale cultivation with horses and oxen and its general progressive policy which is controlled so that it does not represent an ideal unattainable by the African. Since the inception of the progressive Native Administrations, a much greater interest is being taken in these advanced projects by the leading Africans and the Native Administration authorities have been making every attempt to bring their own farms up to the Pong-Tamale standard.

The number of livestock imported through the frontier quarantine stations during the last four years was :—

	1933–34.	1934–35.	1935–36.	1936–37.
Cattle	51,778	47,932	45,244	43,340
Sheep and goats	47,589	44,887	46,132	67,697
Horses	608	708	512	608

The revenue collected from import fees during the year was £16,082 17s.

Forestry.

Two main types of vegetation occur in the Gold Coast, " closed forest ", which covers most of the Colony, Ashanti and a small part of Togoland under British Mandate, and " savannah forest," occupying the rest of the country.

The area under closed forest, i.e. subject to the influence of this vegetational type, is some 25,000 square miles but was at one time considerably greater. Deforestation on its outskirts, however, followed by the establishment of grass and the inevitable

series of annual fires, has resulted in shrinkage on the north, east and south. This deforestation has been brought about by the universal practice of shifting cultivation, in consequence of which not only is savannah encroaching on closed forest along their common border but the closed forest zone is itself honeycombed with clearings, in some of which savannah is now established. The rate of deforestation is estimated at 300 square miles a year and the problem of replacing shifting cultivation by some more permanent, less wasteful system of agriculture is of vital import to the country.

The forest policy of the Government aims at the conservation of a sufficient area of forest, suitably situated, for the purposes of maintaining climatic conditions favourable to the growth of the principal agricultural crops of the country, of ensuring water supplies, of controlling erosion, of utilising forest products to the best advantage of the people and of preserving a sufficient supply of these products for the use of future generations. In putting this policy into practice special stress is laid on the protection of forests situated in key positions in the closed forest zone and the establishment of shelterbelts. This dual object is achieved by the creation of forest reserves.

The native authorities are invariably given the opportunity of constituting and administering forest reserves, in which case the Forestry Department acts in a purely advisory capacity. Should a native authority, however, either fail to constitute a reserve, or having done so, fail to administer it satisfactorily, the reserve is brought under the Forests Ordinance and Government, through the Forestry Department, administers it for the benefit of the owners. In every case the ownership of the land remains unaltered ; Government's part is one of trusteeship.

The principal dangers menacing the savannah forest zone are actual or threatened shortages of fuelwood and grazing lands and particular attention is being devoted to these problems. Where they occur together, the creation of reserves for the sole purpose of overcoming them is advocated, but in localities where fuelwood alone is in demand a remedy is found in the formation of short-rotation plantations of quick-growing exotics. Consideration is also given to the requirements of the mining industry in the savannah zone.

The utilisation of the timber assets of the country continues to receive attention. The permanent source of supply consists of forest reserves to which may be added such trees as are spared in the course of farming operations. From this must be met an annual domestic demand for some 120 million cubic feet of fuelwood and two million cubic feet of lumber plus a local industrial demand for some 20 million cubic feet and such timber as is exported. At present the supply can still more than satisfy the internal demands and leave an exportable surplus in the neighbourhood of some three

million cubic feet per annum. Such a position cannot be maintained, however, unless there is some alteration in the farming methods of the people, who unfortunately show a growing tendency to "clear fell" an area prior to farming instead of adhering to the older system of leaving a number of shade trees in each farm. The formation of forest reserves is not in itself sufficient; it is necessary that the people should appreciate the intrinsic value of their forests and, consequently, understand the need for protecting immature trees of valuable timber-producing species throughout the whole country. The production of better timber, the reduction of exploitation costs and a greater appreciation of the value of the forest, are the aims of the Forestry Department. As the ownership, both of the land and of the produce of it is vested in the people, propaganda, education and persuasion are the only methods available.

The Concessions Ordinance provides the necessary authority for the control of excessive exploitation or clearing on an unnecessarily large scale. This authority is so exercised as to give the forest, after the extraction of the necessary timber and fuel-wood, every chance of reverting to its original state. If necessary, reafforestation may be required from the holders of concessions.

The timber export industry did not lose ground during the year. The volume shipped was slightly less than in the previous year, but prices were fully maintained. Figures for the past five years are appended.* The United Kingdom remains the most important market for Gold Coast timbers, of which it absorbed a larger proportion than during the previous year. There was a marked drop in exports to the United States of America, but France took a small quantity for the first time in five years.

The small shipper still fails to appreciate the fact that quality is the controlling factor on the overseas market and, in consequence, still fails to receive the returns he could so easily obtain by the exercise of a little more care in production. Encouragement and advice to this end continue to be given with the hope of eventually attaining a minimum standard of product for export. The association of cutters formed in the Eastern Province of the Colony did not function during the year.

Efforts to extend the use of woods other than mahogany continue to meet with indifferent success. There are at least 200 timber-producing species in the Gold Coast and all could undoubtedly be put to one use or another. Consumers, however, prefer to utilise timbers of proved value only and are chary of adopting new and unproved woods. It is hoped that in time demonstrations of the worth of these woods may overcome this reluctance and, to this end, a trial shipment of selected and graded lumber intended for a specific purpose was made during the year.

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*Page 36.

Minor forest products figure largely in the daily lives of the people and are found, in greater or lesser degree, in the markets of the the Gold Coast. Industries using such products are coming into greater prominence and the African Industries Bureau, which has been formed with the object of putting commercial users into touch with the producers, organised during the year a highly successful exhibition and continues to make gratifying headway.

Minerals.

Gold.

During the year under review the gold won amounted to 461,621 fine ounces having a value (at par) of £1,960,967 as compared with 367,819 fine ounces valued at £1,562,495 in the previous year, showing an increase of 93,802 fine ounces and £398,472 respectively.

The year's output of gold constitutes a record in the history of the Colony. This marked improvement in production was due to an all-round increase in output, the most notable advances being made by Ariston Gold Mines (1929) Limited, with an increase of over 18,000 ounces, Bibiani (1927) Limited, with over 13,000 ounces, and Ashanti Goldfields Corporation with nearly 10,000 fine ounces. Konongo Gold Mines Limited and Marlu Gold Mining Areas Limited were also prominent with initial productions of over 16,000 and 15,000 ounces respectively.

At the end of the year ten companies were producing gold from lode mines (as compared with nine in the previous year) and one company from alluvial operations.

After working for only eight months Obuom Gold Mines Limited closed down in August, 1936, but Konongo Gold Mines Limited in July, 1936 and Marlu Gold Mining Areas Limited in November, 1936, entered the producing class during the year, leaving a total of nine mines still in the development stage.

The year saw a significant decline in the number of new companies entering the Colony and the tendency is clearly for control of the smaller concerns to be acquired by a few powerful houses, with the result that the industry in general is taking on an appearance of greater stability.

The development of alluvial operations continued during the year and unusually keen interest was shown in the mineral possibilities of the Northern Territories. The Gold Coast Selection Trust Limited completed the boring of the Lower and Upper Ancobra and as a result of this work a new company, the Bremang Gold Dredging Company, Limited, took over the concessions and is preparing for production. This company proposes to install forthwith two electrically driven dredges capable of treating 320,000 cubic yards per month and an electrical generating station. Two further dredges are to be brought out at a later date.

Manganese.

As in previous years there was only one company producing manganese ore, The African Manganese Company, Limited, which operates at Nsuta, near Tarkwa, in the Wasaw–Aowin district of the Western Province of the Colony.

The ore exported during the year amounted to 411,056 dry tons valued at £657,360, f.o.b. Takoradi, as compared with 439,096 dry tons valued at £665,492 in the previous year.

Diamonds.

At the end of the period under review there were four companies producing diamonds, Ayena Limited having suspended operations at the end of January 1937, and Morkwa Limited having yet to complete its constructional programme. All the producing companies operate in the basin of the Birim River, in the Central and Eastern Provinces of the Colony.

The total quantity of diamonds exported from all sources amounted to 1,478,822 carats valued at £601,171 showing a decrease of 10,588 carats and £465 respectively on the previous year.

Of the total quantity given above, an amount of 1,447,426 carats valued at £587,228 was exported by the producing companies, these figures showing an increase of 6,482 carats but a decrease of £110 in value on the previous year.

Independent African producers working in the Wasaw area and in a few other localities had a busy year. Although it is impossible to form an accurate estimate of the annual yield with which this form of activity is rewarded, it is known that 31,396 carats valued at £13,943 were exported during the year from sources other than those controlled by the diamond-producing companies.

Labour.

Although the total number of men employed during the year was slightly higher than the corresponding figure for 1935–36, the series of large annual increases recorded during the past few years has now been interrupted, a fact which lends further support to the view that the industry may now be regarded as stabilised. It is therefore probable that, failing the intrusion of circumstances not at present foreseen, the demand for mines labour will in future tend to decrease.

On the whole, the supply of labour during the period under review was sufficient to meet the requirements of the industry, although towards the end of the year there was a pronounced shortage in certain areas.

The average daily number of persons employed throughout the year on all mining and prospecting operations was 36,258, of which 908 were Europeans (an increase of 69 on the previous year) and 35,350 Africans (an increase of 1,947).

It is estimated that during the year mining companies (gold, manganese and diamonds) expended in the Gold Coast an amount of approximately £2,554,000 on account of all mining operations, and that of this sum, an amount of £931,000 was paid out in wages to African employees. These figures compare with £2,350,000 and £850,000 respectively in the previous year.

Concessions.

Thirty-four certificates of validity for mining concessions were gazetted during the year. Of the concessions affected, 24 were in the Colony and 10 in Ashanti. Last year only 10 certificates were gazetted, six for the Colony and four for Ashanti. Twenty exclusive prospecting licences, granted under the Northern Territories Minerals Ordinance, were also gazetted during the year.

Mining licences granted numbered nine, all for the Colony.

One hundred and twenty-nine prospecting licences were issued for the Colony and 81 for Ashanti, as compared with 200 and 48 respectively in the previous year.

Prospecting rights granted under the Northern Territories Minerals Ordinance totalled nine for the year.

Legislation.

The Northern Territories Minerals Ordinance, 1936, was enacted on the 1st April 1937.

Several amendments to the Mining Regulations were also effected, the most important change being the introduction of special provision with regard to blasting operations and the use of the English language. All persons who are to conduct blasting operations and handle explosives or to take charge of working places underground must now be certificated, after examination, by the Mines Department. By the end of the year 329 Europeans and 500 Africans had been granted such certificates. No person who is not a native of West Africa or of an English speaking country may now be employed in or about a mine or works unless he possesses an adequate knowledge of the English language. Up to the end of the year 128 such persons had been examined and 90 of them had been granted the necessary certificates.

DISTRIBUTION OF TIMBER EXPORTS.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES.

Country of Destination	1932.		1933.				1934.				1935.				1936.			
			Mahogany.		Other kinds.		Mahogany.		Other kinds		Mahogany.		Other kinds		Mahogany.		Other kinds.	
	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	C ft.	£	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£
United Kingdom ...	228,743	30,136	160,761	20,667	33,993	4,984	535,724	55,173	27,174	3,306	633,836	66,567	23,051	3,829	644,787	70,970	26,015	4,632
Other Parts of British Empire	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,567	577	2,220 2,929	420 452	42 432,144	6 38,925	1,831 —	413 —	— 276,199	— 29,708	— 1,642	— 188
United States of America	18,467	1,021	15,633	2,233	—	—	71,957	8,747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holland	1,763	164	18,308	1,257	1,210	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	7,544	1,067	11,500	789	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	3,400	297	3,700	324	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	969	105	—	—
France	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	808	61										
Totals ...	259,917	32,685	209,902	25,270	35,203	5,049	611,056	64,558	31,686	4,178	1,066,078	105,509	24,882	4,242	921,955	100,783	27,657	4,820

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

Imports.

The value of all imports for the year was £11,656,719, being £3,699,939, or 46·5 per cent, more than the corresponding value in 1935.

The following table shows the value of imports for the quinquennium 1932–1936 arranged on a tariff basis :—

Head of Imports.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
1.—COMMERCIAL.	£	£	£	£	£
Ad valorem	2,597,809	1,468,502	931,371	1,554,391	1,833,163
Specific—other than wines, spirits, malt liquors, cider and perry	1,357,058	2,438,967	1,984,647	3,421,840	3,828,318
Specific—wines, spirits, malt liquors, cider and perry	186,256	132,076	116,784	169,606	205,717
Free goods (excluding specie and currency notes)	930,679	872,015	1,120,608	1,871,167	2,097,151
Specie and currency notes	253,810	446,870	458,331	580,845	3,125,830
2.—GOVERNMENT STORES.					
Government stores (excluding specie and currency notes)	279,607	184,798	237,059	358,931	566,540
Specie and currency notes	—	126	—	—	—
Total	5,605,219	5,543,354	4,848,800	7,956,780	11,656,719

TEXTILES.

Cotton Manufactures.—(*a*) The quantity of *cotton piece goods* including velveteen imported in 1936, viz. 65,842,822 square yards, was the largest ever recorded and in this connection it should be noted that :—

(i) 1936 was the best trade year in the Gold Coast since 1928, and

(ii) the people of the Gold Coast, taken as a whole, attach greater importance to the quality than to the price of cotton piece goods, a fact which is of particular significance in the case of *printed cottons*, which in 1936 represented 57·6 per cent of the total imports of cotton piece goods. Thus, although imports of *printed cottons* show a decrease of 1,569,430 square yards as compared with 1935, the value for 1936 shows an increase of £6,516.

(*b*) The quantity of cotton piece goods imported from the United Kingdom in 1936 was almost twice as great as that in 1934. The following statement shows the percentage of the total imports of cotton piece goods supplied by the United Kingdom during the past five years :—

Cotton Piece Goods.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Bleached	93	64	40	68	80
Dyed	92	87	70	71	69
Coloured	95	67	57	73	61
Grey	95	55	37	62	17
Printed	85	78	80	80	69
Velveteen	82	64	66	68	59

(*c*) The following statements show each country's percentage share of the total imports of (*a*) cotton piece goods, (*b*) cotton towels, and (*c*) artificial silk piece goods for the years 1934 to 1936 :—

(*a*)

Country of Origin.	Cotton Manufactures. Piece Goods (including Velveteen and Headkerchiefs in singles).		
	1934.	1935.	1936.
United Kingdom	69·9	75·8	65·2
British India	0·1	0·2	0·4
Nigeria	2·2	2·2	2·6
Belgium	0·2	0·1	0·2
China	—	—	4·9
Germany	0·3	2·1	3·2
Holland	6·6	9·3	15·1
Italy	0·7	3·6	5·0
Japan	6·4	2·0	1·0
Soviet Russia	13·2	3·7	0·5
Switzerland	0·3	0·5	0·9
Other countries	0·1	0·5	0·1
Total	100	100	100

(*b*)

Country of Origin.	Cotton Towels.		
	1934.	1935.	1936.
United Kingdom	86·2	98·8	97·3
Japan	13·6	0·7	1·2
Other countries	0·2	0·5	1·5
Total	100	100	100

(c)

Country of Origin.	Artificial Silk Piece Goods (including Headkerchiefs in singles).		
	1934.	1935.	1936.
United Kingdom	37·7	29·1	28·8
Czecho-Slovakia	10·9	27·8	33·7
France	2·5	6·8	9·5
Germany	1·4	3·9	8·9
Italy	4·1	15·3	7·8
Japan	42·2	16·6	9·0
Other countries	1·2	0·5	2·3
Total	100	100	100

Apparel.—(*a*) A feature in the trade in apparel since 1935 has been the popularity of singlets and "Sports" shirts. The number of shirts imported in 1936 was 449,835, almost treble the number imported in 1934. The quantity of cardigans, jerseys, and pullovers imported in 1936 exceeded the quantity imported in 1935 by 245 per cent, and imports of singlets rose from 507,989 in 1935 to 1,540,949 in 1936, an increase of 203 per cent.

(*b*) As an indication of the effect of the additional duties imposed in June, 1934, on (1) cardigans, jerseys, and pullovers, (2) shirts, and (3) singlets *manufactured in Japan*, the following particulars of the percentage shares of the import trade in these articles enjoyed by the various countries may be of interest.

Country of Origin.	Article.								
	Cardigans, Jerseys, and Pullovers.			Shirts.			Singlets.		
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1934.	1935.	1936.
United Kingdom ...	22·4	82·7	74·5	46·3	87·1	74·2	8·6	26·5	11·9
British India	—	—	16·6	—	—	—	—	—	0·1
Hong Kong ...	—	—	—	0·2	0·2	11·3	—	19·3	54·5
China ...	—	—	—	0·1	0·1	0·2	4·0	1·2	3·8
Germany ...	0·6	6·4	4·3	2·2	1·0	2·3	0·1	9·5	0·7
Holland ...	—	—	—	—	—	0·6	—	5·2	3·8
Japan ...	74·9	4·5	3·2	50·1	6·9	4·2	87·1	34·7	21·7
Poland ...	—	5·5	1·1	0·2	2·7	4·2	—	—	—
Other countries	2·1	0·9	0·3	0·9	2·0	3·0	0·2	3·6	3·5
Total ...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Particulars of the principal makes of motor cars and lorries imported into the Gold Coast in 1936 are given hereunder.

Motor Cars.				Motor Lorries.			
Make.	New.	Second hand.	Total.	Make.	New.	Second hand.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.
Ford	58	42	100	Chervolet ...	717	—	717
Chevrolet ...	66	6	72	International	270	—	270
Morris	27	28	55	Dodge ...	202	—	202
Austin	14	19	33	Ford ...	139	—	139
Opel	26	4	30	Bedford ...	129	—	129
Vauxhall ...	17	13	30	Other kinds	41	—	41
Other kinds ...	32	54	86				
Total ...	240	166	406	Total ...	1,498	—	1,498

Of the new motor cars 90 were manufactured in the United States of America, 83 in the United Kingdom, 41 in Canada, and 26 in Germany.

Of the new motor lorries 1,203 came from the United States of America, 149 from the United Kingdom, 137 from Canada and 9 from Germany.

Motor Cycles and Bicycles.—(*a*) Of 42 motor cycles imported 38 came from the United Kingdom.

(*b*) Two thousand nine hundred and fifty-six bicycles were imported, of which the United Kingdom supplied 2,512, Japan 247, and Germany 176. (In 1935 Japan supplied 504.)

(*c*) The average landed cost of the British bicycle was £4 3s. 10d., that of a Japanese bicycle being £1 10s. 6d.

General Course of Prices.

The following table shows the movements of the average annual landed cost per statistical unit of certain imported articles during the last six years, the corresponding cost for the year 1930 being taken as 100 :—

Articles.	Year.					
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	193 6.
Biscuits, bread and cakes :—						
Pilot or ships	93	102	90	80	86	89
Other kinds	111	112	95	86	85	75
Cement	89	91	83	73	70	71
Cotton manufactures :—						
Bleached	78	71	63	57	64	67
Dyed	74	69	68	65	71	68
Coloured	70	65	62	60	65	72
Grey	80	76	71	73	80	74
Printed	79	75	69	62	68	70
Sewing	88	82	67	56	50	69
Yarn	83	87	76	79	78	77
Fish of all kinds :—						
Canned or preserved in jars or bottles	99	104	94	97	94	87
Dried, salted, smoked or pickled not in tins, jars, or bottles ...	94	86	67	65	70	73
Rice	76	77	69	53	58	56
Flour (wheaten)	78	86	76	74	78	80
Matches	100	111	111	111	111	113
Meats :—						
Beef and pork, pickled or salted	88	85	82	76	78	86
Canned or bottled	88	76	59	53	52	56
Corrugated iron sheets	82	77	84	82	84	88
Milk	89	74	76	71	65	56
Kerosene	86	109	111	70	70	75
Petrol	103	116	105	69	69	73
Salt, other kinds	100	108	108	100	91	91
Soap, other kinds	89	90	79	72	71	74
Sugar (refined)	82	84	80	70	67	69
Tobacco :—						
Unmanufactured	96	108	87	75	83	85
Cigars	114	123	136	144	148	140
Cigarettes	102	104	103	96	92	71
Wood and timber :—						
Lumber, sawn, or hewn, undressed	95	106	124	110	118	123
Lumber, sawn, or hewn, wholly or partly dressed	122	99	135	96	93	101

Exports.

The total value of the exports (including re-exports) in 1936 was £12,636,899. In 1935 the corresponding value was £9,971,535.

Particulars of the value of the exports (including re-exports) for each of the last five years are given hereunder.

Classes.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£	£
Products of the Gold Coast (excluding minerals and precious stones) ...	5,664,648	5,076,234	4,178,025	5,434,434	7,980,326
Minerals and precious stones	2,353,805	2,717,823	3,660,529	3,793,791	4,247,794
Manufactures of the Gold Coast ...	3,250	5,806	10,969	12,669	11,832
Total *Domestic exports*	8,021,703	7,799,863	7,849,523	9,240,894	12,239,952
Re-exports (excluding specie and currency notes)	82,297	80,386	96,836	73,702	96,879
Specie and currency notes	244,879	168,235	171,097	656,939	300,068
Total *Re-exports* ...	327,176	248,621	267,933	730,641	396,947
Grand Total ...	8,348,879	8,048,484	8,117,456	9,971,535	12,636,899

The following table gives particulars of the principal *domestic* products exported by sea and overland during the years 1935 and 1936.

Articles.		1935.		1936.		Difference.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£		£
Cocoa	ton	268,890	5,203,959	311,151	7,659,743	+ 42,261	+ 2,455,784
Gold	fine oz.	370,769	2,635,527	434,397	3,047,545	+ 63,628	+ 412,018
Diamonds	carats	1,349,847	546,094	1,414,677	584,997	+ 64,830	+ 38,903
Manganese ore	ton	398,718	612,170	411,024	612,930	+ 12,306	+ 760
Timber unmanufactured	cubic ft.	1,092,773	109,792	951,260	105,657	— 141,513	— 4,135
Palm oil	ton	410	6,768	499	6,187	+ 89	— 581
Palm kernels	ton	6,492	43,244	11,346	107,196	+ 4,854	+ 63,952
Copra	ton	1,448	10,972	2,541	25,942	+ 1,093	+ 14,970
Rubber	lb.	652,444	14,028	964,836	24,048	+ 312,392	+ 10,020
Kola nuts	cwt.	4,976	3,651	8,589	5,124	+ 3,613	+ 1,473
Hides (cattle) untanned	cwt.	3,160	6,052	3,203	7,038	+ 43	+ 986
Hides and Skins :—							
Other kinds	lb.	12,485	850	4,944	536	— 7,541	— 314
Lime juice and other lime products	ton	1,687	24,749	1,835	22,247	+ 148	— 2,502

The index numbers shown hereunder are in respect of the average annual F.O.B. price per statistical unit, except in the case of diamonds, for which the average annual price is calculated on the actual sale value exclusive of duty. The average for 1930 is taken as 100 :—

Articles.	Year.					
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Cocoa	62	65	57	48	53	67
Diamonds	65	83	84	41	53	54
Rubber	56	32	37	48	52	61
Manganese	80	124	69	72	78	76
Copra	66	66	59	39	50	66
Kola nuts	80	50	40	27	40	33
Palm kernels	74	68	60	45	52	73
Palm oil	59	61	42	42	68	62
Mahogany	92	119	113	99	93	103

Distribution of Trade.

The table below shows the trend of the aggregate external *sea-borne* trade of the Gold Coast for the years 1935 and 1936 respectively.

Countries.	Import trade per cent.		Export trade per cent.		Aggregate trade per cent.	
	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.
United Kingdom ...	57·33	54·48	55·79	49·51	56·48	51·55
British West Africa ...	2·15	2·14	0·26	0·20	1·10	1·00
Other parts of the British Empire ...	5·03	4·06	2·67	2·80	3·72	3·32
Total British Empire	64·51	60·68	58·72	52·51	61·30	55·87
United States of America	10·27	10·03	15·91	23·39	13·41	17·90
Belgium	1·42	2·13	0·86	0·45	1·11	1·14
Czecho-Slovakia ...	2·25	2·56	—	—	1·00	1·05
France	1·12	1·06	0·83	0·30	0·96	0·61
Germany	5·76	6·98	13·00	13·46	9·78	10·79
Holland	3·39	4·97	5·80	6·11	4·72	5·64
Italy	1·47	1·18	1·83	0·52	1·67	0·80
Japan	3·14	3·59	0·03	0·02	1·41	1·49
Soviet Russia	0·58	0·10	0·01	—	0·26	0·04
Other foreign countries	6·09	6·72	3·01	3·24	4·38	4·67
Total Foreign Countries	35·49	39·32	41·28	47·49	38·70	44·13
Grand Total ...	100	100	100	100	100	100

The percentage shares of the import and export trade taken by the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Germany, Holland, France, and Japan, respectively, during the last five years were as follows :—

Year.	United Kingdom.		United States of America.		Germany.		Holland.		France.		Japan.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1932	59·72	46·88	13·47	20·55	7·27	17·46	5·62	9·15	1·68	1·03	1·33	—
1933	55·82	45·51	12·84	16·83	8·52	19·48	5·04	7·81	1·51	1·75	3·29	—
1934	57·10	56·79	11·59	15·33	4·78	13·66	2·71	5·16	1·46	1·90	3·23	—
1935	57·33	55·79	10·27	15·91	5·76	13·00	3·39	5·80	1·12	0·83	3·14	0·03
1936	54·48	49·51	10·03	23·39	6·98	13·46	4·97	6·11	1·06	0·30	3·59	0·02

Tables A (imports) and B (exports) give fuller details of the distribution of trade in 1936, and therein will be found the value and the percentage shares of the import, and the value and the percentage shares of the export, trade enjoyed by each of the principal countries which trade with the Gold Coast. In view, however, of the advance which the trade of Japan has made in recent years the detailed particulars given in the next paragraph may prove of interest.

Trade with Japan.

(*a*) Japan's import trade with the Gold Coast rose from £141,000 in 1934 to £305,000 in 1936.

(*b*) Japan sent to the Gold Coast increased quantities of hosiery, apparel (other kinds), cordage, sewing cotton, blankets, table cloths, bedsheets and pocket handkerchiefs, hats, caps and other headgear, canned fish, cutlery, electric torches and electric light bulbs, spectacles, buckets, basins and pails, earthenware and porcelain, glass and glassware, perfumery, toys and games, and umbrellas and parasols.

(*c*) The only export from the Gold Coast to Japan in 1936 was 100 tons of cocoa valued at £2,059.

The following table shows (1) the principal countries with which the external *sea-borne* trade of the Gold Coast was carried on during 1935 and 1936, and (2) the value of such import and export trade :—

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	4,212,853	4,628,362	5,118,894	6,017,948	9,331,747	10,646,310
British West Africa	158,349	182,119	23,789	24,505	182,138	206,624
Other parts of the British Empire	369,556	345,181	244,550	340,631	614,106	685,812
Total British Empire	4,740,758	5,155,662	5,387,233	6,383,084	10,127,991	11,538,746
United Stated of America	754,806	852,480	1,460,195	2,843,609	2,215,001	3,696,089
Belgium	104,239	181,314	78,722	55,006	182,961	236,320
Czecho-Slovakia	165,461	217,115	—	—	165,461	217,115
France	82,382	90,236	76,379	36,019	158,761	126,255
Germany	423,400	592,721	1,192,275	1,636,111	1,615,675	2,228,832
Holland	248,875	422,150	531,802	743,470	780,677	1,165,620
Italy	107,822	100,490	167,637	63,607	275,459	164,097
Japan	230,512	304,940	2,700	2,198	233,212	307,138
Soviet Russia	42,804	8,678	927	—	43,731	8,678
Other foreign countries	447,461	570,767	277,020	393,130	724,481	963,897
Total Foreign Countries	2,607,762	3,340,891	3,787,657	5,773,150	6,395,419	9,114,041
Grand Total	7,348,520	8,496,553	9,174,890	12,156,234	16,523,410	20,652,787

Revenue collected by the Customs Department.

The following table shows in comparative form (1) the gross and the net Customs and excise revenue and (2) the amount of harbour and light dues collected by the Customs Department in 1935 and 1936 :—

Head of Revenue.	1935.	1936.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.	£	£	£	£
CUSTOMS.				
Import Duties.				
Ad valorem	243,011	289,134	46,123	—
Specific—other than wines, spirits, malt liquors, cider and perry ...	1,305,868	1,520,144	214,276	—
Specific—wines, spirits, malt liquors, cider and perry ...	244,185	328,604	84,419	—
Export Duties.				
Cocoa	313,741	363,010	49,269	—
Mahogany, cedar and baku ...	4,442	3,941	—	601
Diamonds	34,541	36,750	2,209	—
Kola nuts	9,362	10,683	1,321	—
Gold	163,355	184,061	20,706	—
Miscellaneous.				
King's and Colonial Warehouse Rents	1,970	2,917	947	—
Firearms, etc., Warehouse Rents	362	397	35	—
Other Miscellaneous	5,508	7,033	1,525	—
Total Customs	2,326,345	2,746,574	420,830	610
Excise Duties.				
On beer	29,038	24,321	—	4,717
Miscellaneous.				
Licences, Brewers'	20	20	—	—
Total Customs and Excise ...	2,355,403	2,770,915	420,830	5,318
Duties drawn back, over-entered and abated	24,922	24,209	—	713
Total net receipts	2,330,481	2,746,706	420,830	4,605
2. HARBOUR AND LIGHT DUES.				
Accra Harbour Dues	27,491	32,689	5,198	—
Light Dues	7,286	7,740	454	—
Total Harbour and Light Dues	34,777	40,429	5,652	—

Customs Tariff (*summarised*).

The Customs Tariff of the Gold Coast is contained in three schedules as follows :—

A table of import duties
A table of exemptions
A table of export duties.

The following are the chief items appearing in the Table of Import Duties :—

Apparel :—	
Cardigans, jerseys and pullovers	4d. each, or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is the higher.
Shirts	6d. each, or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is the higher.
Singlets	2d. each, or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is the higher.
Socks and stockings	3d. per pair, or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is the higher.
Bags and sacks, measuring not less than 36 inches by 16 inches ordinarily imported for the packing and transport of West African produce	2d. each.
Beer and ale, stout and porter ...	2s. per imperial gallon.
Cotton manufactures :—	
Piece goods (including scarves).	
(i) Bleached } admitted as such by the Comptroller	¾d. per square yard.
(ii) Dyed	1d. ,, ,, ,,
(iii) Coloured	1d. ,, ,, ,,
(iv) Grey	¾d. ,, ,, ,,
(v) Printed	1¼d. ,, ,, ,,
Fents	6d. per lb.
Handkerchiefs, not in the piece, but excluding pocket handkerchiefs	1¼d. per square yard.
Towels	2d. ,, ,, ,,
Velveteen	3d. ,, ,, ,,
Yarn	3d. per lb.
Spirits :—	
Brandy, gin, rum, whisky, and other potable spirits	£1 13s. 6d. per imperial gallon of 50° per centum of pure alcohol by Tralles Alcoholometer.
Obscured spirits	£1 13s. 6d. per imperial gallon.
Perfumed spirits	£1 15s. per imperial gallon.

Wine :—	
Sparkling	12s. per imperial gallon.
Still	4s. or 9s. per imperial gallon according to strength.
Tobacco :—	
Unmanufactured	2s. 3d. per lb.
Manufactured :—	
Cigars	10s. per lb.
Cigarettes :—	
(i) Not exceeding 3 lb. net per thousand	2s. 6d. per 100.
(ii) Exceeding 3 lb. net per thousand	10s. per lb.
Other manufactured tobacco and snuff	6s. per lb.
Silk manufactures :—	
Noil cloth	1¼d. per square yard.
Oil :—	
Illuminating	8d. per imperial gallon at 80° Fahrenheit.
Lubricating	3d. per imperial gallon.
Motor spirit	10d. per imperial gallon at 80° Fahrenheit.
Silk (artificial) manufactures :—	
Piece goods (including scarves)	2½d. per square yard.
Handkerchiefs, not in the piece, but excluding pocket handkerchiefs	2½d. per square yard.
Newsprint	10 per cent *ad valorem*.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES ON ARTICLES OF JAPANESE ORIGIN.

Article.	*Rate of Additional Duty.*
Cement	3s. per 400 lb. (gross).
Corrugated iron sheets ...	£4 per ton.
Paints and colours	16s. per 100 lb.
Paint oils, polishes and varnishes	4s. per gallon.
Cardigans, jerseys and pullovers	1s. each.
Shirts	1s. 3d. each.
Singlets	3d. each.

All other articles not particularly enumerated in the table of import duties or particularly exempted in the table of exemptions are liable to an import duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

The table of exemptions contains an over-riding list of articles which are exempt from import duty. This list includes *inter alia* all Government importations, machinery, printed literary matter,

passengers' baggage, school apparatus, certain instruments and tools, ice-chests and refrigerators, uniforms, coin and currency notes, medicines, roofing materials, patterns and samples, vehicles, fresh provisions imported in ships' refrigerators and mosquito nets.

In the table of export duties appear the following items :—

Cocoa	£1 3s. 4d. per ton.
Diamonds	6¼ per cent *ad valorem*.
Mahogany, cedar and baku ...	1d. per cubic foot.
Gold	15 per centum of the gold premium, as defined by Regulations No. 6 of 1933 under section 13 (1) of the Customs Tariff Ordinance.

All other articles, whether domestic products or re-exports, are exempt from export duty.

Excise Duty.

Excise duty on beer	1s. upon every gallon of worts of a specific gravity of 1055° and so in proportion for any difference in gravity.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.

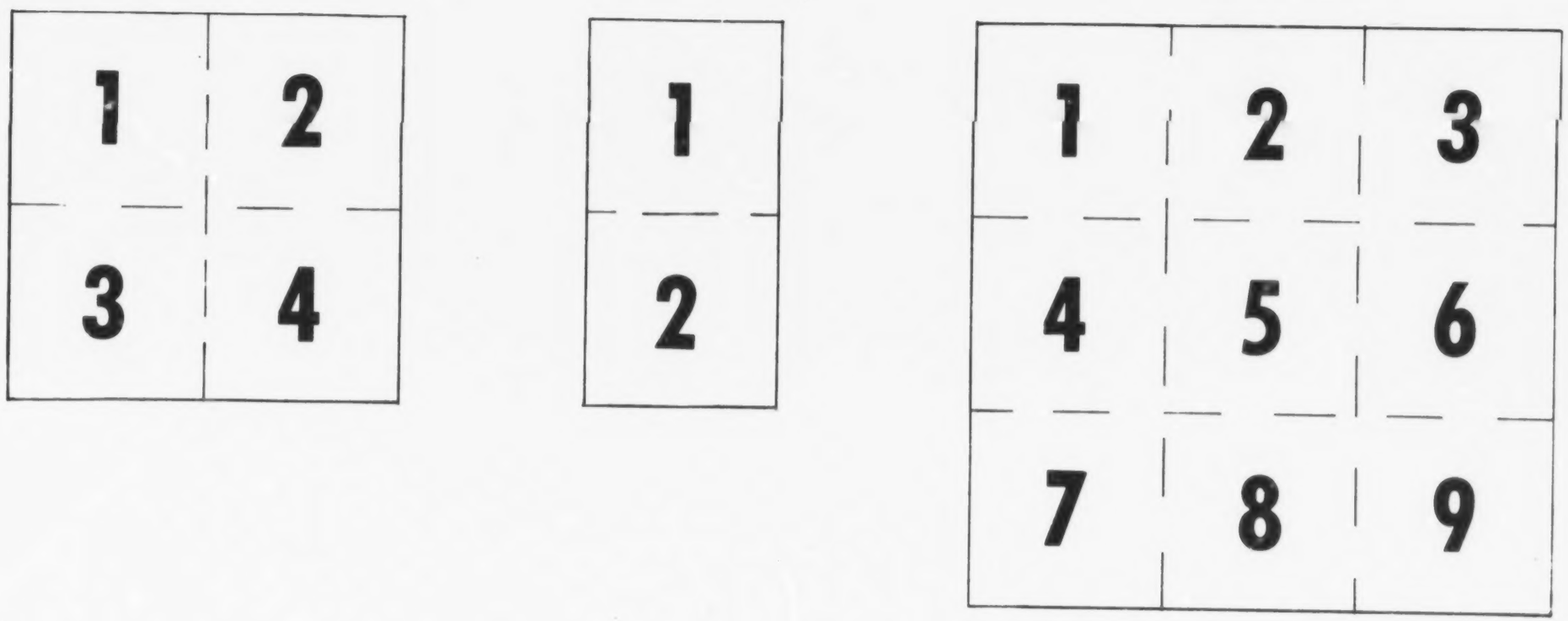

TABLE A.

The Value of the Principal Articles imported during the Year 1936. (The Value of the Articles imported overland is not included.)

In Thousands of £.

Article.	Item No. of the Import List.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.		British West Africa.		Other parts of British Empire.		Belgium.		Czecho-Slovakia.		France.		Germany.		Holland.		Italy.		Japan.		Soviet R
		Value.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.
Class I—Food, Drink and Tobacco.		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tobacco :—	214 to 217	**279.3**	**202.5**	**72.5**	—	—	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.1**	—	—	—	—	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**0.2**	—	—	—	—	—
Unmanufactured	214	75.3	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufactured	215 to 217	204.0	202.5	99.3	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	—	—	—	—	—
Fish :—	94 to 96	**197.9**	**6.0**	**3.0**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**5.5**	**2.8**	—	—	—	—	**0.6**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.1**	—	—	—	—	**8.2**	**4.2**	**2.1**
Canned or preserved	94	118.1	1.0	0.8	—	—	4.8	4.1	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	8.2	7.0	2.1
Dried, salted or pickled, including fresh	95 and 96	79.8	5.0	6.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meats :—	144 to 148	**162.2**	**15.0**	**9.3**	—	—	**8.0**	**4.9**	—	—	—	—	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.7**	**0.4**	**0.9**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**0.1**	—	—	**0.1**
Beef and pork	144	37.7	2.1	5.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.5	—	—	—	—	—
Canned and bottled	145	91.1	2.4	2.6	—	—	1.4	1.5	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1
Smoked or cured, including fresh and other kinds	146 to 148	33.4	10.5	31.4	—	—	6.6	19.8	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	—	—	—
Spirits (potable) :—	199 to 203 and 206	**123.4**	**60.5**	**49.0**	—	—	**2.4**	**2.0**	—	—	—	—	**5.2**	**4.2**	**2.3**	**1.9**	**46.4**	**37.6**	—	—	—	—	—
Gin	200	55.4	9.1	16.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46.3	83.6	—	—	—	—	—
Whisky	202	49.9	49.9	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other kinds (potable)	199, 201, 203 and 206	18.1	1.5	8.3	—	—	2.4	13.2	—	—	—	—	5.2	28.7	2.3	12.7	0.1	0.6	—	—	—	—	—
Flour (wheaten)	104	118.2	1.5	1.3	—	—	16.2	13.7	0.3	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rice	102	102.9	1.1	1.1	—	—	83.7	81.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.3	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar	211 and 212	78.0	39.2	50.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.1	48.8	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Biscuits, Bread and Cakes :—	29 and 31	**72.6**	**53.1**	**73.1**	—	—	**0.2**	**0.3**	**10.7**	**14.7**	—	—	**1.5**	**2.1**	**6.8**	**9.4**	**0.2**	**0.3**	—	—	—	—	—
Pilot or ships'	29	40.8	37.5	91.9	—	—	—	—	1.6	3.9	—	—	1.5	3.7	0.2	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other kinds	31	31.8	15.6	49.1	—	—	0.2	0.6	9.1	28.6	—	—	—	—	6.6	20.8	0.2	0.6	—	—	—	—	—
Beer and ale, stout and porter	28	63.7	11.1	17.4	—	—	0.5	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	47.0	73.8	4.0	6.3	—	—	—	—	—
Salt (other than table)	190	33.4	20.6	61.7	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.6	1.8	1.2	3.6	0.9	2.7	—	—	—	—	—
Milk	161	30.7	20.9	68.1	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	11.7	—	—	—	—	—
Provisions, unenumerated	185	25.4	14.2	55.9	7.6	29.9	0.8	3.1	0.1	0.4	—	—	0.4	1.6	0.4	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	—	—	—
Oils (edible)	166	23.2	11.5	49.6	2.7	11.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	8.6	—	—	1.5	6.5	—	—	—	—	—
Animals and birds, living, for food ...	2 and 4 to 6	22.0	0.3	1.4	16.3	74.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wines	224 and 225	18.7	2.1	11.3	—	—	0.8	4.3	—	—	—	—	4.4	23.5	2.7	14.4	2.4	12.8	0.3	1.6	—	—	—
Other food and drink	—	113.9	39.9	35.0	15.7	13.8	16.0	14.0	1.5	1.3	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.9	2.5	5.9	5.2	2.6	2.3	0.2	0.2	—
Total Class I	—	1,465.5	499.5	34.1	42.7	2.9	134.7	9.2	12.9	0.8	40.4	2.8	17.2	1.1	65.1	4.4	67.7	4.5	3.2	0.2	8.4	0.5	2.2
Class II—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured.																							
Coal	70	76.2	14.8	19.4	61.3	80.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	—	57.9	48.1	83.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Class II	—	134.1	62.9	46.9	61.5	45.9	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class III—Articles Wholly or																							

TABLE A.

The Value of the Principal Articles imported during the Year 1936. (The Value of the Articles imported overland is not included.)

In Thousands of £.

All Countries.	United Kingdom.		British West Africa.		Other parts of British Empire.		Belgium.		Czecho-Slovakia.		France.		Germany.		Holland.		Italy.		Japan.		Soviet Russia.		United States of America		Other Foreign Countries.		
Value.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
279.3	**202.5**	**72.5**	—	—	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.1**	—	—	—	—	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**0.2**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**75.1**	**26.9**	**0.4**	**0.1**	
75.3	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75.0	99.6	0.1	0.1	
204.0	202.5	99.3	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.3	0.2	Switzerland £0.2 = 0.1%.
197.9	**6.0**	**3.0**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**5.5**	**2.8**	—	—	—	—	**0.6**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.1**	—	—	—	—	**8.2**	**4.2**	**2.1**	**1.0**	**69.7**	**35.2**	**105.2**	**53.2**	
118.1	1.0	0.8	—	—	4.8	4.1	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	8.2	7.0	2.1	1.8	69.6	59.0	32.0	27.1	Portugal £31.3 = 26.5%. Norway £0.4 = 0.2%, Canary Islands £0.2 = 0.1%.
79.8	5.0	6.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	73.2	91.7	Canary Islands £61.6 = 77.2%, Mauretania £7.6 = 9.5%, Norway £1.8 = 2.3%.
162.2	**15.0**	**9.3**	—	—	**8.0**	**4.9**	—	—	—	—	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.7**	**0.4**	**0.9**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**0.1**	—	—	**0.1**	—	**4.4**	**2.7**	**132.6**	**81.8**	
37.7	2.1	5.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	5.5	33.0	87.6	Denmark £23.2 = 61.5%, Argentine £8.5 = 22.6% Sweden £0.9 = 2.4%.
91.1	2.4	2.6	—	—	1.4	1.5	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	84.5	92.8	Argentine £73.4 = 80.6%, Urugua £10.4 =11.4%, Denmark £0.6 = 0.7%.
33.4	10.5	31.4	—	—	6.6	19.8	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.8	2.4	15.1	45.2	Argentine £7.2 = 21.6%, Denmark £5.5 = 16.5%, Lithuania £1.8 = 5.4%.
123.4	**60.5**	**49.0**	—	—	**2.4**	**2.0**	—	—	—	—	**5.2**	**4.2**	**2.3**	**1.9**	**46.4**	**37.6**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1.5**	**1.2**	**5.1**	**4.1**	
55.4	9.1	16.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46.3	83.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
49.9	49.9	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
18.1	1.5	8.3	—	—	2.4	13.2	—	—	—	—	5.2	28.7	2.3	12.7	0.1	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	8.3	5.1	28.2	Cuba £5.1 = 28.2%.
118.2	1.5	1.3	—	—	16.2	13.7	0.3	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	84.6	0.2	0.1	
102.9	1.1	1.1	—	—	83.7	81.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.7	16.2	French Indo-China £16.2= 15.7%.
78.0	39.2	50.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.1	48.8	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
72.6	**53.1**	**73.1**	—	—	**0.2**	**0.3**	**10.7**	**14.7**	—	—	**1.5**	**2.1**	**6.8**	**9.4**	**0.2**	**0.3**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.1**	**0.1**	
40.8	37.5	91.9	—	—	—	—	1.6	3.9	—	—	1.5	3.7	0.2	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31.8	15.6	49.1	—	—	0.2	0.6	9.1	28.6	—	—	—	—	6.6	20.8	0.2	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	
63.7	11.1	17.4	—	—	0.5	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	47.0	73.8	4.0	6.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.5	Denmark £1.0 = 1.5%.
33.4	20.6	61.7	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.6	1.8	1.2	3.6	0.9	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.0	29.9	Spain £10.0 = 29.9%.
30.7	20.9	68.1	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	11.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.7	5.8	18.9	Denmark £5.1 = 16.6%, Switzerland £0.4=1.3%.
25.4	14.2	55.9	7.6	29.9	0.8	3.1	0.1	0.4	—	—	0.4	1.6	0.4	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	0.9	3.5	0.8	3.2	Switzerland £0.5 = 2.0%.
23.2	11.5	49.6	2.7	11.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	8.6	—	—	1.5	6.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.5	23.7	Denmark £3.5 = 15.1% French Cameroons £1.4 = 6.0%.
22.0	0.3	1.4	16.3	74.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.4	24.5	French Cameroons £5.4 = 24.5%.
18.7	2.1	11.3	—	—	0.8	4.3	—	—	—	—	4.4	23.5	2.7	14.4	2.4	12.8	0.3	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.0	32.1	Spain £5.0 = 26.7%, Morocco £0.2 = 1.1% Madeira £0.2 = 1.1%.
113.9	39.9	35.0	15.7	13.8	16.0	14.0	1.5	1.3	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.9	2.5	5.9	5.2	2.6	2.3	0.2	0.2	—	—	6.9	6.2	17.9	15.7	
1,465.5	499.5	34.1	42.7	2.9	134.7	9.2	12.9	0.8	40.4	2.8	17.2	1.1	65.1	4.4	67.7	4.5	3.2	0.2	8.4	0.5	2.2	0.1	258.8	18.1	312.7	21.3	
76.2	14.8	19.4	61.3	80.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
57.9	48.1	83.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.6	9.7	1.8	3.1	
134.1	62.9	46.9	61.5	45.9	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.6	4.2	1.8	1.3	

[illegible]	190	33.4	20.6	[illegible]	—	—	0.5	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	20.8	0.2	0.6	—	—	—	—	—
Milk	161	30.7	20.9	68.1	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.6	1.8	47.0	73.8	4.0	6.3	—	—	—	—	—
Provisions, unenumerated	185	25.4	14.2	55.9	7.6	29.9	0.8	3.1	0.1	0.4	—	—	0.4	1.6	1.2	3.6	0.9	2.7	—	—	—	—	—
Oils (edible)	166	23.2	11.5	49.6	2.7	11.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	8.6	0.4	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	—	—	—
Animals and birds, living, for food	2 and 4 to 6	22.0	0.3	1.4	16.3	74.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	6.5	—	—	—	—	—
Wines	224 and 225	18.7	2.1	11.3	—	—	0.8	4.3	—	—	—	—	4.4	23.5	2.7	14.4	2.4	12.8	0.3	1.6	—	—	—
Other food and drink	—	113.9	39.9	35.0	15.7	13.8	16.0	14.0	1.5	1.3	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.9	2.5	5.9	5.2	2.6	2.3	0.2	0.2	—
Total Class I	—	1,465.5	499.5	34.1	42.7	2.9	134.7	9.2	12.9	0.8	40.4	2.8	17.2	1.1	65.1	4.4	67.7	4.5	3.2	0.2	8.4	0.5	2.2
Class II—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured.																							
Coal	70	76.2	14.8	19.4	61.3	80.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	—	57.9	48.1	83.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Class II	—	134.1	62.9	46.9	61.5	45.9	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class III—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured.																							
Textiles.																							
Cotton Manufactures :—																							
Piece Goods :—																							
Bleached	81 to 85 and 91	1,657.8	1,055.2	63.6	70.7	4.3	5.9	0.4	4.2	0.2	—	—	0.3	—	38.0	2.3	325.9	19.7	69.7	4.2	15.9	1.0	5.2
Dyed	81	140.1	112.1	80.0	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	1.0	0.7	—	—	19.6	14.0	3.5	2.5	1.1
Coloured	82	291.5	183.5	62.9	62.2	21.4	1.5	0.5	3.3	1.1	—	—	—	—	4.5	1.6	0.2	0.1	34.1	11.7	2.0	0.7	0.1
Grey	83	99.0	67.8	68.5	8.4	8.5	3.9	3.9	0.7	0.7	—	—	—	—	6.8	6.9	0.1	0.1	4.6	4.6	6.1	6.2	—
Printed	84	67.8	14.1	20.8	—	—	0.3	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.1	17.8		—	—	—	2.9	4.3	2.5
Velveteen	85	1,051.2	672.8	64.0	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.4	1.2	32.	31.0	9.7	0.9	1.3	0.1	1.5
Other kinds :—	91	8.2	4.9	59.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	3.7	1.2	14.6	—	—	1.7	20.7	0.1	1.2	—
Sewing	86, 86a, 86b, 86c, and 87	194.8	130.3	66.9	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	4.4	2.3	—	—	0.3	0.2	6.3	3.2	3.1	1.6	0.8	0.4	45.9	23.6	—
Handkerchiefs, not in the piece (excluding pocket handkerchiefs)	86	27.0	25.3	93.7	—	—	—	—	0.6	2.2	—	—	—	—	0.8	3.0	—	—	—	—	0.3	1.1	—
Towels	86b	2.4	1.0	41.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	58.4	—
Unenumerated (including fents and yarns)	86c	39.2	38.4	98.0	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.3	0.8	—
Artificial Silk Manufactures :—	86a, 87 and 88	126.2	65.6	52.0	0.1	—	0.1	—	3.6	2.9	—	—	0.3	0.2	5.5	4.4	3.0	2.4	0.8	0.7	43.9	34.8	—
Piece Goods	195a, 195b and 195c	265.4	61.0	23.0	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.5	93.4	35.2	23.3	8.8	53.3	20.0	0.5	0.2	16.6	6.3	12.1	4.6	—
Handkerchiefs, not in the piece (excluding pocket handkerchiefs)	195a	249.0	56.9	22.9	—	—	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.5	92.9	37.3	23.2	9.3	52.4	21.1	0.4	0.1	15.4	6.2	3.7	1.5	—
Other kinds (except apparel)	195b	7.9	0.4	5.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	8.9	6.6	83.5	—
Apparel :—	195c	8.5	3.7	43.5	0.1	1.2	—	—	—	—	0.4	4.7	0.1	1.2	0.9	10.6	0.1	1.2	0.5	5.8	1.8	21.2	—
Cardigans, jerseys and pullovers	7 and 7a to 7e	170.1	105.9	62.2	0.6	0.3	20.2	11.9	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	4.1	2.4	2.6	1.5	0.2	0.1	28.5	16.8	—
Shirts	7	3.8	3.1	81.6	—	—	0.4	10.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	5.3	—	—	0.1	2.6	—	—	—
Singlets	7a	36.2	29.2	80.7	—	—	2.3	6.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.9	2.5	0.1	0.3	—	—	1.5	4.1	—
Socks and stockings	7b	35.7	8.3	23.2	—	—	14.6	40.9	—	—	0.9	2.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	2.5	7.0	—	—	7.3	20.5	—
Other kinds	7c	5.9	3.1	52.5	—	—	0.3	5.1	—	—	0.1	1.7	—	—	0.3	5.1	—	—	—	—	1.7	28.8	—
Bags and sacks (empty), not including paper bags	7d	88.5	62.2	70.3	0.6	0.7	2.6	2.9	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	2.5	2.8	—	—	0.1	0.1	18.0	20.3	—
Cordage and Twine :—	24	118.8	2.6	2.2	—	—	115.4	97.1	0.6	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
Cordage	77 and 78	62.0	51.1	82.4	—	—	—	—	1.2	1.9	—	—	0.1	0.2	5.9	9.5	—	—	—	—	1.4	2.3	—
Twine	77	47.0	44.0	93.6	—	—	—	—	0.7	1.5	—	—	—	—	0.7	1.5	—	—	—	—	1.3	2.8	—
Hats, caps, bonnets and other headgear	78	15.0	7.1	47.3	—	—	—	—	0.5	3.3	—	—	0.1	0.7	5.2	34.6	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.7	—
Boots, Shoes and Slippers :—	112	48.0	16.4	34.2	0.1	0.2	2.2	4.6	0.2	0.4	3.6	7.5	1.7	3.5	2.1	4.4	—	—	1.4	2.9	19.7	41.0	—
Leather	35 to 37	44.9	17.1	38.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.3	—	—	5.5	12.3	—	—	0.6	1.4	0.1	0.2	—	—	20.8	46.3	—
Other than leather	35	22.4	16.1	71.9	—	—	0.2	0.9	—	—	3.8	17.0	—	—	0.4	1.8	0.1	0.4	—	—	1.7	7.6	—
Slippers	36	20.5	0.4	2.0	—	—	0.3	1.4	—	—	1.6	7.8	—	—	0.1	0.5	—	—	—	—	18.1	88.3	—
Wool manufactured (except apparel)	37	2.0	0.6	30.0	0.1	5.0	0.1	5.0	—	—	0.1	5.0	—	—	0.1	5.0	—	—	—	—	1.0	50.0	—
	232 and 233	43.4	35.9	82.5	—	—	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.0	2.3	0.3	0.7	2.5	5.8	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.4	2.0	4.7	—
Metals.																							
Machinery :—																							
Electrical	132 to 140	958.8	851.0	88.8	—	—	0.1	—	2.7	0.3	—	—	1.4	0.1	32.9	3.4	9.2	1.0	0.1	—	0.1	—	—
Industrial	132	199.8	197.8	99.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining and gold dredging	133	39.9	33.9	85.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.1	0.3	2.8	7.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	—	—	—
Sewing machines	135	600.9	519.9	86.5	—	—	0.1	—	2.5	0.4	—	—	1.1	0.2	14.8	2.5	8.7	1.5	—	—	—	—	—
Railway and tramway	136	18.0	6.7	37.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.2	62.2	0.1	0.6	—	—	—	—	—
	137	77.1	74.7	96.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	2.9	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—

25.4	14.2	55.9	7.6	29.9	0.8	3.1	0.1	0.4	—	—	0.4	1.6	0.4	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	0.9	3.5	0.8	3.2	Switzerland £0.5 = 2.0%.
23.2	11.5	49.6	2.7	11.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	8.6	—	—	1.5	6.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.5	23.7	Denmark £3.5 = 15.1% French Cameroons £1.4 = 6.0%.
22.0	0.3	1.4	16.3	74.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.4	24.5	French Cameroons £5.4 = 24.5%.
18.7	2.1	11.3	—	—	0.8	4.3	—	—	—	—	4.4	23.5	2.7	14.4	2.4	12.8	0.3	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.0	32.1	Spain £5.0 = 26.7%, Morocco £0.2 = 1.1% Madeira £0.2 = 1.1%.
13.9	39.9	35.0	15.7	13.8	16.0	14.0	1.5	1.3	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.9	2.5	5.9	5.2	2.6	2.3	0.2	0.2	—	—	6.9	6.2	17.9	15.7	
65.5	499.5	34.1	42.7	2.9	134.7	9.2	12.9	0.8	40.4	2.8	17.2	1.1	65.1	4.4	67.7	4.5	3.2	0.2	8.4	0.5	2.2	0.1	258.8	18.1	312.7	21.3	
76.2	14.8	19.4	61.3	80.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
57.9	48.1	83.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.6	9.7	1.8	3.1	
34.1	62.9	46.9	61.5	45.9	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.6	4.2	1.8	1.3	
57.8	**1,055.2**	**63.6**	**70.7**	**4.3**	**5.9**	**0.4**	**4.2**	**0.2**	—	—	**0.3**	—	**38.0**	**2.3**	**325.9**	**19.7**	**69.7**	**4.2**	**15.9**	**1.0**	**5.2**	**0.3**	**0.5**	—	**66.3**	**4.0**	
40.1	112.1	80.0	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	1.0	0.7	—	—	19.6	14.0	3.5	2.5	1.1	0.8	—	—	2.5	1.8	China £2.5 = 1.8%.
91.5	183.5	62.9	62.2	21.4	1.5	0.5	3.3	1.1	—	—	—	—	4.5	1.6	0.2	0.1	34.1	11.7	2.0	0.7	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	Poland £0.1 = .0%.
99.0	67.8	68.5	8.4	8.5	3.9	3.9	0.7	0.7	—	—	—	—	6.8	6.9	0.1	0.1	4.6	4.6	6.1	6.2	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.6	Poland £0.5 = 0.5%, Hungary £0.1 = 0.1%.
67.8	14.1	20.8	—	—	0.3	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.1	17.8		—	—	—	2.9	4.3	2.5	3.7	—	—	35.9	53.0	China £35.9 = 53.0%.
051.2	672.8	64.0	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.4	1.2	3[illegible]	31.0	9.7	0.9	1.3	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.5	—	27.2	2.6	Switzerland £26.9 = 2.6%, Poland £0.3 = .0%.
8.2	4.9	59.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	3.7	1.2	14.6	—	—	1.7	20.7	0.1	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
194.8	**130.3**	**66.9**	**0.1**	—	**0.2**	**0.1**	**4.4**	**2.3**	—	—	**0.3**	**0.2**	**6.3**	**3.2**	**3.1**	**1.6**	**0.8**	**0.4**	**45.9**	**23.6**	—	—	**0.1**	—	**3.3**	**1.7**	
27.0	25.3	93.7	—	—	—	—	0.6	2.2	—	—	—	—	0.8	3.0	—	—	—	—	0.3	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2.4	1.0	41.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	58.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	
39.2	38.4	98.0	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.3	0.8	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	China £0.1 = 0.2%.
126.2	65.6	52.0	0.1	—	0.1	—	3.6	2.9	—	—	0.3	0.2	5.5	4.4	3.0	2.4	0.8	0.7	43.9	34.8	—	—	0.1	—	3.2	2.6	Switzerland £3.1 = 2.6%.
265.4	**61.0**	**23.0**	**0.1**	—	**0.2**	**0.1**	**1.3**	**0.5**	**93.4**	**35.2**	**23.3**	**8.8**	**53.3**	**20.0**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**16.6**	**6.3**	**12.1**	**4.6**	—	—	—	—	**3.6**	**1.3**	
249.0	56.9	22.9	—	—	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.5	92.9	37.3	23.2	9.3	52.4	21.1	0.4	0.1	15.4	6.2	3.7	1.5	—	—	—	—	2.5	1.0	Spain £0.9 = 0.4%, Switzerland £0.8=0.3%, Austria £0.6 = 0.3%.
7.9	0.4	5.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	8.9	6.6	83.5	—	—	—	—	0.1	1.2	Switzerland £0.1 = 1.2%.
8.5	3.7	43.5	0.1	1.2	—	—	—	—	0.4	4.7	0.1	1.2	0.9	10.6	0.1	1.2	0.5	5.8	1.8	21.2	—	—	—	—	0.9	10.6	Switzerland £0.8 = 9.3%.
170.1	**105.9**	**62.2**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**20.2**	**11.9**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**4.1**	**2.4**	**2.6**	**1.5**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**28.5**	**16.8**	—	—	**1.0**	**0.7**	**5.5**	**3.2**	
3.8	3.1	81.6	—	—	0.4	10.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	5.3	—	—	0.1	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
36.2	29.2	80.7	—	—	2.3	6.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.9	2.5	0.1	0.3	—	—	1.5	4.1	—	—	0.4	1.1	1.5	4.1	Poland £1.1 = 3.0%, Spain £0.4 = 1.1%.
35.7	8.3	23.2	—	—	14.6	40.9	—	—	0.9	2.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	2.5	7.0	—	—	7.3	20.5	—	—	—	—	1.8	5.0	China £1.2 = 3.3%, Spain £0.6 = 1.7%.
5.9	3.1	52.5	—	—	0.3	5.1	—	—	0.1	1.7	—	—	0.3	5.1	—	—	—	—	1.7	28.8	—	—	0.1	1.7	0.3	5.1	Spain £0.2 = 3.4%.
88.5	62.2	70.3	0.6	0.7	2.6	2.9	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	2.5	2.8	—	—	0.1	0.1	18.0	20.3	—	—	0.5	0.6	1.9	2.2	China £0.9 = 1.0%, Poland £0.7 = 1.0%.
118.8	2.6	2.2	—	—	115.4	97.1	0.6	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	Hungary £0.1 = 0.1%.
62.0	**51.1**	**82.4**	—	—	—	—	**1.2**	**1.9**	—	—	**0.1**	**0.2**	**5.9**	**9.5**	—	—	—	—	**1.4**	**2.3**	—	—	**0.2**	**0.3**	**2.1**	**3.4**	
47.0	44.0	93.6	—	—	—	—	0.7	1.5	—	—	—	—	0.7	1.5	—	—	—	—	1.3	2.8	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	Austria £0.1 = 0.2%, Hungary £0.1 = 0.2%
15.0	7.1	47.3	—	—	—	—	0.5	3.3	—	—	0.1	0.7	5.2	34.6	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.7	—	—	0.1	0.7	1.9	12.7	Austria £1.2 = 8.0%, Hungary £0.7 = 4.7%.
48.0	16.4	34.2	0.1	0.2	2.2	4.6	0.2	0.4	3.6	7.5	1.7	3.5	2.1	4.4	—	—	1.4	2.9	19.7	41.0	—	—	0.6	1.3	—	—	
44.9	**17.1**	**38.1**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**1.3**	—	—	**5.5**	**12.3**	—	—	**0.6**	**1.4**	**0.1**	**0.2**	—	—	**20.8**	**46.3**	—	—	**0.1**	—	—	—	
22.4	16.1	71.9	—	—	0.2	0.9	—	—	3.8	17.0	—	—	0.4	1.8	0.1	0.4	—	—	1.7	7.6	—	—	0.1	0.4	—	—	
20.5	0.4	2.0	—	—	0.3	1.4	—	—	1.6	7.8	—	—	0.1	0.5	—	—	—	—	18.1	88.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2.0	0.6	30.0	0.1	5.0	0.1	5.0	—	—	0.1	5.0	—	—	0.1	5.0	—	—	—	—	1.0	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
43.4	35.9	82.5	—	—	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.0	2.3	0.3	0.7	2.5	5.8	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.4	2.0	4.7	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	
958.8	**851.0**	**88.8**	—	—	**0.1**	—	**2.7**	**0.3**	—	—	**1.4**	**0.1**	**32.9**	**3.4**	**9.2**	**1.0**	**0.1**	—	**0.1**	—	—	—	**55.4**	**5.8**	**5.4**	**0.6**	
139.8	197.8	99.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.6	Switzerland £1.0 = 0.5%, Sweden £0.1 = 0.1%.
39.9	33.9	85.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.1	0.3	2.8	7.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	2.6	6.5	0.2	0.5	Denmark £0.1 = 0.2%, Sweden £0.1 = 0.2%.
600.9	519.9	86.5	—	—	0.1	—	2.5	0.4	—	—	1.1	0.2	14.8	2.5	8.7	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.0	8.3	3.8	0.6	Spain £1.7 = 0.3%, Sweden £1.7 = 0.3%.
18.0	6.7	37.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.2	62.2	0.1	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
77.1	74.7	96.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	2.9	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	

Hats, caps, bonnets and other headgear	112	48.0	16.4	34.2	0.1	0.2	2.2	4.6	0.2	0.4	3.6	7.5	1.7	3.5	2.1	4.4	—	—	1.4	2.9	19.7	41.0	—
Boots, Shoes and Slippers :—	35 to 37	**44.9**	**17.1**	**38.1**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**1.3**	—	—	**5.5**	**12.3**	—	—	**0.6**	**1.4**	**0.1**	**0.2**	—	—	**20.8**	**46.3**	—
Leather	35	22.4	16.1	71.9	—	—	0.2	0.9	—	—	3.8	17.0	—	—	0.4	1.8	0.1	0.4	—	—	1.7	7.6	—
Other than leather	36	20.5	0.4	2.0	—	—	0.3	1.4	—	—	1.6	7.8	—	—	0.	0.5	—	—	—	—	18.1	88.3	—
Slippers	37	2.0	0.6	30.0	0.1	5.0	0.1	5.0	—	—	0.1	5.0	—	—	0.1	5.0	—	—	—	—	1.0	50.0	—
Wool manufactured (except apparel) ...	232 and 233	43.4	35.9	82.5	—	—	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.0	2.3	0.3	0.7	2.5	5.8	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.4	2.0	4.7	—
Metals.																							
Machinery :—	132 to 140	**958.8**	**851.0**	**88.8**	—	—	**0.1**	—	**2.7**	**0.3**	—	—	**1.4**	**0.1**	**32.9**	**3.4**	**9.2**	**1.0**	**0.1**	—	**0.1**	—	—
Electrical	132	199.8	197.8	99.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial	133	39.9	33.9	85.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.1	0.3	2.8	7.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	—	—	—
Mining and gold dredging	135	600.9	519.9	86.5	—	—	0.1	—	2.5	0.4	—	—	1.1	0.2	14.8	2.5	8.7	1.5	—	—	—	—	—
Sewing machines	136	18.0	6.7	37.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.2	62.2	0.1	0.6	—	—	—	—	—
Railway and tramway	137	77.1	74.7	96.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	2.9	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
Unenumerated	131, 134 and 138 to 140	22.6	18.0	79.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.9	1.7	7.5	0.1	0.5	—	—	0.1	0.5	—
Iron and Steel Manufactures :—	152 to 155	**751.3**	**443.8**	**59.1**	**0.1**	—	—	—	**109.0**	**14.5**	**20.8**	**2.8**	**3.1**	**0.4**	**116.3**	**15.5**	**2.7**	**0.3**	**0.2**	—	**30.0**	**4.0**	—
Corrugated iron sheets	152	200.7	121.8	60.7	—	—	—	—	77.6	38.7	—	—	—	—	1.3	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buckets, pails and basins	153	51.6	10.6	20.6	—	—	—	—	8.9	17.2	0.5	1.0	—	—	19.6	38.0	0.6	1.1	—	—	11.4	22.1	—
Lamps and lanterns	154	28.8	2.3	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.4	—	—	21.2	73.6	—	—	—	—	0.3	1.0	—
Other kinds	155	470.2	309.1	65.8	0.1	—	—	—	22.5	4.8	20.2	4.3	3.1	0.7	74.2	15.6	2.1	0.5	0.2	—	18.3	3.9	—
Carriages, Carts and Wagons :—	50 to 58	**428.7**	**211.5**	**49.3**	—	—	**23.8**	**5.6**	—	—	—	—	**0.8**	**0.2**	**20.0**	**4.7**	—	—	—	—	**1.4**	**0.3**	—
Railway rolling stock	50	124.1	116.6	93.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.3	5.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor cars and lorries and parts ...	51 and 52	279.5	75.5	27.0	—	—	23.8	8.5	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.2	10.3	3.7	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—
Other carriages and parts	53 to 58	25.1	19.4	77.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	1.2	2.4	9.5	—	—	—	—	1.3	5.2	—
Electrical and telegraphic apparatus ...	93	93.7	75.3	80.4	—	—	6.0	6.4	—	—	0.6	0.6	—	—	5.1	5.5	1.9	2.0	—	—	2.1	2.2	—
Implements and Tools :—	115 to 117	**73.2**	**41.6**	**56.8**	—	—	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.7**	**1.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**27.0**	**36.9**	**0.2**	**0.3**	—	—	**0.4**	**0.6**	—
Agricultural	115	32.9	17.1	52.0	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.8	—	—	—	—	14.7	44.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artisans' (including other kinds) ...	116 and 117	40.3	24.5	60.8	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	12.3	30.5	0.2	0.5	—	—	0.4	1.0	—
Cutlery	92	25.9	2.9	11.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.4	0.6	2.3	18.5	71.4	—	—	—	—	3.8	14.7	—
Instruments, scientific	118	22.4	17.1	76.3	—	—	0.1	0.4	—	—	0.1	0.4	—	—	1.6	7.2	—	—	1.0	4.5	2.1	9.4	—
Tin manufactures	159	20.8	20.4	98.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	1.0	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.9	—
Miscellaneous.																							
Oils (not edible) :—	167 to 171	**425.3**	**29.4**	**6.9**	—	—	**0.1**	—	**0.3**	**0.1**	—	—	**0.3**	**0.1**	**6.4**	**1.5**	—	—	—	—	**0.2**	—	**0.3**	0.
Illuminating	167	70.4	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lubricating	168	44.3	16.5	37.3	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.7	—	—	—	—	2.8	6.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor spirit	170	230.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel (including other kinds) ...	169 and 171	80.5	12.8	15.9	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.4	3.6	4.5	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.
Cement	59	129.5	79.0	61.0	—	—	—	—	4.2	3.3	0.3	0.2	—	—	43.4	33.5	0.1	—	—	—	0.5	0.4	—
Explosives :—	17 to 20	**123.8**	**119.0**	**96.1**	—	—	**0.5**	**0.4**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**3.7**	**3.0**	**0.6**	**0.5**	—	—	—	—	—
Dynamite and cognate substances	17	92.8	92.8	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gunpowder	18	11.7	8.3	70.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	24.0	0.6	5.1	—	—	—	—	—
Other kinds (including fireworks)	19 and 20	19.3	17.9	92.7	—	—	0.5	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	4.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicines and drugs	149	117.4	86.6	73.8	—	—	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	—	—	4.9	4.2	12.6	10.7	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.5	—
Rubber Manufactures :—	186 and 187	**95.2**	**31.2**	**32.8**	—	—	**25.4**	**26.7**	**0.3**	**0.3**	—	—	**23.6**	**24.8**	**1.5**	**1.6**	—	—	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.4**	—
Tyres for vehicles	186	90.9	27.4	30.2	—	—	25.4	27.9	0.3	0.3	—	—	23.6	26.0	1.2	1.3	—	—	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	—
Other kinds	187	4.3	3.8	88.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	7.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soap :—	196 and 197	**89.9**	**82.3**	**91.6**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.1**	—	—	—	—	**0.8**	**0.9**	**2.8**	**3.1**	**2.4**	**2.7**	—	—	**1.0**	**1.1**	—
Toilet, including shaving soap ...	196	5.8	2.5	43.1	—	—	0.1	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	37.9	—	—	—	—	1.0	17.3	—
Other kinds	197	84.1	79.8	94.9	0.4	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	2.4	2.8	—	—	—	—	—
Perfumery	178	78.3	57.6	73.6	—	—	—	—	4.8	6.1	—	—	0.4	0.5	5.7	7.3	—	—	—	—	6.4	8.2	—
Chemicals :—	61 to 63	**70.9**	**37.4**	**52.8**	**0.8**	**1.1**	**2.3**	**3.3**	**0.9**	**1.3**	**1.5**	**2.1**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**10.6**	**14.8**	**0.5**	**0.7**	**1.1**	**1.6**	**0.1**	**0.1**	—
Calcium carbide	61	17.8	3.5	19.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	9.5	0.3	1.7	—	—	—	—	—
Other kinds (including dyes and dyestuffs)	62 and 63	53.1	33.9	63.9	0.8	1.5	2.3	4.3	0.9	1.7	1.5	2.8	0.3	0.6	8.9	16.8	0.2	0.4	1.1	2.0	0.1	0.2	—
Beads, other than real coral	27	44.9	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	33.3	74.2	—	—	7.0	15.6	—	—	4.4	9.8	0.1	0.2	—
Stationery, other than paper	209	41.0	33.7	82.2	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.2	1.8	4.4	2.4	5.9	0.2	0.5	—	—	2.5	6.1	—
Painters' Colours and Materials :—	173 to 176	**39.6**	**33.6**	**84.9**	—	—	—	—	**0.3**	**0.8**	—	—	**0.1**	**0.3**	**3.1**	**7.8**	**1.7**	**4.2**	—	—	**0.1**	**0.3**	—
Paints and colours	173	33.5	28.9	86.3	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.1	0.3	2.5	7.4	1.5	4.5	—	—	0.1	0.3	—
Other kinds (including paint oils, polishes and varnishes and [illegible]																							

5.0	10.4	34.2	0.1	0.2	2.3	4.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4.9	17.1	38.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.3	—	—	5.5	12.3	—	—	0.6	1.4	0.1	0.2	—	—	20.8	46.3	—	—	0.1	—	—	—		
2.4	16.1	71.9	—	—	0.2	0.9	—	—	3.8	17.0	—	—	0.4	1.8	0.1	0.4	—	—	1.7	7.6	—	—	0.1	0.4	—	—		
0.5	0.4	2.0	—	—	0.3	1.4	—	—	1.6	7.8	—	—	0.1	0.5	—	—	—	—	18.1	88.3	—	—	—	—	—	—		
2.0	0.6	30.0	0.1	5.0	0.1	5.0	—	—	0.1	5.0	—	—	0.1	5.0	—	—	—	—	1.0	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—		
3.4	35.9	82.5	—	—	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.0	2.3	0.3	0.7	2.5	5.8	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.4	2.0	4.7	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2		
8.8	851.0	88.8	—	—	0.1	—	2.7	0.3	—	—	1.4	0.1	32.9	3.4	9.2	1.0	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	55.4	5.8	5.4	0.6		
9.8	197.8	99.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.6	Switzerland £1.0 = 0.5%, Sweden £0.1 = 0.1%.	
9.9	33.9	85.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.1	0.3	2.8	7.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	2.6	6.5	0.2	0.5	Denmark £0.1 = 0.2%, Sweden £0.1 = 0.2%.	
0.9	519.9	86.5	—	—	0.1	—	2.5	0.4	—	—	1.1	0.2	14.8	2.5	8.7	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.0	8.3	3.8	0.6	Spain £1.7 = 0.3%, Sweden £1.7 = 0.3%.	
8.0	6.7	37.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.2	62.2	0.1	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
7.1	74.7	96.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	2.9	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—		
2.6	18.0	79.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.9	1.7	7.5	0.1	0.5	—	—	0.1	0.5	—	—	2.2	9.7	0.3	1.3	Sweden £0.2 = 0.9%, Switzerland £0.1=0.4%.	
51.3	443.8	59.1	0.1	—	—	—	109.0	14.5	20.8	2.8	3.1	0.4	116.3	15.5	2.7	0.3	0.2	—	30.0	4.0	—	—	5.3	0.7	20.0	2.7		
00.7	121.8	60.7	—	—	—	—	77.6	38.7	—	—	—	—	1.3	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
51.6	10.6	20.6	—	—	—	—	8.9	17.2	0.5	1.0	—	—	19.6	38.0	0.6	1.1	—	—	11.4	22.1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
28.8	2.3	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.4	—	—	21.2	73.6	—	—	—	—	0.3	1.0	—	—	4.2	14.6	0.7	2.4	Austria £0.5 = 1.7%, Sweden £0.2 = 0.7%.	
70.2	309.1	65.8	0.1	—	—	—	22.5	4.8	20.2	4.3	3.1	0.7	74.2	15.6	2.1	0.5	0.2	—	18.3	3.9	—	—	1.1	0.3	19.3	4.1	Sweden £9.3 = 2.0%, Poland £5.2 = 1.1% Hungary £2.4 % 0.5%, Norway £1.0 = .0%.	
28.7	211.5	49.3	—	—	23.8	5.6	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.2	20.0	4.7	—	—	—	—	1.4	0.3	—	—	171.1	39.9	0.1	—		
24.1	116.6	93.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.3	5.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	—	—		
79.5	75.5	27.0	—	—	23.8	8.5	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.2	10.3	3.7	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	169.2	69.6	0.1	—	French Togoland £0.1 = .0%.	
2.1	19.4	77.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	1.2	2.4	9.5	—	—	—	—	1.3	5.2	—	—	1.7	6.8	—	—		
93.7	75.3	80.4	—	—	6.0	6.4	—	—	0.6	0.6	—	—	5.1	5.5	1.9	2.0	—	—	2.1	2.2	—	—	2.6	2.8	0.1	0.1	Denmark £0.1 = 0.1%.	
73.2	41.6	56.8	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	27.0	36.9	0.2	0.3	—	—	0.4	0.6	—	—	2.3	3.1	0.5	0.7		
32.9	17.1	52.0	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.8	—	—	—	—	14.7	44.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	1.2	Sweden £0.4 = 1.2%.	
40.3	24.5	60.8	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	12.3	30.5	0.2	0.5	—	—	0.4	1.0	—	—	2.3	5.7	0.1	0.2	Sweden £0.1 = 0.2%.	
25.9	2.9	11.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.4	0.6	2.3	18.5	71.4	—	—	—	—	3.8	14.7	—	—	—	—	—	—		
22.4	17.1	76.3	—	—	0.1	0.4	—	—	0.1	0.4	—	—	1.6	7.2	—	—	1.0	4.5	2.1	9.4	—	—	0.4	1.8	—	—		
20.8	20.4	98.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	1.0	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—		
25.3	29.4	6.9	—	—	0.1	—	0.3	0.1	—	—	0.3	0.1	6.4	1.5	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	0.3	0.1	303.8	71.4	84.5	19.9		
70.4	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63.6	90.4	6.7	9.5	Dutch West Indies £5.4 = 7.7%, Roumania £1.3 = 1.8%.	
44.3	16.5	37.3	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.7	—	—	—	—	2.8	6.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.1	54.4	0.6	1.3	Venezuela £0.5 = 1.1 % Canary Islands £0.1 = 0.2%.	
230.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	208.9	90.8	21.2	9.2	Dutch West Indies £21.0 = 9.1%, Roumania £0.2 = 0.1%.	
80.5	12.8	15.9	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.4	3.6	4.5	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	7.2	8.9	56.0	69.6	Dutch West Indies £55.2 = 68.6%, Canary Islands £0.4 = 0.5%.	
129.5	79.0	61.0	—	—	—	—	4.2	3.3	0.3	0.2	—	—	43.4	33.5	0.1	—	—	—	0.5	0.4	—	—	—	—	2.0	1.6	Yugo-Slavia £2.0 = 1.6%.	
123.8	119.0	96.1	—	—	0.5	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.7	3.0	0.5	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
92.8	92.8	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
11.7	8.3	70.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	24.0	0.6	5.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
19.3	17.9	92.7	—	—	0.5	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	4.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
117.4	86.6	73.8	—	—	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	—	—	4.9	4.2	12.6	10.7	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.5	—	—	11.3	9.6	0.3	0.3	Denmark £0.2 = 0.2%, Switzerland £0.1=0.1%.	
95.2	31.2	32.8	—	—	25.4	26.7	0.3	0.3	—	—	23.6	24.8	1.5	1.6	—	—	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	—	—	12.2	12.8	0.1	0.1		
90.9	27.4	30.2	—	—	25.4	27.9	0.3	0.3	—	—	23.6	26.0	1.2	1.3	—	—	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	—	—	12.1	13.3	—	—		
4.3	3.8	88.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	7.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	2.3	0.1	2.3	Austria £0.1 = 2.3%.	
89.9	82.3	91.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.9	2.8	3.1	2.4	2.7	—	—	1.0	1.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1		
5.8	2.5	43.1	—	—	0.1	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	37.9	—	—	—	—	1.0	17.3	—	—	—	—	—	—		
84.1	79.8	94.9	0.4	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	2.4	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	Denmark £0.1 = 0.1%.	
78.3	57.6	73.6	—	—	—	—	4.8	6.1	—	—	0.4	0.5	5.7	7.3	—	—	—	—	6.4	8.2	—	—	3.2	4.1	0.2	0.2	Switzerland £0.1 = 0.1%.	
70.9	37.4	52.8	0.8	1.1	2.3	3.3	0.9	1.3	1.5	2.1	0.3	0.4	10.6	14.8	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.9	1.3	14.5	20.5		
17.8	3.5	19.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	9.5	0.3	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.3	69.1	Norway £5.0 = 28.1%, Austria £2.8 = 15.7%, Switzerland £2.8 = 15.7 % Yugo-Slavia £0.6 = 3.4%.	
53.1	33.9	63.9	0.8	1.5	2.3	4.3	0.9	1.7	1.5	2.8	0.3	0.6	8.9	16.8	0.2	0.4	1.1	2.0	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.9	1.7	2.2	4.1	Switzerland £1.3 = 2.4%, Spain £0.9 = 1.7%.	
44.9	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	33.3	74.2	—	—	7.0	15.6	—	—	1.4	9.8	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—		
41.0	33.7	82.2	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.2	1.8	4.4	2.4	5.9	0.2	0.5	—	—	2.5	6.1	—	—	0.2	0.5	—	—		
39.6	33.6	84.9	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.8	—	—	0.1	0.3	3.1	7.8	1.7	4.2	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.6	1.5	0.1	0.2		
33.5	28.9	86.3	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.1	0.3	2.5	7.4	1.5	4.5	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.3	0.9	—	—		

Lubricating	168	44.3	16.5	37.3	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.7	—	—	—	—	2.8	6.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor spirit	170	230.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel (including other kinds) ...	169 and 171	80.5	12.8	15.9	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.4	3.6	4.5	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Cement	59	129.5	79.0	61.0	—	—	—	—	4.2	3.3	0.3	0.2	—	—	43.4	33.5	0.1	—	—	—	0.5	0.4	—	—
Explosives :—	17 to 20	123.8	119.0	96.1	—	—	0.5	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.7	3.0	0.6	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dynamite and cognate substances	17	92.8	92.8	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gunpowder	18	11.7	8.3	70.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	24.0	0.6	5.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other kinds (including fireworks)	19 and 20	19.3	17.9	92.7	—	—	0.5	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	4.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicines and drugs	149	117.4	86.6	73.8	—	—	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	—	—	4.9	4.2	12.6	10.7	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.5	—	—
Rubber Manufactures :—	186 and 187	95.2	31.2	32.8	—	—	25.4	26.7	0.3	0.3	—	—	23.6	24.8	1.5	1.6	—	—	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	—	—
Tyres for vehicles	186	90.9	27.4	30.2	—	—	25.4	27.9	0.3	0.3	—	—	23.6	26.0	1.2	1.3	—	—	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	—	—
Other kinds	187	4.3	3.8	88.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	7.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soap :—	196 and 197	89.9	82.3	91.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.9	2.8	3.1	2.4	2.7	—	—	1.0	1.1	—	—
Toilet, including shaving soap ...	196	5.8	2.5	43.1	—	—	0.1	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	37.9	—	—	—	—	1.0	17.3	—	—
Other kinds	197	84.1	79.8	94.9	0.4	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	2.4	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perfumery	178	78.3	57.6	73.6	—	—	—	—	4.8	6.1	—	—	0.4	0.5	5.7	7.3	—	—	—	—	6.4	8.2	—	—
Chemicals :—	61 to 63	70.9	37.4	52.8	0.8	1.1	2.3	3.3	0.9	1.3	1.5	2.1	0.3	0.4	10.6	14.8	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.1	0.1	—	—
Calcium carbide	61	17.8	3.5	19.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	9.5	0.3	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other kinds (including dyes and dyestuffs)	62 and 63	53.1	33.9	63.9	0.8	1.5	2.3	4.3	0.9	1.7	1.5	2.8	0.3	0.6	8.9	16.8	0.2	0.4	1.1	2.0	0.1	0.2	—	—
Beads, other than real coral	27	44.9	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	33.3	74.2	—	—	7.0	15.6	—	—	4.4	9.8	0.1	0.2	—	—
Stationery, other than paper	209	41.0	33.7	82.2	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.2	1.8	4.4	2.4	5.9	0.2	0.5	—	—	2.5	6.1	—	—
Painters' Colours and Materials :—	173 to 176	39.6	33.6	84.9	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.8	—	—	0.1	0.3	3.1	7.8	1.7	4.2	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—
Paints and colours	173	33.5	28.9	86.3	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.1	0.3	2.5	7.4	1.5	4.5	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—
Other kinds (including paint oils, polishes and varnishes and turpentine and turpentine substitutes)	174 to 176	6.1	4.7	77.1	—	—	—	—	0.2	3.3	—	—	—	—	0.6	9.8	0.2	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinaware or Porcelain, Earthenware and Pottery :—	64 to 66	38.6	4.3	11.1	—	—	—	—	0.9	2.3	1.3	3.4	0.2	0.5	18.4	47.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	12.5	32.4	0.2	0.5
Earthenware	65	23.5	3.7	15.7	—	—	—	—	0.8	3.4	0.9	3.8	0.2	0.9	10.8	46.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	6.3	26.8	0.2	0.9
Other kinds (including clay pipes)	64 and 66	15.1	0.6	3.9	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.7	0.4	2.6	—	—	7.6	50.3	0.1	0.7	—	—	6.2	41.1	—	—
Glass and Glassware :—	99 to 101	33.3	7.1	21.3	—	—	—	—	5.6	16.8	2.2	6.6	0.1	0.3	10.6	31.8	—	—	—	—	7.5	22.6	—	—
Glass bottles, lamps chimneys and table glassware	99	16.6	2.7	16.3	—	—	—	—	2.2	13.3	1.3	7.8	—	—	9.4	56.6	—	—	—	—	0.8	4.8	—	—
Other kinds (including plate glass)	100 and 101	16.7	4.4	26.4	—	—	—	—	3.4	20.4	0.9	5.4	0.1	0.6	1.2	7.1	—	—	—	—	6.7	40.1	—	—
Candles	49	28.2	27.1	96.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.7	0.9	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spirits (not potable) including methylated	204, 205 and 207	27.1	10.2	37.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.6	17.0	9.5	35.1	0.6	2.2	—	—	0.3	1.1	—	—
Books, printed	34	26.7	23.2	86.9	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	—	—	0.1	0.4	1.4	5.2	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bags (travelling and tool) trunks and valises	25	25.1	18.1	72.1	—	—	0.6	2.4	0.2	0.8	—	—	—	—	3.9	15.5	—	—	—	—	2.2	8.8	—	—
Matches	143	25.0	0.4	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper, all kinds (except sensitized) ...	177	23.8	18.1	76.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.7	0.5	2.1	—	—	0.3	1.3	0.9	3.7	0.4	1.7	—	—	0.5	2.1	—	—
Wood and timber manufactured—all kinds	230	22.1	9.1	41.2	0.1	0.4	1.3	5.9	0.2	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.5	2.3	3.6	16.3	—	—	0.3	1.4	2.3	10.4	0.7	3.1
Other articles wholly or mainly manufactured	—	411.1	219.3	53.3	3.9	1.0	3.2	0.8	24.7	6.0	11.4	2.8	1.9	0.5	43.7	10.6	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	73.0	17.8	0.1	—
Total Class III	—	6,896.3	4,065.8	59.0	77.4	1.1	209.8	3.0	168.3	2.5	176.7	2.6	72.6	1.1	526.5	7.6	354.4	5.1	97.3	1.4	296.6	4.3	6.5	0.1
Class—IV Animals not for food.																								
Animal and Birds, Living, not for food	6a and 6b	0.5	—	—	0.5	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Merchandise ...	—	8,496.4	4,628.2	54.5	182.1	2.1	345.1	4.1	181.3	2.1	217.1	2.6	90.3	1.1	592.7	7.0	422.1	5.0	100.5	1.2	305.0	3.5	8.7	0.1
Class V—Bullion and Specie.																								
Bullion	40 and 41	0.1	0.1	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specie and currency notes	42 to 46	2,884.3	2,871.4	99.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.2	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Class V	—	2,884.4	2,871.5	99.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.2	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total Imports ...	—	11,380.8	7,499.7	65.9	182.1	1.6	345.1	3.0	181.3	1.6	217.1	1.9	102.5	0.9	592.7	5.2	422.1	3.7	100.5	0.9	305.0	2.7	8.7	0.1

																											1.8%.
44.3	16.5	37.3	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.7	—	—	—	—	2.8	6.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.1	54.4	0.6	1.3	Venezuela £0.5 = 1.1 % Canary Islands £0.1 = 0.2%.
30.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	208.9	90.8	21.2	9.2	Dutch West Indies £21.0 = 9.1%, Roumania £0.2 = 0.1%.
80.5	12.8	15.9	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.4	3.6	4.5	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	7.2	8.9	56.0	69.6	Dutch West Indies £55.2 = 68.6%, Canary Islands £0.4 = 0.5%.
29.5	79.0	61.0	—	—	—	—	4.2	3.3	0.3	0.2	—	—	43.4	33.5	0.1	—	—	—	0.5	0.4	—	—	—	—	2.0	1.6	Yugo-Slavia £2.0 = 1.6%.
123.8	119.0	96.1	—	—	0.5	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.7	3.0	0.6	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
92.8	92.8	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11.7	8.3	70.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	24.0	0.6	5.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
19.3	17.9	92.7	—	—	0.5	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	4.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
17.4	86.6	73.8	—	—	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	—	—	4.9	4.2	12.6	10.7	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.5	—	—	11.3	9.6	0.3	0.3	Denmark £0.2 = 0.2%, Switzerland £0.1=0.1%.
95.2	31.2	32.8	—	—	25.4	26.7	0.3	0.3	—	—	23.6	24.8	1.5	1.6	—	—	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	—	—	12.2	12.8	0.1	0.1	
90.9	27.4	30.2	—	—	25.4	27.9	0.3	0.3	—	—	23.6	26.0	1.2	1.3	—	—	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	—	—	12.1	13.3	—	—	
4.3	3.8	88.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	7.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	2.3	0.1	2.3	Austria £0.1 =2.3%.
89.9	82.3	91.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.9	2.8	3.1	2.4	2.7	—	—	1.0	1.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	
5.8	2.5	43.1	—	—	0.1	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	37.9	—	—	—	—	1.0	17.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
84.1	79.8	94.9	0.4	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	2.4	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	Denmark £0.1 = 0.1%.
78.3	57.6	73.6	—	—	—	—	4.8	6.1	—	—	0.4	0.5	5.7	7.3	—	—	—	—	6.4	8.2	—	—	3.2	4.1	0.2	0.2	Switzerland £0.1 = 0.1%.
70.9	37.4	52.8	0.8	1.1	2.3	3.3	0.9	1.3	1.5	2.1	0.3	0.4	10.6	14.8	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.9	1.3	14.5	20.5	
17.8	3.5	19.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	9.5	0.3	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.3	69.1	Norway £5.0 = 28.1%, Austria £2.8 = 15.7%, Switzerland £2.8 = 15.7 % Yugo-Slavia £0.6 = 3.4%.
53.1	33.9	63.9	0.8	1.5	2.3	4.3	0.9	1.7	1.5	2.8	0.3	0.6	8.9	16.8	0.2	0.4	1.1	2.0	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.9	1.7	2.2	4.1	Switzerland £1.3 = 2.4%, Spain £0.9 = 1.7%.
44.9	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	33.3	74.2	—	—	7.0	15.6	—	—	4.4	9.8	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
41.0	33.7	82.2	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.2	1.8	4.4	2.4	5.9	0.2	0.5	—	—	2.5	6.1	—	—	0.2	0.5	—	—	
39.6	33.6	84.9	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.8	—	—	0.1	0.3	3.1	7.8	1.7	4.2	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.6	1·5	0.1	0.2	
33.5	28.9	86.3	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.1	0.3	2.5	7.4	1.5	4.5	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.3	0.9	—	—	
6.1	4.7	77.1	—	—	—	—	0.2	3.3	—	—	—	—	0.6	9.8	0.2	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	4.9	0.1	1.6	Sweden £0.1 = 1.6%.
38.6	4.3	11.1	—	—	—	—	0.9	2.3	1.3	3.4	0.2	0.5	18.4	47.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	12.5	32.4	0.2	0.5	—	—	0.5	1.3	
23.5	3.7	15.7	—	—	—	—	0.8	3.4	0.9	3.8	0.2	0.9	10.8	46.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	6.3	26.8	0.2	0.9	—	—	0.4	1.7	Poland £0.4 = 1.7%.
15.1	0.6	3.9	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.7	0.4	2.6	—	—	7.6	50.3	0.1	0.7	—	—	6.2	41.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.7	China £0.1 = 0.7%.
33.3	7.1	21.3	—	—	—	—	5.6	16.8	2.2	6.6	0.1	0.3	10.6	31.8	—	—	—	—	7.5	22.6	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	
16.6	2.7	16.3	—	—	—	—	2.2	13.3	1.3	7.8	—	—	9.4	56.6	—	—	—	—	0.8	4.8	—	—	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.6	Austria £0.1 = 0.6%.
16.7	4.4	26.4	—	—	—	—	3.4	20.4	0.9	5.4	0.1	0.6	1.2	7.1	—	—	—	—	6.7	40.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
28.2	27.1	96.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.7	0.9	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
27.1	10.2	37.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.6	17.0	9.5	35.1	0.6	2.2	—	—	0.3	1.1	—	—	1.9	7.0	—	—	
26.7	23.2	86.9	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	—	—	0.1	0.4	1.4	5.2	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	2.2	0.9	3.4	Switzerland £0.5 = 1.9% Egypt £0.4 = 1.5%.
25.1	18.1	72.1	—	—	0.6	2.4	0.2	0.8	—	—	—	—	3.9	15.5	—	—	—	—	2.2	8.8	—	—	0.1	0.4	—	—	
25.0	0.4	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.6	98.4	Sweden £24.5 = 98.0%, Finland £0.1 = 0.4%.
23.8	18.1	76.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.7	0.5	2.1	—	—	0.3	1.3	0.9	3.7	0.4	1.7	—	—	0.5	2.1	—	—	0.3	1.3	2.3	9.6	Finland £1.7 = 7.1%, Norway £0.5 = 2.1%.
22.1	9.1	41.2	0.1	0.4	1.3	5.9	0.2	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.5	2.3	3.6	16.3	—	—	0.3	1.4	2.3	10.4	0.7	3.1	1.6	7.2	2.1	9.5	Poland £1.0 = 4.5%, Finland £0.7 = 3.1%. Sweden £0.3 = 1.4%.
411.1	219.3	53.3	3.9	1.0	3.2	0.8	24.7	6.0	11.4	2.8	1.9	0.5	43.7	10.6	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	73.0	17.8	0.1	—	11.5	2.8	17.0	4.1	
6,896.3	4,065.8	59.0	77.4	1.1	209.8	3.0	168.3	2.5	176.7	2.6	72.6	1.1	526.5	7.6	354.4	5.1	97.3	1.4	296.6	4.3	6.5	0.1	588.0	8.5	256.4	3.7	
0.5	—	—	0.5	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8,496.4	4,628.2	54.5	182.1	2.1	345.1	4.1	181.3	2.1	217.1	2.6	90.3	1.1	592.7	7.0	422.1	5.0	100.5	1.2	305.0	3.5	8.7	0.1	852.4	10.0	570.9	6.7	
0.1	0.1	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2,884.3	2,871.4	99.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.2	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	—	Ivory Coast £0.7 = 0%.
2,884.4	2,871.5	99.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.2	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	—	
11,380.8	7,499.7	65.9	182.1	1.6	345.1	3.0	181.3	1.6	217.1	1.9	102.5	0.9	592.7	5.2	422.1	3.7	100.5	0.9	305.0	2.7	8.7	0.1	852.4	7.5	571.6	5.0	

TABLE B.

The Value of the Principal Articles exported during the Year 1936. (The Value of Exports overland is not included).

In Thousands of £.

Domestic Produce.	Item No. of the Export List.	COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION. All Countries.	United Kingdom.		British West Africa.		Other parts of the British Empire.		United States of America.		Germany.		Holland.		France.		Other Foreign Countries.		
		Value.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	
Class I—Food, Drink and Tobacco.		£	£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		
Cocoa	10	7,478.8	2,110.8	28.2	—	—	285.5	3.8	2,456.9	32.8	1,560.8	20.9	715.2	9.6	14.7	0.2	334.9	4.5	Belgium £55.0 = 0.7%, Denmark £71.4 = 1.0%, Italy £63.5 = 0.9%, Norway £51.0=0.7%, Poland. £23.8 =0.3%, Sweden £58.7 = 0.8%.
Coffee, Raw	11	0.5	0.2	40.0	0.2	40.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Food, Drink and Tobacco	—	6.4	6.4	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Class I	—	7,485.7	2,117.4	28.3	0.2	—	285.5	3.8	2,456.9	32.8	1,560.9	20.9	715.2	9.5	14.7	0.2	334.9	4.5	
Class II—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured.																			
Diamonds	14	585.0	585.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gum—Rubber	24	24.0	23.6	98.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	
Hides and Skins :—																			
Hides (cattle) untanned ...	27	7.0	0.7	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.3	90.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
,, Other kinds	31 and 33	0.5	0.2	40.0	—	—	—	—	0.3	60.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ivory	34	0.4	—	—	0.1	25.0	—	—	—	—	0.3	75.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Metallic Ores :—																			
Manganese	36	612.9	82.9	13.5	—	—	54.3	8.9	352.4	57.5	1.6	0.3	—	—	20.3	3.3	101.4	16.5	Norway £101.4 = 16.5%.
Nuts and Kernels :—																			
Copra ,..	40	9.3	4.0	43.0	0.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	4.4	47.3	0.8	8.6	—	—	—	—	
Kola Nuts	42	2.8	—	—	1.9	67.8	—	—	—	—	0.3	10.7	—	—	0.1	3.6	0.5	17.9	Dahomey £6.3 = 10.7%.
Palm Kernels	43	104.8	22.7	21.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	55.8	53.2	26.3	25.1	—	—	—	—	
Oils :—																			
Palm	46	4.8	2.3	47.9	0.3	6.3	—	—	0.3	6.3	1.9	39.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other kinds (Lime)	49	2.5	2.5	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wood and Timber, Unmanufactured :—																			
Timber—all kinds	59 and 60	105.6	75.6	71.6	—	—	—	—	29.9	28.3	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	
Other Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured ...	—	20.7	20.4	98.6	0.3	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Class II	—	1,480.3	819.9	55.4	2.7	0.2	54.3	3.6	382.9	25.9	70.9	4.8	27.2	1.8	20.5	1.4	101.9	6.9	
Class III—Articles wholly or Mainly Manufactured	—	9.2	0.5	5.4	5.1	55.4	0.2	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.4	37.0	
Class IV—Animals and Birds Living, not for food	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Merchandise ...	—	8,975.2	2,937.8	32.7	8.0	0.1	340.0	3.8	2,839.8	31.6	1,631.8	18.2	742.4	8.3	35.2	0.4	440.2	4.9	
Class V—Bullion :—																			
Gold	6	3,047.6	3,047.5	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	
Silver	7	2.3	2.3	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Class V	—	3,049.9	3,049.8	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	

Total Class I	—	7,485.7	2,117.4	28.3	0.2	—	285.5	3.8	2,456.9	32.8	1,560.9	20.9	715.2	9.5	14.7	0.2	334.9	4.5	
Class II—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured.																			
Diamonds	14	585.0	585.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gum—Rubber	24	24.0	23.6	98.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	
Hides and Skins :—																			
Hides (cattle) untanned ...	27	7.0	0.7	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.3	90.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
„ Other kinds	31 and 33	0.5	0.2	40.0	—	—	—	—	0.3	60.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ivory	34	0.4	—	—	0.1	25.0	—	—	—	—	0.3	75.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Metallic Ores :—																			
Manganese	36	612.9	82.9	13.5	—	—	54.3	8.9	352.4	57.5	1.6	0.3	—	—	20.3	3.3	101.4	16.5	Norway £101.4 = 16.5%.
Nuts and Kernels :—																			
Copra	40	9.3	4.0	43.0	0.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	4.4	47.3	0.8	8.6	—	—	—	—	
Kola Nuts	42	2.8	—	—	1.9	67.8	—	—	—	—	0.3	10.7	—	—	0.1	3.6	0.5	17.9	Dahomey £0.3 = 10.7%.
Palm Kernels	43	104.8	22.7	21.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	55.8	53.2	26.3	25.1	—	—	—	—	
Oils :—																			
Palm	46	4.8	2.3	47.9	0.3	6.3	—	—	0.3	6.3	1.9	39.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other kinds (Lime)	49	2.5	2.5	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wood and Timber, Unmanufactured :—																			
Timber—all kinds	59 and 60	105.6	75.6	71.6	—	—	—	—	29.9	28.3	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	
Other Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured ...	—	20.7	20.4	98.6	0.3	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Class II	—	1,480.3	819.9	55.4	2.7	0.2	54.3	3.6	382.9	25.9	70.9	4.8	27.2	1.8	20.5	1.4	101.9	6.9	
Class III—Articles wholly or Mainly Manufactured	—	9.2	0.5	5.4	5.1	55.4	0.2	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.4	37.0	
Class IV—Animals and Birds Living, not for food	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Merchandise ...	—	8,975.2	2,937.8	32.7	8.0	0.1	340.0	3.8	2,839.8	31.6	1,631.8	18.2	742.4	8.3	35.2	0.4	440.2	4.9	
Class V—Bullion :—																			
Gold	6	3,047.6	3,047.5	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	
Silver	7	2.3	2.3	100.0	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Class V	—	3,049.9	3,049.8	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Domestic Exports ...	—	12,025.1	5,987.6	49.8	8.0	0.1	340.0	2.8	2,839.8	23.6	1,631.8	13.6	742.5	6.2	35.2	0.3	440.2	3.6	
Re-Exports.																			
Class I—Food, Drink and Tobacco	—	0.9	—	—	0.5	55.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	44.4	
Class II—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Class III—Articles wholly or Mainly Manufactured	—	84.8	30.3	35.7	16.0	18.9	0.6	0.7	3.8	4.5	4.4	5.2	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.9	27.9	32.9	Dahomey £1.6 = 1.9%, French Guinea £1.4 = 1.7%, French Togoland £3.5 = 4.1%, Ivory Coast £19.4 = 22.9%, Liberia £1.0 = 1.2%.
Class IV—Animals and Birds Living, not for food	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Merchandise ...	—	85.7	30.3	35.4	16.5	19.3	0.6	0.7	3.8	4.4	4.4	5.1	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.9	28.3	33.0	
Class V—Bullion, Specie and Currency Notes	40 to 46	68.5	41.0	59.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27.5	40.1	French Togoland £27.5 = 40.1%.
Total Re-Exports ...	—	154.2	71.3	46.2	16.5	10.7	0.6	0.4	3.8	2.5	4.4	2.9	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.9	55.8	36.2	
Grand Total Domestic Exports and Re-Exports	—	12,179.3	6,059.0	49.8	24.5	0.2	340.6	2.8	2,843.6	23.4	1,636.1	13.4	743.5	6.1	36.0	0.3	496.0	4.1	

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The rates of wages for manual labour vary between 6d. and 2s. a day for the unskilled labourer and from 2s. to 7s. for artisans and tradesmen. Higher rates are paid in certain cases to skilled craftsmen.

Wages in the principal occupations are approximately as follows :—

Occupations.	Average rates of wages.	Average hours worked.
Government Departments.		
AGRICULTURE.		
labourers	1s. 2d. a day ...	45 hours a week.
PUBLIC WORKS.		
labourers	7d. to 1s. 6d. a day	48 hours a week.
apprentices	1s. to 2s. a day	
artisans	3s. to 5s. a day	
RAILWAYS.		
labourers, cleaners, etc.	1s. to 2s. a day	
fitters, drivers, machinists, boiler-makers, etc. ...	2s. to 7s. a day	
Commercial.		
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.		
unskilled labour ...	11d. a day ...	49 hours a week.
MINES.		
unskilled labourers	1s. to 1s. 9d. a day	48 hours a week.
apprentices and skilled tradesmen	1s. 9d. to 10s. a day	
DOMESTIC SERVANTS.		
cooks	£3 per month ...	usual domestic hours.
washermen	£1 per month	
stewards	£2 10s. per month	

All Government employees are entitled to free medical attendance. Government employees on a daily rate of pay who have been continuously employed for not less than three years are allowed leave of absence on full pay for a period not exceeding seven days per annum and, subject to the convenience of the department concerned, may, if they so desire, be granted seven consecutive days leave to enable them to visit their homes.

Conditions of employment are governed generally by the Master and Servant Ordinance, the Wages Regulation Ordinance, 1932, the Railways Ordinance, 1935, and the Regulations made under these three Ordinances.

The Department of Agriculture employs 26 women labourers at 7d. per day and 14 boy labourers at 6d. per day. They work roughly 48 hours a week and are mainly engaged upon light tasks such as cotton picking and " selfing."

The number of registered domestic servants is 5,259, including one woman.

The cost of living varies considerably in different parts of the country but tends to be higher in the coastal towns. The only index of the cost of living is the standard of the living wage. The cost of a labourer's food varies from approximately 3d. a day in the rural areas to 6d. a day in the large towns.

The cost of living for Europeans varies from £25 to £45 per month and may be higher, according to the tastes and the responsibilities of the individual concerned.

During the year under review the rates of wages for artisans in the principal occupations were generally unchanged, but those for unskilled labour rose in some parts of the country by as much as 25 per cent. The continued rapid development of the mining areas and the increase in the price paid for cocoa combined to produce a slight upward tendency in the cost of living among the African population.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION.

Education in the Gold Coast is voluntary and is mainly in the hands of Government and of various missionary bodies.

Non-Government schools are officially recognised as of two kinds, assisted and non-assisted. An assisted school is one which has attained a certain standard of efficiency and which receives a Government grant.

Grants are awarded on general efficiency and are calculated as a percentage of the expenditure on the salaries paid to teachers according to an approved minimum scale.

As education in the Colony and Ashanti is governed by one ordinance and education in the Northern Territories by another, a section of this chapter is devoted to each. Achimota College also forms the subject of a separate section.

(*a*) The Colony and Ashanti.

There are nineteen Government primary schools, fifteen in the Colony and four in Ashanti, with an enrolment of 4,087 boys and 1,373 girls and a total average attendance of 5,247. These schools are entirely supported from Government funds, and in each case the staff is wholly African.

The total number of teachers in Government service at the close of the year was 262, of whom 233 were employed in the primary schools and 29 in the technical and middle boarding schools.

The number of mission assisted schools in the Colony and Ashanti during 1936 was 363, and of the known non-assisted schools 312.

The assisted schools were distributed as follows :—

Ahmadiyya Movement	1
A. M. E. Zion Mission	7
Basel Mission	1
English Church Mission	19
Ewe Presbyterian Church	84
Methodist Mission	63
Presbyterian Church	110
Scottish Mission	2
Roman Catholic Missions :—	
Vicariate Apostolic of the Gold Coast	26
Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta	34
Seventh Day Adventist	2
Undenominational	7
United Schools (Under the joint control of the Presbyterian Church and the Methodist Mission.)	7

In the primary schools the subjects of instruction include speaking, reading and writing in the vernacular and English, arithmetic, singing, the duties and rights of a citizen, drawing, nature study, hygiene, handwork, and for girls, domestic science. The form which the handwork takes depends on the locality. In the urban schools woodwork and simple metalwork are favoured, while in rural schools gardening, mat-weaving, basket-making, brush-making, net-making, etc., are taught. In girls' schools increasing provision is made for the teaching of domestic science and child-welfare. The reluctance formerly shown in certain districts to send girls to school is now dying out, and there is a growing demand for female education. Four new mission boarding schools for girls, each conducted by Europeans, have recently been opened. At present there are eighteen schools devoted entirely to the education of girls. In addition, girls attend the ordinary primary schools and, wherever possible, receive special instruction in needlework and in other domestic subjects.

Apart from Achimota College there are only two assisted secondary schools in the Colony, namely Mfantsipim of the Methodist Mission and Adisadel College of the English Church Mission. Both of these schools are at Cape Coast, They are partly boarding schools and partly day schools and they are always full. The curriculum is based mainly on the requirements of the Cambridge junior and school certificate examinations. The Roman Catholic Mission has opened a new secondary school in Cape Coast.

For technical education, which is entirely in the hands of the Government, there is an increasing demand. The Accra Technical School provides a four years' course (practical and theoretical) in engineering and woodwork. This is the only school of its kind in the Colony, and the demand for admission is very great. There are three middle boarding schools which provide an elementary education with a pre-vocational bias. In December, 1936 there were 189 pupils in residence at these schools, of whom 85 were being trained in woodwork, 29 in masonry and 75 in metalwork, The time devoted to literary subjects is two-thirds of the total time available for instruction. Especially promising pupils are given the opportunity of completing their training at the Government Technical School, Accra. The object of these schools is to provide a preliminary training for boys who desire to become skilled artisans, but, during this training, the development of character and of a sense of responsibility in the individual takes a prominent place.

A number of selected African youths who have passed the seventh standard examination at the primary schools are trained by the Transport Department as fitters and fitter-drivers. The training consists of a three years' course of instruction in the workshop in the repair of petrol and compression ignition engines and in general repairs to cars and lorries, followed by a course of instruction in driving.

That the results of this training have been satisfactory is proved by the fact that certain of these drivers, who have been entrusted with vehicles and four-wheeled trailers carrying six tons of freight, have successfully completed journeys of 500 miles or more without supervision by a European.

For the training of male teachers there are four training colleges in which a full four years' course is given. The number of teachers in training in these colleges at the end of 1936 was as follows :—

Achimota College	82
Akropong Training College	73
St, Augustine's Training College	72
Wesley College	83
Total	310

At Achimota College teachers are trained for Government and for the undenominational schools, and also for the schools of those missions which do not possess their own training colleges.

Akropong Training College, which is controlled by the Presbyterian Church of the Gold Coast, trains teachers for Presbyterian and Ewe Presbyterian schools.

St. Augustine's Training College which was previously situated at Amisano has been transferred to Cape Coast ; it trains teachers for the Roman Catholic Mission schools in the Colony and Ashanti.

At Wesley College, Kumasi, teachers are trained for the Methodist Mission schools.

For the training of women teachers the Roman Catholic Mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Gold Coast) has established a new training college at Cape Coast.

Classes are held also at most of the mission girls' schools and at Achimota for the training of women-teachers.

At all the colleges training is free, but each student before being admitted signs a bond to teach for at least five years in a Government or assisted school. For the teachers trained at Achimota College Government at one time paid all fees but now the total fee for teacher-students is £33 per annum of which Government pays £30. Government also pays grants towards the upkeep of the mission training institutions. All training colleges, including that at Achimota, are inspected by a board of officers of the Education Department.

Games, especially association football, continue to be popular. Hockey is played regularly at some of the schools, but cricket is not so common, possibly on account of the expense of maintaining the necessary equipment ; it is however, encouraged in all Government schools. Girls are showing more interest in games. Hockey, tennis, net ball and badminton are played.

There is an inter-college athletic association which since 1926 has organised annual contests between teams representing the training colleges for men and the secondary schools. Seven teams entered for the contest held in 1936 and Achimota College, by securing the highest number of points, won the Aggrey Memorial Shield which, together with trophies for each event, is presented for annual competition.

In addition to the activities of the Education Department and of the missions and undenominational bodies, a number of Government departments, the Gold Coast Regiment and the Gold Coast Railway maintain schools to meet their special needs.

(*b*) The Northern Territories.

There are two Government boarding schools at Tamale, one being a junior school and the other a senior school which provides education in standards IV to VII for pupils coming from the junior school and from various native administration schools. The number of children in attendance at these two schools in 1936 was 236, of whom 28 were girls.

During the year under review the Government junior schools at Gambaga and Salaga were converted into native administration schools, the number of which has risen to six. These are distributed as follows: Bawku, Lawra, Wa, Gambaga, Sandema and Kpembe (previously Salaga Government school). The total number of pupils in these schools in 1936 was 371, of whom 23 were girls. The expenditure of the native administration schools is defrayed partly by Government and partly by the native administrations themselves.

There are four mission primary schools in receipt of Government assistance. Three of these are controlled by the White Fathers' Mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta). The total number of pupils in attendance at these schools in 1936 was 338, of whom 88 were girls.

In the primary schools particular attention is paid to craftwork which ordinarily includes raffia-work, mat-making, rope-making and rough carpentry. Sheepskins are dressed and dyed by local processes for use in leatherwork of various kinds. Cotton grown on the school farms is spun and woven and made into garments of the kind worn locally. Agriculture is taught in all schools. With the approval of the Health authorities and of the householders themselves improvements are effected in the local housing conditions. Among the 88 girls attending mission primary schools are included 32 who form a special class for instruction in spinning, weaving and sewing.

There is a veterinary school at Pong-Tamale for African students of whom at present there are 10 in training.

(*c*) Prince of Wales College and School, Achimota.

This institution aims at the provision of a continuous course of kindergarten, primary, secondary and university education for both boys and girls. It includes a training department for students who will become teachers.

The courses now available in the university section are as follows: University of London Arts, Science and Engineering (Intermediate and degree).

The enrolment in the various departments at the end of 1936 was as follows :—

Kindergarten	61
Lower primary	71
Upper primary	154
Secondary school	155
Commercial	14
Training College (boys)	82
Teacher Students (girls)	58
Domestic course	3
University	34
Special course	1
	633

Of the above 213 are girls.

On the 1st April, 1931 the college was placed under the control of a Council. By the Achimota College and School Ordinance, 1934, the Council is constituted as follows :—

(*a*) four members appointed annually by the Governor, such appointments being personal and by name ;
(*b*) six African members of whom four are elected by the Council and two by the Old Achimotans' Association ;
(*c*) one member annually elected by the Council to represent the missions ;
(*d*) three members of the staff, of whom one is an African, annually elected by members of the staff ;
(*e*) the Principal ; and
(*f*) the Director of Education.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

Both the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements are represented in the Gold Coast, and there are at present 152 Rovers, 5,763 Scouts and 2,183 Wolf Cubs, while there are 47 Guiders, 370 Guides and 133 Brownies.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping and Harbours.

A mail and passenger service to and from the United Kingdom is maintained by vessels of Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, which sail fortnightly from Liverpool and call at Takoradi and Accra. On the homeward voyage the vessels call at Plymouth before proceeding to Liverpool.

Regular passenger services between the Continent and Gold Coast ports are maintained by various foreign steamship lines, among which are the Holland-West Afrika Line, the Woermann Line and the Chargeurs Réunis.

Freight services from London, Liverpool, Hamburg, New York and certain Mediterranean ports are operated by vessels of the following lines: Elder Dempster Lines, Limited; United Africa Company, Limited; John Holt (Liverpool) Limited; Holland-West Afrika Line; Woermann Line; America-West Africa Line; Chargeurs Réunis; Fabre Fraissinet and Navigazione Libera Triestina.

The length of the voyage from the United Kingdom is from 13 to 14 days by mail steamer and from 20 to 25 days by cargo ship.

Takoradi Harbour.

The number of vessels using the port increased from 635 in 1935–36 to 661 in 1936–37.

The tonnages of cargo imported and exported were 228,060 and 565, 687 respectively as against 190,116 and 587,137 in 1935–36.

The number of passengers disembarking was 4,878 and embarking 3,898 compared with 4,385 and 3,369 respectively in 1935–36.

The principal working results were as follows:—

Total capital expenditure on the 31st March, 1937	£3,219,395
Gross receipts	206,069
Working expenditure	29,821
Net receipts	176,248
Gross expenditure	185,065
Surplus*	21,004
Percentage of working expenditure to gross receipts	14·47%
Percentage of net receipts to capital expenditure ...	5·47%

Buildings, etc.

Extensive repairs were carried out during the year on the Slipway and Roundhead of the Breakwater.

* Transferred to Takoradi Harbour Renewals Fund.

Deepening.

2,000 cubic yards of rock and mud were broken up and dredged.

Railway.

Mileage Operated.

The main line of 3′ 6″ gauge runs in a northerly direction from Takoradi to Kumasi in Ashanti and thence in a south-easterly direction to Accra, a total distance of 366 miles.

Particulars of the branch lines are as follows :—

Branch.	*Mileage.*
Sekondi–Takoradi Junction	3
Tarkwa–Prestea	18
Aboso–Cinnamon Bippo	4
Huni Valley–Kade	99
Accra–Weija	10

The Weija branch has a 2′ 6″ gauge.

The total mileage open for traffic at the close of the financial year 1936–37 was 500 miles.

Finance.

The principal working results were as follows :—

	£
Total capital expenditure on the 31st March, 1937	9,354,139
Gross revenue	1,113,603
Working expenditure	593,976
Net revenue	519,627
Gross expenditure	997,970
Surplus*	115,633
Percentage of working expenditure to gross receipts	53·34%
Percentage of net receipts to capital expenditure ...	5·56%

Traffic.

The number of passengers carried during the year was 3,537,050, an increase of 435,625 with a corresponding increase in revenue of £27,639 compared with the previous year.

The total tonnage of goods traffic, excluding live-stock, was 955,335, an increase of 43,626 tons with an increase of £77,776 in revenue compared with the year 1935–36.

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* Transferred to Railway Renewals Fund.

The principal commodities carried were :—

Commodity.	*Tons carried.*	*Increase. (tons).*	*Decrease. (tons).*
Beer and wines	4,836	2,211	
Building materials	36,949	11,802	
Cocoa	140,110	9,557	
Coal, coke and patent fuel ...	10,464	3,228	
Corn, native	4,031	237	
Cotton goods	5,508	990	
Explosives	2,114	520	
Firewood	143,383	20,734	
Imported food staples	17,161	3,187	
Hardware	6,279	665	
Manganese	442,411		23,268
Mining machinery	16,534		566
Motor vehicles	4,299	1,046	
Native produce	14,784		627
Petrol	15,232	3,629	
Railway and tramway materials	3,037		6,024

Locomotives and Rolling Stock.

The Railway owns 86 locomotives including four steam rail coaches.

The total engine mileage (inclusive of rail coach mileage) was 1,651,987, an increase of 103,789 miles compared with 1935–36.

Two new 0-8-0 shunting tank locomotives and four 4–8–2 tender mixed traffic locomotives were prepared for service during the year.

Two new cattle motor-car vans were built in Sekondi works. Seventy-three new goods and 22 new passenger vehicles were put into service.

Twelve new oil tank wagons were prepared for service for the Shell Company of West Africa.

Electric Power.

903 additional lighting, heating and power points were installed in Sekondi and Takoradi during the year. The total number of units generated was 2,123,254 an increase of 295,582 units or 13·92 per cent compared with the previous year.

Buildings, etc.

New station buildings have been provided at Opon Valley and Bekwai.

Two bungalows for European officers were built at Takoradi and one at Dunkwa, also fifty " A " Type African staff quarters at Tarkwa.

Improved watering facilities for engines have been provided and a new 60 ton weighbridge was erected at Takoradi.

Track.

The 45-lb track between Accra and Mangoase has been renewed with 60-lb material.

Improved and additional siding accommodation has been provided at Takoradi, Benso, Prestea and Konongo.

Loop lines which required lengthening between Takoradi and Nsuta to accommodate longer trains were extended.

Several private sidings have been laid for mining companies.

Points and crossings at Nsawam and Koforidua were renewed.

Stores.

The value of stock on hand at the 1st April, 1936 was £46,283 1s. 8d., and at the 31st March, 1937 £66,370 14s. 11d., representing an increase of £20,087 13s. 3d.

Road Transport Section.

7,892 tons of material were cleared at the port of Takoradi for Government departments, the bulk of this tonnage being forwarded by rail.

At Sekondi the number of officers arriving and departing by train and road was 503 with 215 tons of luggage. At Takoradi 331 officers with 131 tons of luggage were dealt with.

The cost of working the service was £1,702 and the earnings were £740.

Harbour dues amounting to £1,300 were collected from Government departments.

Government Transport Service.

This service is operated by a permanent staff of six Europeans, one African Assistant Transport Officer and 22 African clerks. In addition there are 30 mechanics, 32 drivers, 10 apprentices and 30 labourers. The department operates throughout the colony but principally in the Eastern Province, Ashanti and the Northern Territories. There are depots at Accra, Kumasi and Tamale.

The fleet consists of 45 lorries ranging in carrying capacity from 30 cwt. to six tons, three tractors with trailers of approximately 12-ton capacity, eight light cars and vans and seven touring cars.

During the year 1936–37 the fleet covered slightly over 500,000 miles. The rate charged to departments for road transport varies from 4½d. per mile for light vans and cars to 6d. per ton mile in the case of heavy lorries and 3d. per ton mile in the case of the compression ignition-engined tractor with three trailers capable of carrying 15 tons. The total expenditure of the department for the year was £23,239 and the earnings were £20,000.

The average rates of wages are as follows :—

Labourers	...	...	...	1s. 4d. per day.
Drivers	...	...	...	2s. 6d. do.
Fitters	...	...	...	3s. do.

Training of Africans as Fitter-Drivers.

A system of apprenticeship introduced in 1928 has been attended with great success. Africans so trained are now driving and maintaining fourteen Diesel-engined vehicles, operating mainly over long distances and without European supervision. This is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that it was as recently as 1931 that the first Diesel-engined vehicle ever supplied by the Crown Agents for the Colonies was introduced into the Gold Coast.

Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1934.

The Chief Transport Officer is the Principal Certifying and Examining Officer and he has the power to recommend suitable persons for appointment by the Governor as certifying and examining officers. During the year 1,012 applicants underwent a total of 2,507 driving tests. 578 certificates of competency were issued.

Beach and Terminal Handlings.

The department is responsible for the reception at Accra of all Government consignments of stores, officers' kit, etc., from England, for the preparation of the necessary Customs entries and for the despatch of the consignments to their respective destinations. During the year 15,000 tons of stores were handled, involving the preparation of hundreds of Customs entries. No charge is made to the departments for this service.

Posts and Telegraphs.

The much improved prices for cocoa and the resultant boom in trade led to exceptional use of the postal and telegraphic services. The reduction in the internal and Empire rate of postage from 1½d. to 1d. in the previous year also contributed to the notable increase in the volume of correspondence handled by the postal authorities.

New records were made in the amount of business dealt with by the telephone and savings bank branches. In the case of the telephone the number of calls originating from public call offices increased by 58 per cent. Savings bank deposits increased by 69 per cent, and the total balances due to depositors at the end of the year exceeded for the first time a quarter of a million pounds.

Arrangements were made early in 1936 for Gold Coast air mails to be conveyed by Imperial Airways service between Kano and Khartoum, and later between Lagos and Khartoum, where they connected with the main air route between South Africa and the United Kingdom, The saving in time by air transport, however, was largely nullified by the dependence on sea conveyance to and from Lagos, Nevertheless, that the service met a public need is evidenced by the fact that 11,701 items were posted for despatch by this route.

In the last month of the year another and more direct air route to and from Europe, *via* Dakar, was provided by the French Aero-Maritime Service. The amphibian aircraft of the Aero-Maritime now make a weekly call from each direction at Takoradi. On account of the great acceleration afforded, the public use made of the air mail forwarded by this service was substantial, notwithstanding the somewhat high postage rate of 1s. 6d. the half oz. for a letter addressed to the United Kingdom.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

Seven new telephone exchanges were opened, and nine new public call offices, including one call box, provided during the year, The total number of public call offices in operation, including three call boxes, was 145.

Two hundred and thirty-eight additional subscribers' telephones were connected and 84 disconnected, making an increase of 154 subscribers' telephones in service.

Connections were made to 12 ships in Takoradi harbour in order to provide public telephone call office facilities on board.

The attention of the engineering staff throughout the year was confined chiefly to maintenance of existing plant. Only 24 miles of main and three miles of light line route were constructed.

Main and local routes throughout the colony have been overhauled and reconstructed where necessary. The work involved covered—in sections—complete rebuilding, replacement of wooden by iron poles, renewal of wires, stays, pole fittings, etc. Approximately 884 miles of route were dealt with in this manner.

Routes have been cleared of bush for a distance of approximately 1,357 miles.

The whole of the railway telegraph, telephone and signalling plant has been maintained satisfactorily with the minimum of interruption.

The Government fleet of 17 vehicles has covered a total distance of 162,000 miles on mail conveyance and engineering services without serious breakdown or delay.

The new arrangement whereby entrants to the technical services of the Engineering Branch of the Posts and Telegraphs

Department are recruited from the Government Technical School, has proved most satisfactory.

Radio Communication.

Shore to ship service is provided by the wireless station at Takoradi, and, with the exception of the short-wave transmitter, communication has been good. It was anticipated that the new modern short-wave transmitter would be in commission before the end of the year, but the manufacturers were unable to supply the equipment ; it should, however, be in operation during 1937.

The installation of direction-finding equipment on the Accra aerodrome, to provide for the new air services, was begun towards the close of the year.

General Postal Statistics.

Comparative statistics of business transacted by the Posts and Telegraphs Department are given below.

Service.	1935–36.	1936–37.	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
Mail matter posted	5,046,457	6,777,251	1,730,794	—
Mail matter delivered	5,713,994	7,636,317	1,922,323	—
Air mail posted	No service	16,435	16,435	—
Parcel Post Inland	11,035	10,741	—	294
Parcel Post Foreign posted ...	6,847	6,236	—	611
Parcel Post Foreign delivered ...	56,949	55,162	—	1,787
Customs dues collected ...	£22,731	£26,954	£4,223	—
C.O.D. collections	£46,778	£52,905	£6,127	—
Money orders issued value ...	£184,664	£230,419	£45,755	—
Money orders paid value ...	£161,538	£198,607	£37,069	—
Postal orders issued number ...	261,271	302,875	41,604	—
Postal orders issued value ...	£173,752	£206,887	£33,135	—
Postal orders paid number ...	163,649	181,148	17,499	—
Postal orders paid value ...	£106,778	£119,727	£12,949	—
Savings Bank.				
Deposits number	49,767	83,940	34,173	—
Deposits value	£126,929	£202,458	£75,529	—
Withdrawals number	21,265	25,120	3,855	—
Withdrawals value	£102,351	£118,843	£16,492	—
Balance due to depositors ...	£189,876	£273,490	£83,614	—
Telephones.				
Subscribers	983	1,117	134	—
Rental revenue	£17,852	£18,920	£1,068	—
Public call office calls	61,193	96,767	35,574	—
Total trunk and toll calls ...	259,905	360,207	100,302	—
Call revenue	£15,606	£20,481	£4,875	—
Telegrams.				
Inland and Foreign	370,720	411,605	40,885	—
Telegraph collections	£38,023	£39,622	£1,599	—
Total cash revenue (excluding free services)	£100,995	£110,139	£9,144	—

Broadcasting Service.

A Government rediffusion or wire-broadcasting service was inaugurated in Accra in 1935 and an increasing demand by various towns for the installation of similar services was experienced during the past year. A second wire-broadcasting system has already

been installed at Cape Coast and arrangements have been made for the establishment of services at Sekondi and Takoradi, Kumasi, Koforidua, Tarkwa, Winneba, Akwatia and Tamale. The Cape Coast service is presently to be extended to Saltpond and Elmina.

The Cape Coast service was officially opened on the 10th of June, 1936 and work on the Sekondi–Takoradi service began in Jaunary, 1937.

On the 31st of March, 1937 there were 250 subscribers connected to the Cape Coast service while in Sekondi and Takoradi no less than 450 applications for loud-speakers had been received up to that date.

The Accra service is steadily growing and an increase of 250 subscribers was recorded during the past year. There are now 1,006 subscribers connected to the Accra service.

African apprentices are proving successful and, as an experimental measure, certain of the most promising are being placed in charge of small rediffusion stations.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Banking.

The Bank of British West Africa, Limited and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have a number of branches established throughout the Gold Coast. The former bank has eleven branches and the latter eight.

There are Post Office Savings Bank facilities at 73 post offices.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks; but there are 427 agricultural co-operative societies run under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, with a total membership of 10,768 and a paid-up share capital of £25,831 12s. Three hundred and ninety-eight cocoa-producers' societies during the year sold 7,887 tons of cocoa, all lots being of a high purity and commanding a small price premium.

Currency.

The following coins and currency notes are legal tender in the Gold Coast :—

West African currency notes.

West African silver coins of 2s., 1s., 6d., and 3d., West African alloy coins of the same denominations, and nickel bronze pennies, half-pennies and tenth-of-a-penny pieces.

The estimated amount of nickel-bronze coin in circulation on the 31st March, 1937 was £94,016 and of alloy coin £8,092,797. The amount of West African silver coinage in circulation cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy but may be estimated at £100,000. West African Currency Board notes to the value of approximately £2,084,074 were in circulation.

Weights and Measures.

British standard weights are used. The inspection of weights and measures is undertaken by police officers. During the year 835 weights, measures and weighing instruments were examined and of this number 17 were rejected.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department includes civil, mechanical, electrical and public health branches, which deal with the design, construction and maintenance of public works, including roads, buildings, electric supplies, drainage and waterworks.

Road Development.

Good progress was made with the new road development programme undertaken during the year 1935–36.

The trunk road from Accra to Kumasi is now almost completed as far as Nkawkaw. Plans have already been prepared for its extension as far as the Ashanti boundary and construction will begin as soon as the necessary land has been acquired.

Meanwhile the work of surveying the remainder of the route continues and is expected to be completed at an early date.

The Brofoyedru-Fomena section of the Cape Coast–Kumasi road has been opened to traffic and work is well advanced on the Fomena–Kumasi section.

Various feeder roads in the banana growing areas have been constructed, the Dunkwa–Wioso and the Insu–Enchi roads have been linked up, and the Bechem–Tepa–Goaso road has been completed. Work is also proceeding on the Kumasi-Offinso-Abufaw road, while the Agona–Simpa section of the Takoradi–Tarkwa road will shortly be opened.

Certain other roads have been taken over from the Political Administration and reconstructed, and there can be no doubt that during the year road communications throughout the Gold Coast have greatly improved.

Airports.

Work on the construction of airports for Accra and Takoradi was begun during the year and at Accra such good progress has been made that the airport there should be ready for regular use in July, 1937.

The airport at Takoradi, the construction of which involves unusually heavy earthwork, is not expected to be completed before 1938.

Both of these airports will be equipped with wireless and direction-finding apparatus and anti-amaryl quarters will be provided.

Hangars are also to be erected, together with a substantial administrative building to which offices for a meteorological branch will be attached.

Electric Supplies.

Electricity is available in the towns of Accra, Winneba, Koforidua, Cape Coast, Sekondi, Takoradi, Aburi, Kumasi, Tamale and Pong-Tamale.

The Public Works Department is in charge of all these supplies, except that at Sekondi and Takoradi, which is under the control of the Railway Department.

The fixed charges per lamp have again been reduced and are now as low as 2s. 6d. per month for one lamp, 4s. per month for two lamps and 5s. per month for three lamps.

Previous reductions of this kind have been fully justified by the subsequent increase in consumption.

Water Supplies.

Pipe-borne water supplies are provided for Accra, Winneba, Cape Coast, Sekondi, Takoradi, Kumasi, Tamale and Pong-Tamale. Work on the provision of a supply for Koforidua has begun, while from Cape Coast the existing mains are being extended to Saltpond and Elmina for the benefit not only of those thriving towns but of the numerous intervening villages.

All these supplies are controlled by the Public Works Department and the water provided is of a very high standard of purity.

Extraordinary Works.

The amount provided for extraordinary works was £292,000 as compared with an expenditure of £73,000 in the previous year.

Most of this expenditure was in respect of roads, waterworks and aerodromes, but smaller works included surface water drains, offices or extensions thereto, police barracks, hospitals, etc.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The law of the Colony is the Common Law, the doctrines of equity and the statutes of general application in force in England on the 24th July, 1874, modified by a large number of local ordinances passed since that date. The criminal law was codified in 1892 ; criminal procedure is regulated by the Criminal Procedure Code of 1935 and the civil procedure by the Courts Ordinance, 1935.

The Supreme Court of the Gold Coast consists of the Chief Justice and seven Puisne Judges. The Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges of Nigeria and of the Colony of Sierra Leone and the Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of the Gambia are also *ex officio* Puisne Judges of the Gold Coast.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was on 1st July, 1935, extended to Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

The West African Court of Appeal Order-in-Council came into force on the 1st March, 1930 and the first session of the court was held at Freetown in Sierra Leone on the 10th March. This court now deals with appeals from the courts of the Colonies of the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, the Gambia and Nigeria, from the courts of the Protectorates of Sierra Leone and the Gambia and from the courts of Togoland under British Mandate. Amending Orders-in-Council were made from time to time and the court is now constituted under the " West African Court of Appeal Orders-in-Council 1928–35, Consolidated ".

Where a magistrate's court makes a conviction or order ordering any of the following things, that is to say :—

(*a*) payment of a penalty not less than five pounds ;

(*b*) the doing or not doing of some act other than the payment of money or the entering into of recognizances to keep the peace without sureties and that in case of default in the doing or not doing of such act the defendant be imprisoned and kept to hard labour ; or

(*c*) imprisonment with or without hard labour ; or

(*d*) corporal punishment ;

the party against whom the conviction or order is made may appeal to the Supreme Court against such decision. No appeal however, is allowed in the case of any accused person who has pleaded guilty

and has been convicted on such plea, except as to the legality or extent of the sentence.

An appeal to the Supreme Court may be on a matter of fact as well as on a matter of law.

The Supreme Court consists of Divisional Courts at Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale. At Accra there are sometimes three courts and at Kumasi there are usually two courts sitting. Criminal assizes are held quarterly at the above-named towns and special divisional courts are occasionally held at other of the larger towns.

The West African (Appeal to Privy Council) Order-in-Council, 1930, prescribes the procedure and rules to be observed in appeals from the West African Court of Appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

In criminal cases District Magistrates have the power of imposing a fine not exceeding £100 or inflicting imprisonment for a maximum period of one year. Their jurisdiction is limited to civil cases in which the amount in dispute does not exceed £150.

District Commissioners when functioning as Magistrates may imprison for a term not exceeding six months or fine up to a maximum of £50 ; their civil jurisdiction is limited to cases where the amount involved does not exceed £100.

The Chief Law Officer and the head of the Gold Coast Bar is the Attorney-General, who is assisted by a Solicitor-General and three Crown Counsel. The Chief Justice may in his discretion approve, admit and enrol persons to practise as barristers and solicitors in the court under the provisions of the Legal Practitioners Ordinance, 1931 section 3.

During the period under review, 77 cases were disposed of by the West African Court of Appeal. Two hundred and ninety-five civil actions were brought in the Divisional Courts. The total number of appeals and of civil actions in the Divisional Courts shows in each case an increase over that of last year.

In the superior courts, there were 248 convictions in criminal cases, a decrease of 24 as compared with last year's figures. In the courts of summary jurisdiction there were 17,440 convictions, being 8,246 less than in the previous year.

Police.

The Gold Coast Police at the close of the year 1936–37 had a total strength of 37 European officers and 1,892 African officers, non-commissioned officers, and constables. These 1,929 police are distributed between 85 stations and posts in the Gold Coast, Ashanti, the Northern Territories, and Togoland under British Mandate. The headquarters of the force are at Accra, where are also the Criminal Investigation Department headquarters, the Headquarters Licensing and Immigration Offices, and the Police Training Depot.

Provincial police headquarters are at Koforidua (Eastern Province), Cape Coast (Central Province), Sekondi (Western Province), Kumasi (Ashanti), and Tamale (Northern Territories).

The European police officers are selected for appointment by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the African personnel is recruited locally in the Gold Coast. The force is composed of three branches which have each their particular duties and which draw their recruits from among three widely differing types of African. The general police are all literate men and are generally recruited from the Colony and from Ashanti. They are mainly employed on such duties as the investigation of crime, the compilation of criminal records, the issue and registration of licences, and the keeping of station books and records. They also provide men for traffic control and for other street duties.

The escort police are illiterate Africans and are mostly natives of the Northern Territories. Many time-expired soldiers of the Royal West African Frontier Force are enlisted in this branch of the police, which normally provides escorts for specie and bullion, guards for treasuries and banks, etc., and which carries out most of the street duties of the force. The marine police are illiterate, or in some cases partly literate, Africans who are recruited from the seaboard towns and villages of the Colony. This branch of the force is employed solely on port and harbour duties in co-operation with the Customs Department.

The escort police are armed with rifles and bayonets. The general police and the marine police are not so armed.

The Criminal Investigation Department has filed 48,610 sets of finger-print impressions since 1923, and in addition keeps photographic and other criminal records.

The police carry out all licensing duties in respect of motor vehicles, driving licences, the registration of domestic servants, the registration of goldsmiths, and the registration of auctioneers and are responsible for the control of immigration and for the registration of aliens. The number of motor vehicles licensed during 1934, 1935, and 1936 was as follows :—

Year.	*Private cars.*	*Motor lorries.*	*Motor Cycles.*	*Trailers.*	*Total.*
1934	1,772	4,513	557	787	7,629
1935	1,818	4,990	475	1,198	8,481
1936	1,862	5,481	380	1,691	9,414

The number of driving licences issued in these three years was 8,610, 9,012 and 9,116 respectively. During the year 1936 5,257 domestic servants were licensed and 1,651 goldsmiths' licences and 1,593 goldsmiths' hawking licences were issued.

Crime statistics for the past three years are as follows :—

	1934–5.	1935–6.	1936–7.
Cases reported	28,194	29,438	35,901
Cases prosecuted	21,798	23,239	28,742
Persons convicted ...	24,225	25,267	30,029

The 30,029 persons convicted during 1936–1937 were dealt with as follows :—

4,579 were sent to terms of imprisonment,
207 were whipped (all being juveniles),
22,432 were fined,
1,934 were cautioned,
461 were bound over,
404 were committed for trial before the Divisional Courts, and
12 juveniles were sent to Reformatory school.

Prisons.

There are twenty-five prisons in the Gold Coast, of which those at Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale are central prisons to which long-sentence prisoners are sent. These are equipped with workshops in which the following trades are taught by African instructors under the supervision of a European Instructor of Industries: tailoring, carpentry and cabinet-making, shoemaking, cane furniture-making, building construction, brick-making, brush-making and mat-making. In addition the weaving of locally-grown and spun cotton has been introduced.

These industries are taught with the object of providing a prisoner with a means of livelihood on discharge. Efforts are made to teach trades the materials used in which may be produced locally and which do not require expensive tools.

There is a special class for particularly industrious prisoners of good conduct who are granted extra privileges.

All prisoners with sentences of over six months come under the mark system and can earn remission of part of their sentence by industry and good behaviour.

The local prisons are situated in various district headquarters and accommodate prisoners who are serving sentences of six months or under. They are supervised by District Commissioners with African prison officials in direct control. The labour performed at these prisons is chiefly general station work, road-making, work on prison farms and construction work. Most of the conservancy labour will be taken over by the Health authorities from 1st April, 1937.

At the central prisons there are facilities for segregating prisoners including recidivists. In local prisons where special wards are not available debtors and untried prisoners are kept in

separate cells. There are female prisons at Accra, Elmina, Tamale, Keta and Kumasi to which as far as is practicable all female prisoners are sent. In other prisons, if the length of sentence does not justify a transfer, female prisoners are kept apart from the male prisoners and are under the control of matrons. There are special wards at Elmina for prisoners suffering from tuberculosis and leprosy.

Each prison is regularly visited by Government medical officers. There are infirmaries at the central prisons with specially trained dispenser-warders in charge. The most common diseases among prisoners during the year under review were chicken-pox, gonorrhoea, guinea-worm, yaws, malaria and constipation. Weights of prisoners are recorded monthly.

In 1936–7 there were 33 deaths or 17·93 per thousand.

The daily average population of the prisons for the year was 1,840 as compared with 1,878 in the previous year.

Prisoners' rations are issued in accordance with the diet scale laid down in the Prison Regulations. They have been good and sufficient. Rations are prepared in prison kitchens. The Accra and Sekondi prisons are equipped with steam cooking plants.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable persons to act as probation officers there is no probation system and the possibility of obtaining voluntary assistance in the form of a prisoners' aid society is extremely remote.

There were four executions in 1936–37 as compared with nine in the previous year.

There is an industrial home for male juvenile offenders at Kintampo, under the control of the Salvation Army. Boys may be retained in the home until the age of 18 and receive educational and vocational training. Ten boys were admitted and five discharged during the year. There are at present twenty-five inmates. The home is situated in a fertile district, and the boys have been successful in raising good crops of ground provisions, such as beans, cassava, sweet potatoes, yams, etc.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

Twenty-seven ordinances were enacted during the period under review, of which the most important were the following :—

The Carriage of Goods by Road Ordinance, 1936.—The purpose of this ordinance is to prevent an apprehended loss of railway revenue resulting from the carrying out of the new programme of road construction which has been planned for the improvement of communications within the Gold Coast. As the new roads will provide facilities for road traffic which do not at present exist, it is feared that in the absence of any statutory restrictions, these roads would deprive the railway of a considerable amount of freight which it now carries. It is proposed in such cases, so far as is practicable and with the minimum of restriction compatible with the object in view, to prevent the carriage of certain goods along these roads.

The Local Forces Ordinance, 1936.—This ordinance provides for the establishment, organization and control of the auxiliary forces of the Gold Coast, which will consist of a Territorial Battalion, a European reserve of officers, an African reserve and such other units as may from time to time be established by order of the Governor.

The Savings Bank Ordinance, 1936.—This ordinance, which repeals existing legislation on the subject, follows the form of a model ordinance which it is proposed should be introduced throughout the Crown Colonies. It provides *inter alia* that a Government guarantee is given to every depositor and that not more than one-third of the deposits shall at any one time be invested in Gold Coast securities.

The Immigration Restriction (Amendment) Ordinance, 1937.—The object of this ordinance is to bring within the scope of the Principal Ordinance natives of West Africa other than those who belong to the Gold Coast.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The net revenue and expenditure of the Gold Coast for the past six years are given below :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1931-32	2,284,299	2,823,752
1932–33	2,670,786 (*a*)	2,673,482
1933–34	2,684,925 (*b*)	2,313,096
1934–35	2,778,055 (*b*)	2,554,039 (*c*)
1935–36	3,268,378	3,128,606 (*d*)
1936–37	3,774,746	3,916,992 (*e*)

The following table shows the receipts during the last six years under the main heads of revenue :—

Head.	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.
	£	£	£
Customs	1,473,587	1,647,628	1,823,465
Licences	188,823	198,345	180,638
Fees	227,486	203,469	192,513
Posts and Telegraphs ...	105,764	94,251	91,427
Sundry and extraordinary	288,639	527,093	396,882
Total	2,284,299	2,670,786	2,684,925

Head.	1934–35.	1935–36.	1936–37.
	£	£	£
Customs	1,906,080	2,434,752	2,955,699
Licences	267,108	256,331	254,822
Fees	187,081	197,296	225,897
Post and Telegraphs ...	98,415	100,687	109,108
Sundry and extraordinary	319,371	279,312	229,220
Total	2,778,055	3,268,378	3,774,746

(*a*) Includes £61,500 levy on salaries and £163,500 appreciation in value of Reserve Fund and savings bank investments.

(*b*) Includes £60,003 levy on salaries in 1933–34, £15,709 in 1934–35

(*c*) Includes £98,524 transferred to the Reserve Fund.

(*d*) Includes £66,539 paid in full settlement of Colonial Development Fund Loans, transfers of £100,000 to Reserve Fund, £453,720 to Sinking Fund (Supplementary) Reserve and £125,000 special contribution to Railway Renewals Fund.

(*e*) Includes £796,280 transferred to Sinking Fund (Supplementary) Reserve and £230,147 contribution to Railway Renewals.

The working of the year 1936–37 may be summarised as under :—

Expenditure (general budget) :—

Recurrent	£2,516,592	
Extraordinary	1,400,400 (*f*)	
		3,916,992
Revenue		3,774,746
Deficit		£142,246

Railway.	1935–36.		1936–37
Revenue ...	£1,002,802		£1,094,108
Expenditure ...	966,124		999,701
Surplus ...	£36,678	Surplus ...	£94,407

It should be noted, however, that included in the railway expenditure for 1936–37 there is a contribution of £139,491 to the Renewals Fund.

Takoradi Harbour.	1935–36.	1936–37.
Revenue	£196,423	206,069
Expenditure	178,921	185,242
Surplus	£17,502	£20,827

The general reserves of the Colony on the 31st March, 1937, amounted to £4,764,835 as under :—

Excess of assets over liabilities	£844,035
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund (surplus assets thereof)	11,729
General Reserve Fund	1,500,000
Railway Renewals Fund	1,121,418
Takoradi Harbour Renewals Fund	37,653
Sinking Fund (Supplementary) Reserve ...	1,250,000
	£4,764,835

Assets and Liabilities.

The Colony's assets at the 31st March, 1937, were as follows :—

Cash balance	£198,475	
Joint Colonial Fund	1,344,000	
General advance accounts	57,746	
Unallocated stores	130,496	
Municipal loan accounts	57,126	
Investments	3,544,675	
		£5,332,518

(*f*) See Note (*e*) overleaf.

and these assets may be said to be ear-marked against the following liabilities :—

General deposit account	£157,187	
Loan account (unexpended balance)	16,285	
Special funds	405,940	
Renewals funds	1,159,071	
Reserve funds	2,750,000	
		£4,488,483
Leaving a surplus of assets over liabilities of		£844,035

Public Debt.

The public debt of the Colony on the 31st March, 1937, was, £11,435,000 and the statutory sinking funds for the redemption of debt amounted to £1,470,303.

Taxation.

There is no direct taxation. The main heads of indirect taxation and the revenue derived from them during 1936–37 are indicated below.

Customs duties	£2,955,699
Harbour and light dues	41,803
Licences, etc.	254,822

Customs duties represent 78·3 per cent of the total revenue for the year.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Geological Survey.

Field work during the year included the geological mapping and prospecting of (*a*) Togoland under British Mandate, north of a line through Akroso and Borada, (*b*) parts of the Bawku and Zuaragu districts, (*c*) the country between Huni Valley, Esuasu, Simpa and Huniso, (*d*) the country around Lake Bosumtwi and Bosumkese mountain, Ashanti, (*e*) the north-western corner of the Wenchi district, Ashanti, and (*f*) a belt of country 10–20 miles wide stretching north-east from the Black Volta river near Wasipe and Ntereso to near Kanjaga, Northern Territories.

Detailed studies of the Tarkwa goldfield and the Nsuta manganese-ore deposits were started, and the workings of most of the active gold mines and prospects were examined.

Gold.—The geological mapping of the Tarkwa goldfield has now advanced sufficiently far to permit the preparation of a geological map on the scale of one inch to a mile. The more detailed investigation of the country in the vicinity of the mines must, however, await the completion of the topographical survey to which reference is made in a later section of this chapter. The general structure and stratigraphy of the goldfield are now clear and much information of value to the gold mining industry in relation to the lines on which future development of the goldfield should be carried out has been collected.

Old native workings were discovered in the north-western corner of Ashanti, and a few quartz reefs carrying patchy values were found in this area and in the Bole and Wa districts.

Nsuta manganese-ore deposits.—The investigation of these deposits has established the following points, viz :—

(*a*) The manganese ores are associated with a series of volcanis and pyroclastic rocks with subordinate phyllites, lying in a well-defined horizon near the top of the Upper Birrimian formation.

(*b*) The manganese was deposited in the rocks at the time of their formation.

(*c*) The ores, together with the surrounding beds, were strongly folded and faulted and in places veined by quartz. Thus the ore bodies nearly all appear to be folded and/or faulted portions of an originally continuous bed.

(*d*) Though recent weathering has resulted in the reconstitution and enrichment of the ores near the surface the high-grade black ores of the main ore bodies show little sign of recent alteration, and have probably existed as such since they were deposited.

Water supplies.—The investigation of the water supplies of the Northern Territories was completed and a detailed report was submitted thereon. A water supply section of the Geological Survey has recently been formed to carry out the recommendations embodied in the report.

Geophysical prospecting.—Traverses were run with a vertical-force magnetic variometer across the Tarkwaian rocks in the Tarkwa goldfield. The results indicate that the magnetic method would be useful in this area for mapping geological contacts, dykes and faults.

Publications.—Bulletin No. 7—*The Bauxite Deposits of the Gold Coast,* and *Reports of Investigations into the Water Supplies of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast* were published, and Bulletin No. 8—*The Geology of the Bosumtwi Caldera and Surrounding Country*—is now being printed.

Lands Department.

The cardinal principle adopted by Government in framing its land policy is that all land other than that alienated to the Crown belongs to the people of the Gold Coast ; if no owner can be found the ownership is assumed to be vested in the local community.

The alienation to individuals or companies of land in the Colony or Ashanti for mining, agricultural or arboricultural purposes is subject, in most cases, to the Concessions Ordinance which restricts the estate which can be held to a maximum term of 99 years and empowers the court to impose such conditions and restrictions upon the tenants as it may deem desirable in the interests of the local owners. A further restriction is placed by this Ordinance upon the total area which may be held by any one concession holder.

Government has power under the existing law to acquire compulsorily, subject to the payment of compensation, such land as is required for public purposes.

In the Northern Territories recent legislation has, in the Land and Native Rights Ordinance, 1931, defined the respective rights and obligations of the Government and of the people of the Protectorate, preserving as far as possible the existing native customary law in its relation to the use and occupation of the land, but placing restrictions upon the alienation of land by natives to non-natives.

The exploitation of minerals in the Northern Territories is regulated by the Minerals Ordinance, 1936, under which the property in, and control of, all minerals is declared to reside in the Governor. The ordinance contains provisions for the protection of the natives in any area which is being developed.

Town-planning, in the strict application of the term, does not prevail, although legislation provides for it. In the towns of Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale, the sites of which are Crown land, provisions exist to restrict the user of the land and to ensure the erection of substantial buildings upon it.

A substitute for town-planning has been found in the provision, as conditions warrant, of lay-outs by agreement with the local chiefs or land-owners. This system has been effective in ensuring correct development of many towns, both large and small. Extensive lay-outs of stool lands adjacent to Accra have recently been effected and in these cases the allocation of any vacant plots remains under the control of the chiefs. In towns where development is anticipated, agreements are made with the local chiefs whereby such development shall proceed only on orderly lines and in accordance with the lay-out as designed. Arrangements are concluded at the same time to enable Government to acquire free of claims for compensation the land required for roads and for such other sites as are required for public purposes. A plan of the lay-out superimposed upon a survey of the town affected is attached to the agreement, which thus defines clearly and finally the position and enables the orderly development of the town to take place without undue expenditure. Repeated requests are received for the lay-out of towns and villages to which no lay-out scheme has yet been applied.

Building regulations are in force, some of general application and others of particular application to certain towns.

A system of deed registration is in force throughout the Colony and Ashanti but registration of title has not yet been introduced.

The Government owns little land in the Colony as may be seen from the accompanying table.

	Total Area Sq. miles.	*Area owned by Government Sq. miles.*
Gold Coast Colony	23,937	55
Ashanti	24,379	81
Northern Territories	30,486	43
Total	78,802	179
Mandated Territory of Togoland ...	13,041	6

The Lands Department, which has charge of all dealings with Crown land, has its headquarters at Accra with branch offices at Sekondi and Kumasi.

Survey Department.

The Survey Department again spent a busy year, much of its time being occupied by the work which devolved upon it as a result of the continued expansion of the mining industry. This work, which has necessitated the concentration of a large proportion of the field staff in the Western Province, is not limited to the surveying of lands in respect of which concessions have been granted. There are lay-outs to be devised for villages and towns which, by reason of their proximity to a newly established mine, find their population swollen by a sudden influx of outside labour. A considerable amount of survey work has also been carried out in connection with land acquisitions made necessary by Government's extensive road building programme.

The topographical branch completed the revision of the Dunkwa Standard Sheet and started a special large-scale survey of about 120 square miles of land in the Tarkwa Mining Area. This work was an essential preliminary to the detailed geological survey which is shortly to be undertaken in this area by the Geological Survey Department, for whose use the existing one-inch map is much too small.

The framework section made good progress with the survey of primary traverses in the Northern Territories, although work on a similar survey in much more difficult country in the Western Province had to be suspended for about six months owing to staff casualties. A new auxiliary chain of triangulation was measured in the Western Province, the observations, including those of a terminal azimuth determination, being made entirely by an African Surveyor.

Seventy-two miles of geodetic levels were completed during the year. So far only one party has been employed on work in this increasingly important field, and it is unlikely that further personnel will be available until additional surveyors have been trained at the Survey School.

At headquarters a considerable amount of special meteorological work was carried out in connection with the new Air Services in West Africa. Anemometers were erected at Accra and Takoradi and " upper air observations " made at Accra. The anemometer readings were necessary in order to determine the correct orientation of runways on the aerodromes at these two stations. At the end of the year special meteorological information was being sent to the Takoradi wireless station on all days when aeroplanes belonging to the new French Air Service were due to fly. All this work, which it was found absorbed more time than could conveniently be spared for it, will eventually be taken over by personnel belonging to the new West African Meteorological Service, now in course of formation.

APPENDIX A.

The following publications of local interest may be obtained (post free) from the Government Printing Department (Publications Branch), Box 124, Accra.

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Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the Gold Coast	0	1	0
Geology—			
Annual Reports from 1913. Copies for only the following years are now available: 1915, 1919, 1929–30, 1931–32, 1933–34, 1934–35 and 1935–36	0	2	0
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Report on Rapid Geol. Survey of Gambia (Bulletin No. 3, Geol. Survey) (*Cooper*) 1927	0	3	0
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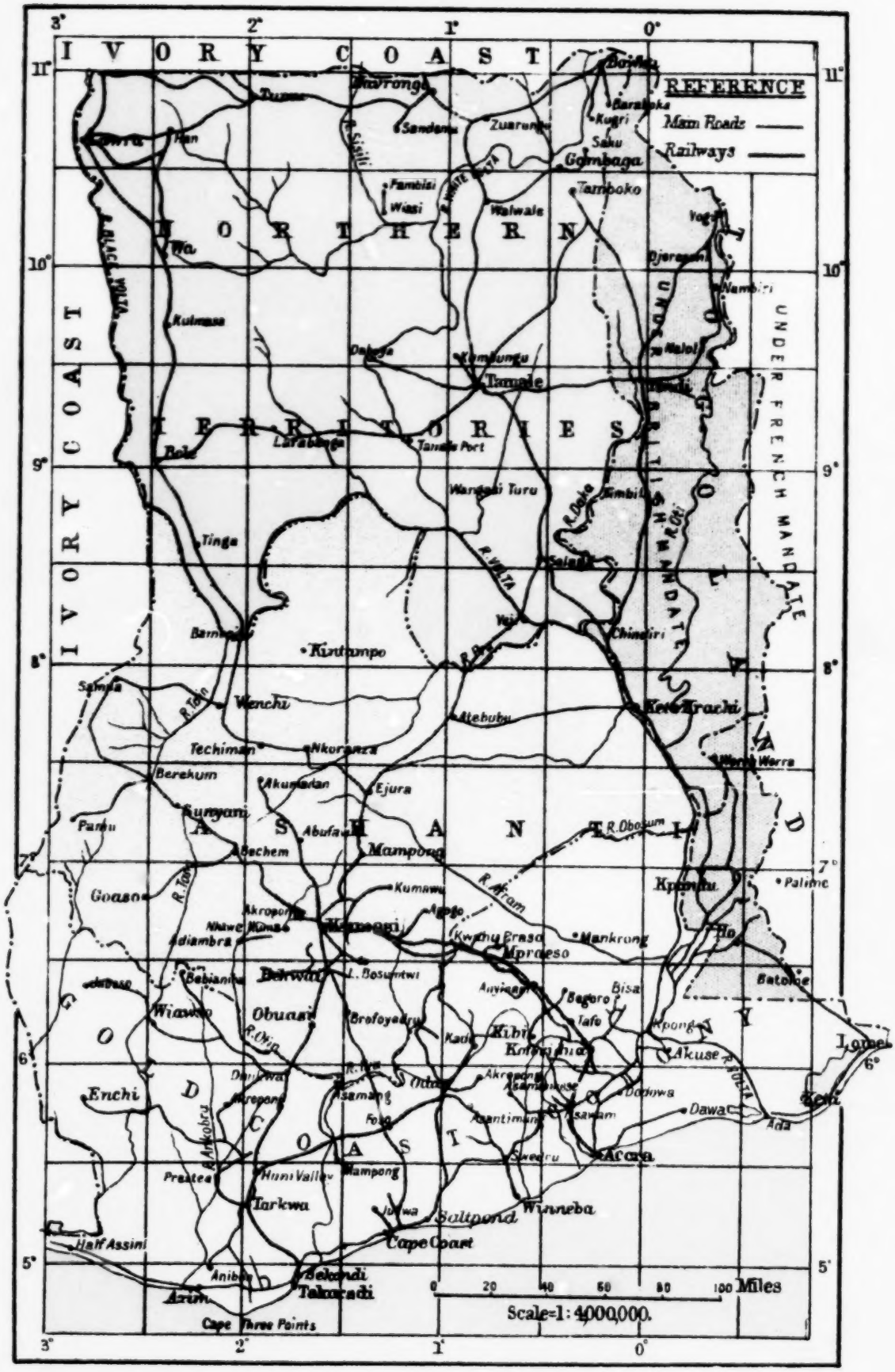

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE GOLD COAST, 1937–38

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INTRODUCTION.

The Gold Coast, though considerably overshadowed by its much larger neighbour, Nigeria, in the literature of Colonial development, yet presents features of great interest, notably the rapid rise in prosperity through the development by the natives of an introduced cash crop—cocoa and the resulting socio-economic changes.

There are many aspects of the social and economic progress of the people of the Gold Coast which cannot be adequately dealt with in an annual review. There are features of progress which cannot be statistically measured,—which could perhaps be satisfactorily dealt with only by native writers. It is difficult to estimate, for example, the influence of such an educational 22
institution as Achimota whose students will year by year continue to reach wider circles of the people. It is at times very difficult for the European on the spot to see any trend or pattern at all in the mosaic of modernity and mediaevalism which constitutes the Gold Coast in 1937.

The people of the Gold Coast are distinctly progressive in character. They are willing and anxious to absorb all the elements of European culture with which they are brought in contact. While taking pride in the traditions of his race the Gold Coast African with few exceptions is looking forward, not backward. And he has confidence in his own future.

We are beginning to learn how dangerous it is to make generalisations about that entity unknown to science—"the African." It is still more useless in a country like the Gold Coast where one traverses all the stages from the twentieth century on the coast to a stage not far removed from the primitive hunter and food-gatherer in the far north. It would, however, be generally admitted that the Gold Coast people possess a strong sense of humour, much worldly wisdom, adaptability, and ability to work for desired ends—not bad equipment for the tasks which the future may set them.

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CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The roughly oblong block of country called "the Gold Coast" comprises the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate.

It is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between 3° 15′ W. long. and 1° 12′ E. long., and is bounded on the west by the French colony of the Ivory Coast, on the east by Togoland under French Mandate, on the north by the Ivory Coast and on the south by the Atlantic ocean.

The area of the Colony is 23,937 square miles, of Ashanti 24,379, of the Northern Territories 30,486 and of Togoland under British Mandate 13,041—a total of 91,843 square miles. The forest country, from which the people of the Gold Coast to a large extent draw their prosperity, amounts to about 20,000 square miles. From the million or million and a quarter acres in the forest country which is under cocoa nearly 300,000 tons of cocoa is produced yearly, representing an average of 70 per cent of the total value of domestic exports.

Climate.

The climate of the Gold Coast, although hot and damp, is cooler than that of most tropical countries situated within similar latitudes. The mean shade maximum temperature recorded during 1937 for the towns of Accra, Sekondi (coastal), Kumasi and Tamale (inland) was 84·3, 90·6, 89·0, and 94·9 degrees Fahrenheit and the mean relative humidity was 79·5, 76·1, 84·8 and 60·8 respectively. The rainfall varies with the configuration of the country, being greatest in the thick forest belts. The amount of rain which fell in 1937 at the stations mentioned above was 19·82 inches, 36·15 inches, 58·59 inches and 44·80 inches respectively.

During the months of January and February, the harmattan—a dry north wind from the Sahara—blows strongly, carrying with it particles of fine dust and rendering the atmosphere extremely dry. Characteristic features of this period are a sudden lowering of humidity and extremes of temperature.

The country is divisible into four distinct climatic zones: the northern zone, with rainfall and humidity moderate and a severe dry season; the forest zone, in which the rainfall and humidity are high and the intensity of the harmattan is reduced by the presence of forest; the coastal strip, with low rainfall but fairly constant high humidity; lastly, the wet south-west corner, —a small area right on the coast with a very high rainfall (up to 100 inches) and a constant high humidity.

The conditions of high rainfall and humidity which obtain in the forest belt are suitable for cocoa cultivation. The maintenance of these conditions by the preservation of the forest is, therefore, of the highest importance for the continued prosperity of the Gold Coast.

History.

The known history of the people of the Gold Coast begins, for all practical purposes, with the discovery of the country by the Portuguese, who first landed on the coast towards the end of the fifteenth century. The distribution of the various language groups and the absence of traces of large earlier settlements tend, however, to substantiate the traditional belief that the present population is the result of a series of waves of immigration which took place in comparatively recent historical times.

Of these immigrants the most numerous were the Akans, who came from the north or north-west in search of sanctuary to the forests of the Gold Coast, some sections of them eventually reaching the sea.

The Akans appear to have come in three waves. The first wave, consisting of the Guans and kindred peoples, came down the Volta valley, and probably as early as 1200 were in occupation of a crescent of land stretching from Bole through Salaga, Krachi, Anum and Accra, as far west as Winneba. The second wave, the ancestors of the Fantes, probably came down the Ofin and the Pra, arriving on the coast about 1300 and spreading eastward through Cape Coast until it came in contact with the Guan tribes. The third wave, the ancestors of the Twi peoples, came straight down between the earlier settlers, filling up Ashanti and Akim. The Akwamus, who were the spear-head of the advance, came in contact with the coast people about 1600.

Behind the Akans came the Moshi, who, partly by conquest and partly by peaceful penetration, obtained supremacy over the inhabitants of the northern part of the Gold Coast and established the Mamprussi and Dagomba kingdoms under the rule of sons or other relatives of their leaders. These kingdoms were established about the year 1500; and a century later the Gonja kingdom was formed by a fusion of Moshi elements with the earlier Akan settlers in the Bole and Salaga area. There was constant rivalry between the Gonja and Dagomba kingdoms until in the eighteenth century they both succumbed to the growing power of Ashanti.

About 1500 the south-east corner of the country was peopled by an infiltration of Ga, Adangbe, and Ewe tribes from the east and north-east. The present territorial situation was reached when in 1733 the Akwamus, the most southerly of the Twi-speaking tribes, were attacked by a confederation of the Gas, Akims, and others, and driven from the land of Akim to their present home east of the Volta; while a year or two later a section of the victorious Akims assumed the rule over the Guans in Akwapim.

The Gold Coast Colony.

There is some evidence that the Gold Coast was visited by French seamen towards the end of the fourteenth century; but the first Europeans to establish a permanent connection with the country were the Portuguese, who, arriving in 1471, built the castle at Elmina eleven years later in order to protect their trading interests. They found on the coast a people of hunters and fishermen, primitive in habits and development, yet understanding the working of iron and fully conscious of the value of gold. No native state of any size had yet been established but numerous petty chiefdoms were in existence among the coast people, and inland the strong kingdom of Adansi was beginning to develop.

Until the close of the sixteenth century the Portuguese maintained their trading monopoly. Feeble efforts on the part of other European Powers, including the English, were made to obtain a footing on the coast, but the Portuguese were never seriously challenged until the advent of the Dutch in 1595.

At first the Portuguese were interested in obtaining gold, ivory and spices, but with the opening up of the New World there came a demand for cheap labour for the plantations. So began the transatlantic slave trade which, until its decline and abolition in the nineteenth century, shaped the history of the Gold Coast.

The main results of the slave trade were twofold. First in order to feed the slaves awaiting shipment and their captors, the Portuguese were obliged to introduce food plants and to teach an improved method of agriculture to a people hitherto largely dependent for food on the natural resources of the forest and sea. Secondly, the lucrative nature of the trade attracted the attention of other European nations besides the Portuguese to the possibilities of the Gold Coast.

The Dutch, appearing on the coast in 1595, rapidly undermined the domination of the Portuguese. In 1637 they captured Elmina and in 1642 the Portuguese abandoned all their possessions in the Gold Coast to the new-comers. Other European Powers, including the English, followed and, fighting amongst themselves, scrambled for a footing on the coast. By 1750, however, the year in which the African Company of Merchants was formed and subsidised by the Imperial Government to the extent of £13,000 per annum, all had withdrawn except the Dutch with their headquarters at Elmina, the Danes with their headquarters at Christiansborg and the English with their headquarters at Cape Coast Castle.

In 1821 the Imperial Government first assumed the control of the British settlements in the Gold Coast, and the African Company of Merchants was dissolved, its possessions being vested in the Crown and placed under the Government of Sierra Leone. Seven years later, however, the Imperial Government, after

considering complete withdrawal from the coast, entrusted the government of the settlements in the Gold Coast to a Committee of London Merchants. In 1843, however, the 1821 arrangement was restored in consequence of suspected slave trading, which had been prohibited by the British Government in 1807.

The year 1850 saw the separation of the British forts and settlements of the Gold Coast from Sierra Leone, the cession of the Danish possessions to Britain and the creation by Letters Patent of Executive and Legislative Councils, but in 1866 government from Sierra Leone was resumed.

In 1872 the Dutch withdrew from the Gold Coast, handing over their possessions to the British. Two years later, after Sir Garnet Wolseley's successful Ashanti campaign, came the final separation from Sierra Leone, measures being taken on the conclusion of peace for placing the government of the Gold Coast on a footing of efficiency and security. A new Charter was issued dated the 24th July, 1874, separating Her Majesty's settlements on the Gold Coast and Lagos from the Government of Sierra Leone and constituting them into one colony under the style of the Gold Coast Colony under a Governor-in-Chief with an Administrator at Lagos.

In 1886 all the settlements and territories belonging to Her Majesty on the Gold Coast were, by Letters Patent dated the 13th January, formed into a distinct colony, Lagos being separated therefrom. This territory, however, did not include all the areas under British protection and had no specified boundaries. To regularise the position, therefore, these protected areas were annexed to His Majesty's Dominions and declared to be part and parcel of His Majesty's Gold Coast Colony by Order-in-Council of the 26th September, 1901. The boundaries of the Colony thus constituted were defined by Order-in-Council dated the 22nd October, 1906, and have since remained unchanged.

Ashanti.

Meanwhile evolution had been proceeding among the immigrants whom the Portuguese found living in the country at the end of the fifteenth century. Assimilating what aborigines they found, they had been developing settled habits and had begun entering into the permanent occupation of roughly defined tracts of country. In the coastal areas of the Gold Coast development took place by way of small autonomous units under European protection, but in the interior it took the form of tribal confederations for offensive and defensive purposes.

Of such organizations by far the biggest and most highly developed was that of the Ashantis which with its capital at Kumasi had begun to establish its ascendancy towards the close of the

seventeenth century. The eighteenth century witnessed the consolidation of the military power of Ashanti and the growth of its magnificence.

The growing military power of Ashanti aspired towards the domination of the whole Gold Coast and consequently the British policy of protecting the coast tribes who dwelt under their aegis was the cause of continuous friction with the Ashantis and of the various wars which took place during the nineteenth century until the final pacification of the country in 1900.

In January, 1824, Sir Charles MacCarthy, the Governor of Sierra Leone, led an expedition against the Ashantis in the endeavour to beat off an invasion. He was defeated and killed at Insamankow. Two years later, however, the British, assisted by Akim, Akwamu, Denkyira and Accra levies, signally defeated and routed the Ashantis at Dodowa.

Hostilities recommenced in 1873 and in 1874 Sir Garnet Wolseley led an expedition against Kumasi which he captured and destroyed. After this war the military confederation of the Ashantis fell into anarchy. Several important divisions renounced their allegiance and civil war ensued. Trade was at a standstill; the indemnity imposed on Ashanti after the war of 1874 could not be paid; and on various occasions the British Government was asked by one party or another to intervene in Ashanti affairs. Conditions became intolerable and the Government decided to assume control of the country. In 1896 a further expedition was sent to Kumasi and Prempeh, the King of Ashanti, and other notables were arrested and deported. A Resident was appointed to administer the kingdom and a fort was constructed and garrisoned at Kumasi.

The Ashantis, however, were not yet subjugated and in 1900 a demand by the Governor for the surrender of their Golden Stool—which every Ashanti believes to be the abiding place of the spirit of the Ashanti nation—brought them up in arms with the result that the Governor was besieged in the fort. Accompanied by a strong escort, however, he was able to make his way through to the coast and a military expedition was sent to Kumasi which relieved the fort and broke up further resistance.

In 1901 Ashanti was annexed to the Crown and since that date it has become settled and prosperous. Ex-King Prempeh was allowed to return to Ashanti in 1924 and two years later to assume the position of Kumasihene or Head Chief of the Kumasi Division. He died in 1932.

Investigation since 1932 regarding the wishes of the people of Ashanti revealed that the great majority were in favour of the restoration of the Ashanti Confederacy, the political organisation which had existed before the rising of 1900. On the 31st of January,

1935, the restoration of the Confederacy was proclaimed and official recognition was given to Osei Agyeman Prempeh II as Asantehene, the ancient title of the head of the Ashanti nation.

The Northern Territories.

That portion of the Gold Coast which lies to the north of Ashanti came under British influence in 1897 after the conclusion of treaties with the chiefs concerned and after international settlement with France and Germany. The area was proclaimed a Protectorate in 1901.

Togoland under British Mandate.

In 1922 a portion of the former German colony of Togoland was placed under British Mandate. The territory is now administered under the Togoland under British Mandate Order-in-Council, 1923.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

The Gold Coast is administered as a British Colony on behalf of the Crown by the Governor assisted by an Executive Council constituted by Letters Patent and Royal Instructions bearing date the 23rd May, 1925, and the 23rd November, 1934. The Executive Council consists of the Colonial Secretary, the Chief Commissioner of Ashanti, the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary, the Director of Medical Services, and the Secretary for Native Affairs.

For administrative purposes the Gold Coast comprises three areas, viz., the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories. The Colony is divided into three provinces, viz., Eastern, Central and Western, the first including the Southern Section of Togoland under British Mandate. Each province is in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner assisted by District and Assistant District Commissioners. Ashanti and the Northern Territories (which includes the Northern Section of Togoland under British Mandate) are also divided into districts, each in charge of a District Commissioner who works under a Chief Commissioner.

The Governor is empowered to enact Ordinances for the Colony with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council constituted by the Gold Coast Colony (Legislative Council) Order-in-Council, 1925, consisting of the Governor as President, fifteen official members (including all members of the Executive Council except the Chief Commissioners of Ashanti and of the Northern Territories), and fourteen unofficial members. The Legislative Council contains an elective element in that provision is made in the Royal Order constituting it for the election of six head chiefs as provincial members by the three Provincial Councils of the Eastern (three) Central (two) and the Western Province (one) of the Colony; of three municipal members, one each by those whose names appear on the Voters' Lists of the towns of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi; and of a mercantile member and a mining member by the Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Mines respectively, the remaining three members being nominated by the Governor.

The Governor is also enabled, under the respective instruments providing for their administration, to enact laws for Ashanti, the Northern Territories, and Togoland under British Mandate.

Joint Ordinances for the Colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate are made by the Governor under the provisions of the Gold Coast Ordinances Order-

in-Council, 1934, but, in so far as their provisions relate to the Colony, this is done with the advice and consent of the aforesaid Legislative Council.

System of Government.

The system of government may be described as a mixture of direct and indirect rule with a bias towards the latter. So far as the natives are concerned the administration is mainly in the hands of the chiefs who are invariably assisted in their respective spheres of authority by councils of elders who are, generally speaking, representatives of various sections of the community. The chief and his councillors constitute a tribunal for his State or division. These tribunals which form part of the judicial system of the Gold Coast exercise a limited jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters. Their judgments are subject to appeal to the courts of the District Commissioners but in land cases to those of the Provincial Commissioners. From these courts further appeals lie to the Supreme Court and thence through the West African Court of Appeal to the Privy Council.

Apart from tribunals there is also a State or Divisional Council for each State (as they are called in the Colony) or Division (as they are called in Ashanti and the Northern Territories) which exercises jurisdiction in executive and constitutional issues. Decisions of such Councils are subject to appeal to the Governor whose decision is final.

There is also established for each province a Provincial Council composed of all the head chiefs, which elects chiefs to be members of Legislative Council. All important Bills which are being introduced into the Legislative Council are referred to them for their views and comments. The Provincial Council also is empowered to hold enquiries of a certain nature, and a Judicial Committee consisting of five members of the Provincial Council is the appropriate body to which such matters are referred. Facilities are also granted to these Councils to hold a Joint Session at least once a year.

In Ashanti the old Confederacy was restored in January, 1935. with the position of the Asantehene revived as president. The old allegiances have been restored as far as possible, and the important chiefs and their councils recognised as native authorities, The activities of these authorities are constantly under the supervision of the administrative officers.

Municipal Administration.

There is established in each of the towns of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi a town council, consisting of five official and five unofficial members, to which is entrusted the administration of a limited local government. Each Council is invested with powers and duties under certain Ordinances which enable them to

carry out the lighting and conservancy of the town and to take other steps for the preservation of public health. Its revenue is derived principally from house and land rates and various licence fees, supplemented as requisite by annual grants from Government. The president of the council has a vote and a casting vote.

Sanitary committees have been established in a number of smaller towns, but their functions are purely advisory with no power of taxation. These committees, however, have done much to improve the local sanitation and continue to carry on much useful work.

In Kumasi, the administrative headquarters and the ancient capital of Ashanti, the municipal administration is in the hands of the Kumasi Public Health Board which was formed in 1925. The revenue of the Board is chiefly derived from rates, licences and fees similar to those charged by the various town councils in the Colony.

A Sanitary Board, established in 1935, exercises statutory control over the sanitary affairs of the town of Obuasi in Ashanti and is empowered to take all measures necessary for the proper conservancy, lighting and public health of the town. The revenue of the Board consists chiefly of fees and charges for services rendered, also of fines and penalties for breaches of sanitary laws.

Native Administration.

As already stated, the system of government is a mixture of direct and indirect rule with a bias towards the latter. But although the administration is in the nature of things mainly in the hands of the chiefs, who owe their position to heredity according to family groups, to election by the representatives of their people, and to recognition by the central Government as represented by the Governor, native administration, particularly in the Colony, progresses slowly, if at all, mainly because, apart from the fees and fines collected by the tribunals, many of the chiefs are without any sources of regular income to maintain their individual positions or to carry out any useful social services. Here and there Stool treasuries have been established to enable the resources of the Stools to be ascertained and expenditure relative to them controlled, and efforts are being made to see what, if any, portion of such revenue might be usefully employed to the common good of the people.

So far, it is only with respect to the Northern Territories which in previous years were regarded as the most backward in many respects, that real progress may be said to have been made. The revenue collected by and paid into properly constituted native treasuries is being carefully husbanded and administered for the welfare of the people in a manner which should act as a great incentive and example to the States and divisions in other parts

of the Gold Coast. Roads, wells, cattle kraals, dispensaries and sanitary conveniences have been provided in every division, while the chiefs and members of their tribunals, together with the staff necessary for the various services, are now being paid regular salaries.

Direct taxation has been introduced, the assessment and collection of which is carried out almost entirely by the native authorities, the administrative officers acting in a purely advisory capacity. The introduction and successful operation of this tax was an event of unique historical significance, for not since the later years of the nineteenth century has any form of direct taxation been paid by any section of the people of the Gold Coast. Moreover, the keenness displayed by the Protectorate chiefs and their sense of responsibility have been such that the estimated revenue from the tax was exceeded in every division and there were no instances of abuse, embezzlement or evasion. This result reflects the greatest credit on the native authorities and gives cause for considerable confidence in the future development of the territory.

The introduction of direct taxation was, however, no hurried measure. Propaganda extended over a number of years and careful enquiries into native customary law were made prior to these new proposals. Each detail was closely studied by officers who have spent many years in the Northern Territories, and who had gained the confidence of the chiefs and peoples, with the result that the introduction of a direct tax proceeded smoothly and without objection.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

As will be seen from the figures of the 1931 Census shown in Table I below, the population of the Gold Coast is very unequally distributed between the four major areas which comprise a total of nearly 92,000 square miles, the 24,000 square miles of the Colony containing almost half (49 per cent actually) of the total. It may be thought that three and three-quarters million people, which was the estimated population at mid-year 1937, is a very small population for a country roughly the size of Great Britain but it must be remembered that the "carrying capacity" of much of the northern areas is very small. And, in spite of the average density of population being low, there are certain areas in the far north, e.g. Zuarungu where there is considerable population pressure on the land owing to the unwillingness of the people to accommodate increasing numbers by going in search of new land away from their old "compounds." In Zuarungu a shortage of cultivated foods is not uncommon.

There is also an area of dense population right on the coast —the Keta-Ada district—interesting because of the intensive agriculture developed by the farmers there in response to the needs of subsistence in a limited area.

There are unfortunately no data bearing on the interesting question of the relative rate of increase of the various tribes that are found in the Gold Coast. There is reason to believe that differences would be shown.

TABLE I.

CENSUS, 1931.

	Resident Africans.	*Resident Non-Africans.*	*Maritime.*
Colony	1,571,362	2,408	172
Ashanti	578,078	624	—
Northern Territories ...	717,275	107	—
Togoland	293,671	43	—
	3,160,386	3,182	172

At mid-year 1937, the total population of the Gold Coast and its Dependencies (including the Mandated Area of Togoland) was estimated at 3,703,517, yielding an increase of 85,141 over the total (3,618,376) for the previous year, i.e. about 2·4 per cent.

Table II gives the estimated population of the more important towns. Increases on last year's figures are recorded in all cases.

TABLE II.

Town.	*Estimated population at Mid-year*, 1937.
Accra	72,977
Kumasi	43,413
Sekondi	21,614
Cape Coast	19,412
Tamale	18,591
Koforidua	13,757
Ho	3,573

Births.

The registration of births and deaths is applied to 35 registration areas embracing a population of 333,159, i.e. less than one-tenth of the total population of the Gold Coast.

TABLE III.

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Males ...	4,726	4,794	4,794	4,966	5,591	5,655
Females ...	4,650	4,820	4,843	5,140	5,631	5,579
Persons ...	9,376	9,614	9,637	10,106	11,222	11,234

The weighted average birth rate was 33·7 per 1,000 persons living, compared with 34·5 for 1936.

The natural increase of births over deaths was 2,803.

Deaths.

TABLE IV.

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Males ...	3,687	3,981	4,025	4,827	4,972	5,257
Females ...	2,218	2,283	2,525	3,004	3,030	3,174
Persons ...	5,905	6,264	6,550	7,831	8,002	8,431

The weighted average death rate was 25·3 per 1,000 persons living compared with 24·5 for 1936.

The infantile mortality rate was 117 as compared with a rate of 108 returned for 1936.

The above figures must be accepted with a certain amount of reserve for registration applies only to certain areas containing less than one-tenth of the total population, and the important factors of immigration and the return wave of emigration cannot be estimated.

Economic factors have very appreciably affected the returns over the past quinquennial period. These factors produced a maximum effect in 1935. In 1936 considerable improvement was manifested which in the twelve monthly period under review has experienced a slight check.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

Medical, public health and laboratory services are provided by the Government Medical Department. The Gold Coast Hospital at Korle Bu, Accra, is the largest and best equipped hospital in the Colony and probably in all West Africa. In 1937 it had 16,614 out-patients and a daily average of 277 in-patients.

Of the diseases which are common to the Gold Coast yaws and malaria are probably responsible for the greatest amount of general ill-health. Of "killing" diseases the most important are those of the respiratory system, pulmonary tuberculosis, and disorders of the digestive system. There was a serious out-break of yellow fever in 1937.

The work of the Medical Department has been increasing year by year for many years. A comparison of the figures for the past three years shows the steady rise in the demand for treatment. In 1935, 273,476 patients received attention. The figure rose in 1936 to 311,211 and in 1937 to 330,092. Twenty-one dispensaries conducted by African staff dealt with 52,078 out-patients during the year.

Amongst the European population malaria was the greatest cause of ill-health. The average sick time for European officials resident was 8·7 days in 1937.

Amongst the general native population the maternal mortality rate was 16·6 (17·0) per 1,000 live births; the infant mortality rate (crude rate) was 117 (108) per 1,000; the death rate (crude "weighted averages") was 25·3 (24·5). The 1936 figures are given in brackets.

The general health index of the populous areas is lowered by the influx of infection from the surrounding rural areas in which the possibilities of disease control are extremely limited. As in previous years the large influx of potential labour into the Gold Coast from neighbouring territories continued in 1937. This immigrant labour constitutes a grave problem for the health authorities. Many of the newly arrived immigrant labourers are in poor physical condition and many are diseased.

General health education is progressing, but there is urgent need for its extension. Hygiene is a subject taught in all Gold Coast schools and close co-operation exists between the Health Branch and the Education Department in the furthering of health knowledge.

During the period under review much valuable work continued to be carried out at both Government and Red Cross welfare centres and by the visiting staff of such centres in the homes of the people. All hospital and dispensaries aided in the movement. The Broadcast Service has also proved a valuable means of getting into touch with the general public during outbreaks of serious transmissible diseases.

Lady voluntary workers of the Gold Coast League for Maternal and Child Welfare did valuable work at the weighing centres. It is difficult to over-estimate the importance of the work done at these weighing centres in anticipating and forestalling disease among the very young.

European Community.

This year again showed an increase in the estimated European population, the total number being 4,791 for 1937 as compared with 4,328 for 1936.

Although the death and invaliding rates of European officials for 1937 are not so high as in 1936 they are still unfortunately greatly in excess of the average for the ten-year period 1925–1935, the death rate per 1,000 for 1937 being 11·1 as compared with 6 for the ten-year period 1925–1935 It must be remembered however that averages drawn from such small numbers are likely to show wide fluctuations from year to year.

The invaliding rate for European officials, 76 per 1,000 of the average number resident, showed a slight decrease as compared with 1936.

The following table shows the comparison for European non-officials. There is a regrettable increase in the invaliding rate among the European employees of the mining companies.

	1936.	1937.	
Merchants	26·7	20·9	per 1,000
Mining Companies ...	48·5	73·9	per 1,000
Missionaries	80·5	63·1	per 1,000

African Community.

The general health of the African community experienced a setback in 1937. This was due to epidemic, climatic and economic factors.

The birth rate fell from 34·5 in 1936 to 33·7 per thousand in 1937, i.e., 0·8 per thousand.

The death rate rose from 24·5 in 1936 to 25·3 per 1,000 in 1937, or a rise of 0·8 per 1,000.

The infantile mortality rate—an especially sensitive index of health conditions—rose from 108 in 1936 to 117 per thousand in 1937.

The invaliding rate for African officials fell from 0·6 to 0·5 per cent and the percentage of deaths rose from 0·37 to ·7.

Deaths totalled 26 as against 14 in 1936.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

At the end of 1937 there were 38 Government hospitals in the Colony and Protectorate. Of this number six were for European patients and contained 68 beds. The African hospitals numbered 32 and contained 1,040 beds and 115 cots.

The figures for African hospitals show an increase of 45 beds over 1936.

In addition to the Government hospitals there is a large hospital at Agogo controlled by the Basel Mission. This has had its usefulness increased by the provision of a department for X-ray and electro-therapeutics.

At Achimota College a small hospital of 18 beds caters for the needs of the students.

A commencement has been made with the construction of an up-to-date hospital at Cape Coast to replace the antiquated building at present in use.

Work on a new Infectious Diseases Block—to include provision for tuberculous patients—has begun at the Gold Coast Hospital, Accra, and an extension to the Pupils' Hostel at the Maternity Hospital is nearing completion.

Minor structural alterations have been made to other hospitals.

The following tables give the comparative totals of all patients treated in Government hospitals and furnish an indication of the work done in the larger centres.

TABLE I.

(*a*) All Hospitals.

	1936.	1937.	Increase or decrease.
In-patients	27,081	28,237	+1,156
Out-patients	284,130	301,855	+17,725

TABLE II.

(*b*) Gold Coast Hospital, Accra, 228 beds and 18 cots.

	1936.	1937.	Increase or decrease.
Out-patients	18,807	16,614	—2,193
In-patients	3,327	3,073	—254
Daily average (in-patients)	201	277	+76
Major operations	653	557	—96
Minor operations	1,634	2,273	+639

N.B.—Reduction in out-patient and in-patient figures due to curtailment of movement of people on account of outbreak of yellow fever.

TABLE III.

(*c*) Kumasi African Hospital, 152 beds and five cots.

	1936.	1937.	Increase or decrease.
Out-patients	12,714	11,852	—862
In-patients	2,989	3,371	+382
Daily average (in-patients)	139	146	+7
Major operations	139	136	—3
Minor operations	631	540	—91

TABLE IV.

(*d*) Accra Maternity Hospital, 44 beds and 29 cots.

	1936.	1937.	Increase or decrease.
In-patients	1,347	1,376	+29
Deliveries	627	642	+15
Attendances at antenatal and post-natal clinics	18,098	15,956	—2,142

TABLE V.

	1936.	1937.	Increase or decrease.
Ante-natal cases	6,687	6,847	+160
Infants and children treated	11,719	12,932	+1,213

Missions.

The Basel Mission hospital at Agogo is doing an ever-increasing amount of work. Their operation list for 1937 is almost double that of the preceding year.

The Roman Catholic Mission Stations at Jirapa in the Northern Territories and at Kpandu in Togoland under British Mandate do good work especially among the women and children. In addition they carry out welfare work at two centres in the Colony—at Djodje in the Eastern Province and at Eikwe in the Western Province.

The Bremen Mission support a welfare centre at Amedzope.

Dispensaries.

Those dispensaries which were built with Government assistance by the Native Administrations and staffed by Government dispensers continued to do good work. Five additional Dispensaries were opened in 1937, four in the Northern Territories and one in Ashanti.

The full list of dispensaries now in operation is given below. Other dispensaries are in process of construction and should be opened in 1938.

TABLE VI.

	Town in which dispensary is situated.	Date on which taken over by Dispenser.
COLONY:		
Eastern Province ...	Dabala	18–4–36
	Nkawkaw	2–9–36
Central Province ...	Fanti-Yankumasi	13–12–36
	Elmina	Long established.
Western Province ...	Anwiawso	14–5–36
	Enchi	31–3–33
	Essiama	23–3–36
	Wioso	May, 1936
ASHANTI	Wenchi	26–5–36
	Kintampo	30–10–37
NORTHERN TERRITORIES ...	Bole	21–3–33
	Gambaga	Long established.
	Garu	28–6–36
	Tumu	24–5–36
	Walewale	12–1–36
	Zuarungu	Long established.
	Kete-Krachi	Long established.
	Sandema	20–5–37
	Hian	21–5–37
	Karaga	10–8–37
	Zabzugu	17–8–37

Prevalent Diseases.

(These figures refer only to hospital patients.)

Yaws remains the most prevalent of contagious diseases being responsible for 61·7 per cent of the 135,536 cases treated in hospitals during 1937.

Malaria showed a rise this year from 20·3 per cent in 1936 to 22·5 per cent in 1937. Deaths showed a slight increase from 7·1 per cent to 7·2 per cent.

Pneumonia this year displaces tuberculosis at the head of the mortality figures with 29·9 per cent of all deaths from infectious diseases as compared with 22·6 from tuberculosis. The figures for 1936 were 27·1 and 28·5 respectively.

Total deaths from all diseases treated in hospitals numbered 2,247 or 7·9 per cent of 28,237 in-patients treated.

Sleeping sickness.—This problem remains one of the greatest importance to the Colony. A detailed and exact survey is being made—and a great deal of valuable work has been done during the year. Although it is too early yet to set out definite conclusions, results of much local importance have been obtained which afford ground for believing that effective control measures can be organised at a reasonable cost.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

In spite of the reduced spending power of the people for the greater part of the year due to the cocoa " hold-up " the erection of good class houses by the African community in all centres except the Northern Territories shows a satisfactory expansion. In the Northern Territories conditions are primitive and houses are built according to the fashions of the respective tribes. The approximate total value of buildings erected in the year under review was some 30 per cent greater than the value of those erected in the previous year.

The African usually invests his savings in buildings and the increased value of new property erected during the year, which was not a prosperous one, may be attributed to the expenditure of savings collected during the previous year which was one of prosperity.

The peoples of the Gold Coast appreciate to the full the value of a well-built house as an investment for the future. Yearly improvement in the type of house erected is evident.

The process of building a house is, as a rule, somewhat spasmodic. Material is first collected, then, when construction begins, progress is usually interrupted by frequent and long halts, operations sometimes extending over a period of years until final completion.

In the larger centres the most popular building material is sandcrete blocks. This material is not much more expensive than sun-dried brick or pise-de-terre and is vastly more economical in the long run. Building in stone or burnt-brick is uncommon.

In the smaller centres pise-de-terre and sun-dried brick are the materials usually utilised ; but even in the smaller centres sandcrete blocks are being used more often.

In the rural areas " wattle and daub " is usually the material of choice.

In the large centres corrugated iron or asbestos—cement tiles are largely used for roofing purposes.

In the smaller centres corrugated iron is in almost universal use ; while in the rural areas roofs of grass, sewn palm-leaf, etc., are to be seen.

It is satisfactory to note that improvement in the design of buildings is being maintained, a fact which is indicated by the adoption by Africans of features of design incorporated in Government buildings or in those erected by unofficial Europeans.

Continued progress in the building development of the properly planned lay-outs in the Accra Municipal Area is a most gratifying feature of the steady growth of healthy housing conditions. There is evidence also in the smaller towns of the Colony that the people are becoming increasingly aware of the benefit to health which accrues from living in the properly planned and ventilated areas fo.med by town lay-outs.

In the municipalities such as Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi and Kumasi, special staff is available for the control of house construction ; and a European building inspector has been made available for the control of building in the vicinity of the larger mining concerns.

In the smaller towns Public Works Department officers control building activities, and in rural areas where no resident Public Works Department officer is available the duty of control is undertaken by the Health Branch staff working in conjunction with the local Political Officer.

The position as regards housing in the mining areas continues to give cause for considerable anxiety. The mining companies themselves have made excellent progress in the areas under their control in the task of housing their labour under sanitary conditions, but the position is far from satisfactory in the adjacent areas, where towns of mushroom growth ancillary to the mining concerns and " ribbon " building along the roads leading to the mines present a difficult problem, which, however, is now being energetically tackled. The building standards which are applicable to the areas controlled by the mining companies, that is to say, the " Mining Areas," are the same as those applied to the surrounding areas which are under Government control, viz., the " Mining Health Areas ", but many insanitary hovels were erected by squatters in the latter areas before any control over building was possible prior to the application of the provisions of the Mining Health Areas Ordinance. A large proportion of these squatters are strangers, owing no allegiance to the native chiefs ; many of them are not inhabitants of the Gold Coast but come from neighbouring French territory. The control of building among such cosmopolitan peoples, with all the conflicting considerations which arise, is a difficult task, and a proposal to entrust it to strong Township Boards on which the local mining companies would be represented is under consideration.

Many of the older and larger centres of population, particularly Accra, contain slum areas of considerable extent. Diverse and conflicting factors make slum clearance in Accra a matter of considerable difficulty, but the problem is receiving the consideration of the Government.

It is hoped in due course to carry out surveys in order fully to ascertain the slum problems of the other larger and older centres.

CHAPTER VI.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

The natural resources of the Gold Coast are considered below under four heads—Agriculture, Live-stock, Forestry and Mining. Of these sources of income agriculture (cocoa alone contributes seventy per cent of the total income from domestic exports) and mining (gold, manganese and diamonds) are by far the most important. Animal husbandry is not yet advanced enough to provide for the meat requirements of the Colony and there is a large import of live cattle for slaughter and of tinned meat products.

Agricultural production for export includes kola nuts, palm kernels, palm oil, coffee, copra and bananas, but the production of these is negligible when compared with the huge export of cocoa. There is no local manufacture or consumption of cocoa ; it is all exported as cocoa beans. The Gold Coast is still largely a one-crop country. The economic history of the country brings out clearly the strength and weakness of this complete dependence on cocoa. On the one hand the crop is very valuable and brings in a large money income. It has the additional advantage—a very important one in the tropics—of removing little fertility from the soil in proportion to its cash value. It conserves the soil still further because it is a tree crop and the soil is never disturbed by cultivation. There is little or no erosion damage to the soil in the cocoa areas. On the other hand a serious slump in the price of cocoa is apt to throw the economic life of the country out of gear for some considerable time. Such fluctuations in price are little understood by a comparatively illiterate people, and considerable progress will be necessary in the economic education of the Gold Coast farmers before they fully appreciate how closely commodity prices are linked with world economic conditions. The Gold Coast people do not show any great enthusiasm for a more diversified agriculture, although signs are not lacking that they are beginning to appreciate the benefits that might result. A greater development of internal trade such as would be secured by the development of the live-stock industry in suitable areas would be of considerable assistance to the economy of the country. Efforts are being made to encourage the production of other cash crops—bananas, citrus species, and tobacco—both in the cocoa and in the non-cocoa areas. Details of the progress made with the development of these crops during the period under review are given later in this chapter.

The organisation of the production of cocoa amongst widely dispersed peasant producers presents great difficulties Normally most of the cocoa is sold in the villages to " brokers " who may be

" free lance " or working for a commercial firm. Though some quality discrimination is practised there is little or no price premium for good quality cocoa. This is the great obstacle to improvement in methods of preparation.

The cocoa co-operative societies as yet embrace but a small percentage of the total of producers. They produce good quality cocoa which is correctly weighed at the co-operative store and sold by tender, eliminating the juggling with weights and scales which sometimes provides the broker with a good deal of his profit. The societies do not control production ; they control marketing, and by the accumulation of share capital provide for the capital requirements of members.

In the Gold Coast the land belongs to the people ; the Government owns no land except what has been acquired from time to time for public purposes. Agricultural production is almost entirely in the hands of peasant producers.

" Ownership " of land has a somewhat different connotation from ownership in the European sense of the term. Ownership may be vested in the tribe, family, or individual and is regulated by customs pertaining to each of the four classes of land, tribal land, " stool " land, family land, and individually owned land. (" Stool " is equivalent to " throne " but is used like the term " crown ". " Stool land " is therefore land under the direct control of the head of the native State—the occupant of the Stool). In the more primitive areas land is recognised as having a " spirit " which requires placating to deliver of its goodness. This is done through an intermediary (" tindana ") between the spirit of the land and the people. It is frequently heard that " chiefs command people, not land " and a chief approaches the land through the " tindana."

The areas of land farmed by the peasant farmers vary widely. Food farms in cultivation at any one time are limited in size by the capabilities of the family labour supply. On cocoa farms there is considerable employment of paid labour during the busy season. A cash wage may be paid or, more usually, one-third of the product is labour's share.

Though in general the cocoa farm is small there are in the " good " cocoa areas a number of farmers owning a hundred acres or more of bearing cocoa. These men are rich by peasant standards in any country, corresponding more or less to what the Russians would call the " Kulak " class. By membership of the cocoa co-operative societies the rich farmer is enabled to help his poorer neighbours, at a profit to himself, making use of money normally " banked " by being buried in the earth. Since the farmers have developed confidence in the co-operative movement surprisingly large sums have been deposited from time to time. Nevertheless crop mortgaging and the alienation of farms through indebtedness still constitutes a heavy drag on production.

The live-stock industry is treated separately from agriculture because as yet cattle keeping is divorced from farming. Cattle cannot be kept in the tse-tse fly ridden forest areas. A start is being made in the Northern Territories with the introduction of cattle-drawn implements and the making of manure from stock kept on the farm. Progress along these lines with a people not naturally " cattle conscious " must of necessity be slow. There is a great demand for meat in the Gold Coast and the efforts being made to improve the size of cattle for slaughter both by providing improved bulls and inducing the cattle owners to refrain from slaughtering very young stock will in time greatly ease the meat scarcity, when taken in conjunction with the control of animal diseases now well organised by the Animal Health Department.

The exploitation of the forest resources of the Colony and Ashanti is controlled by the Concession Ordinances. If necessary, reafforestation may be required of the holders of concessions.

Apart from the value of forests in erosion control, now universally recognised, forestry in the Gold Coast is very intimately related to agriculture because the cocoa tree will thrive only in a forest environment. In other words, it requires the conditions of heavy shade, still air and constant high humidity of both air and soil which obtain in the " lower storey " of the humid tropical forests of South America which is the true home of cocoa. Cocoa is an exotic on the Gold Coast and its absolute dependence on forest and shade is not fully realised by the farmers. The native system of farming—" shifting cultivation "—puts great pressure on the forest areas because the cultivator who is leaving an old " run-out " farm naturally wants to obtain rich virgin forest land for clearing. This means progressive destruction of the forest and is very wasteful. It is, therefore, the preservation of forest and forest " reserves " so as to ensure adequate protection of the cocoa industry which has first call on the Forestry Department, though naturally the utilisation of forest timber, of which there are many attractive and useful varieties in the Gold Coast forests, is also receiving attention.

The exploitation of mineral resources is controlled by the granting of Mining Concessions and is now mainly in the hands of large European concerns. Little gold is now obtainable by the primitive native methods of working which were so productive when the Gold Coast first began to be so named. Native workings, however, still continue to win an appreciable amount of diamonds. The production of manganese is entirely in the hands of one company.

In the year under review gold was produced to the value of about two and a half million pounds ; half a million tons of manganese was valued at £1,166,000, and production of diamonds amounted to one and a third million carats, worth about £500,000.

The mines are large employers of labour, most of which comes from the north. There is a considerable immigration of labour from outside Gold Coast territory. Labour is free wage labour ; there is no recruitment or indenture system, in the Gold Coast, nor is labour subjected to strict control in " compounds " as is the case in many colonies.

Agriculture.

Cocoa.

Production of cocoa can be assessed only indirectly by such means as the recording of the out-turn by road and rail movements. The major crop is produced between September and February and the minor crop, about six to ten per cent of the annual total, between June and August. At the end of September the stocks of cocoa held in the Colony are, at a minimum estimate, about ten to fifteen thousand tons, so that the export for the period 1st October to 30th September gives (under normal conditions), a fairly accurate record of the total production in the crop year.

In the period under review the normal course of marketing of cocoa was upset by the farmers' reaction to the announcement of the formation of a merchants' Cocoa Division Scheme—variously termed the " Agreement " or the " Pool ". The farmers decided to hold up the sale of their cocoa and this hold-up, continuing until the end of March, resulted in almost complete cessation of normal buying activities. In view of the dislocation of trade resulting from the " hold-up " the announcement of a Commission of Enquiry into the marketing of cocoa was welcomed by the agricultural community. At the time of writing, the Commission has not yet issued its report.

The production during the crop year 1936–37 exceeded that of the preceding year by 15,000 tons. The major crop amounted to 282,000 tons and the minor crop approximately 18,000 tons giving a grand total production for the crop year of 300,000 tons, which constitutes a new high record. The total exports during the period 1st October, 1936 to 30th September, 1937 were 305,820 tons, which is also a record. The 1937–38 major crop production is estimated to be 250,000 tons and the minor crop 18,000 tons, making an estimated grand total for 1937–38 of 268,000 tons.

The exports during the past five financial years were as follows :

	In tons.		
	Maritime.	Eastern Frontier.	Total.
1937–38	135,906	1,098	137,004
36–37	289,084	5,890	294,974
35–36	277,698	7,653	285,351
34–35	228,617	9,089	237,706
33–34	258,254	4,264	262,518

Some interesting and accurate data have been secured from a typical cocoa village of 1,181 inhabitants, living in 153 separate compounds, in the Western Akim district of the Central Province, on how the more efficient cocoa farmer allocates his time between farming and other activities. The following data summarise the "farmer's calendar" in Akokoaso village :—

Type of Work.	*No. of days.*	
Farm work	216	
Village work	5½	
"Religious" work*	4	
Travelling	16	
Miscellaneous	10	
		251½
Sundays	52	
Other rest days	53	
Sickness	8½	
		113½
		365

The great fluctuations in the cocoa farmer's income from price changes on the world's markets are exhibited in data from the same village :—

In 1934–35 the c.i.f. London price of Accra cocoa was 22s. 7d. per cwt.; the price to the Akokoaso farmer was 14s. 2d. per cwt. In 1935–36 comparative figures were: London c.i.f. price 24s. 7d. per cwt.; Akokoaso price 15s. 6d. per cwt. In 1936–37 a sharp rise was shown: London 46s. 2d. per cwt.; Akokoaso 37s. 9d. per cwt. In 1937–38 the c.i.f. London price varied from 50s. per cwt. in April, 1937 to about 24s. in December. Only a slight rise was shown in the early months of 1938 up to which time, owing to the cocoa dispute between merchants and farmers, comparatively little cocoa had left the farmers' hands.

A great factor handicapping efficient production in the cocoa districts is the amount of indebtedness and the resultant mortgaging of farms. Again taking Akokoaso village, because the the validity of the data is known, it was found that about 25 per cent of the farmers sold 20 per cent of their cocoa before the harvest (representing 13 per cent of the whole village out-turn) at a discount of 50 per cent. This selling of cocoa in advance is a very general feature of Gold Coast cocoa farming and indicates the need for farm credit, such as is being provided to an increasing extent by the co-operative societies.

*Refers to work on church buildings, etc.

Citrus.

Most of the well-known citrus species—limes, lemons, oranges, tangerines, grape fruit, etc.,—have now been grown in various parts of the Gold Coast and have long been known to thrive particularly well on the coastal belt. The internal trade in citrus fruits, principally oranges, is considerable.

About 2,000 acres of land around the villages of Abakrampa and Asebu, near the port of Cape Coast, are under limes. This area supplies the needs of two factories owned by Messrs. L. Rose and Company, who produce lime juice, lime oil, and other lime products. From the Gold Coast 230,718 gallons of unsweetened lime and lemon juice, worth £12,220, were imported into the United Kingdom in 1937. In the previous year the figures were: 411,497 gallons and £20,697.

The possibilities of establishing a local grape fruit industry are being investigated by the Department of Agriculture. Different varieties of grape fruit have been budded (as " scions ") on different " stocks ". There are two main agricultural problems: that of getting a " seedless " grape fruit, and that of finding a method of preventing loss of fruit from the attacks of a moth which pierces the skin to lay its eggs and causes the fruit to spoil.

A partial solution of the latter problem is to can the fruit and at Asuansi Investigational Station an experimental canning plant has been very successful in turning out a canned product of good flavour, appearance and keeping quality. Nearly 1,500 cans were turned out by this small plant in 1937–38 and they found a ready sale locally.

Though fully aware of the present experimental nature of work on grape fruit, farmers close to the station have been keenly interested and have been given a certain amount of suitable planting material which has been planted under the close supervision of the Department of Agriculture. These " grape fruit farmers " have organised themselves in three co-operative societies and now have their own nursery in which budded plants are grown.

Tobacco.

Tobacco has been grown in small amounts in the Gold Coast from very early times. Until recently little attention has been given to it by farmers. At the present time the Department of Agriculture is conducting experiments with the crop, mainly with a view to securing the adoption by farmers of varieties which will allow of the development of the considerable internal trade. Three varieties are being tried out (in three separate areas so as to prevent mixing of seed), suited to the production of a pipe tobacco, the manufacture of cheroots and of cigarettes respectively. One or two small factories are turning out cheroots and cigarettes which find a ready sale. No considerable expansion of the tobacco industry is likely in the near future however.

Complete figures for sales are not available but it is estimated that production was in the neighbourhood of 10,000 lb. of cured leaf in 1937–38.

Kola.

Exports of kola nuts by sea continue to decline and for the first time since its inception there has been a decline in the movement overland. Factors militating against maritime exports are the high cost of rail and ocean transit and lower value obtainable for kola as production increases in Nigeria, whither most of the nuts were formerly exported.

The following table for the five financial years shows the movement of nuts in tons :—

Movement within country.	1937–38.	1936–37.	1935–36.	1934–35.	1933–34.
Ashanti to north overland	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	4,796
Ashanti to south by rail ...	75 (*a*)	88	125	57	19
Colony to north, overland	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Exports.					
Exports *via* ports	243 (*b*)	293	204	114	197
Exports overland	3,785 (*c*)	3,785	3,866	2,785	2,291
Total Exports	4,028	4,078	4,070	2,899	2,488

n.r. = no record.
(*a*) April–February total
(*b*) April–December total
(*c*) April–February (for frontier).

The amounts derived from export duty on (*b*) and (*c*) were £22 3s. and £10,730 10s. respectively, making a total contribution of £10,752 13s. to the revenue.

Oil Palm Products.

The oil palm is indigenous to the forests of the Gold Coast, palm oil (pericarp oil) and palm-kernel oil being used for culinary purposes by the people. Production for export depends on price, and in consequence of increased rates has made some recovery. It will be noted from the table following that, though palm oil export tonnage fell, the value of exports was more than maintained. On the other hand a decline took place in the tonnage and value of palm-kernels as compared with the previous year.

Exports in recent financial years have been as follows :—

Maritime and overland.		1937–38.	1936–37.	1935–36.	1934–35.	1933–34.
Palm Oil	Tons	570	890	556	84	10
	Value	£7,476	£7,439	£8,880	£885	£100
Palm Kernels ...	Tons	5,316	11,056	7,539	3,916	2,493
	Value	£54,448	£115,519	£55,104	£22,750	£17,664

The oil mill which was working last year in the Eastern Province has been closed and dismantled, sufficient quantities of fruit for economical working being unobtainable. One mill continues to work in the Western Province, much of its oil-output being disposed of locally for culinary purposes.

Bananas.

Government continued a series of shipments of bananas during the year under review. Though the native growers prefer the Cavendish type, efforts are being made to encourage them to grow the hardier and better keeping type, the Gros Michel. From 1st May, 1937, until 6th March, 1938, the number of bunches shipped amounted to 59,100, the increase over last year being partly accounted for by the opening up of new areas in the Central Province. There is evidence from at least one plantation under European supervision that the proportion of marketable bunches obtainable from old farms is much higher than the native cultivator is getting at the moment. It is hoped that more attention will begin to be paid by the cultivators to their farms as they realise the necessity for it. Progress in this direction will be stimulated by the appointment of a banana officer who will devote his whole time to the various aspects of the industry, and chiefly the improvement of the standard of cultivation in farms.

A reduction of 3d. per bunch in the freight rate has been secured which, together with the increase now being shown in the proportion of larger and more valuable bunches, offers better prospects for the financial success of the industry.

Copra.

Exports in recent financial years have been as follows :—

Maritime and overland.	1937–38.	1936–37.	1935–36.	1934–35.	1933–34.
Tons	1,347	2,039	2,025	1,035	1,091
Value	£19,037	£23,252	£17,087	£6,836	£10,156

There is a considerable production of coconut oil in Keta district, the coconut growers there changing from copra production to coconut oil production when export values of the former product fall below a certain level. In March, 1938, the local price per ton was about £7 10s. whereas a year previously it had been about £12 10s. per ton. The following figures collected in the Keta market will serve to show the extent of the local coconut oil industry and the range of prices (per tin of four gallons), which move in sympathy with the price of copra :—

Sales of Coconut Oil in Keta Market.

	No. of 4-gall. tins sold.	*Price.*	
		s.	*d.*
Feb. 1938 ...	1,433	8	6
Feb. 1937 ...	666	12	6

The bulk of the oil is consumed in the country, exports being about 2,250 gallons for the period under review.

Cotton.

There were no maritime exports during the year, but exports of seed-cotton over the frontier amounted to 77·6 tons in the period April–February. Little interest is taken in the crop in the Northern Territories, except in what little is grown for local use.

Rice.

The Government Rice Mill in the Western Province, which has been receiving less support from the farmers year by year, has finally been closed. The following table showing tons of paddy brought to the mill during the last five years portrays the steady decrease in the quantity milled—

	1937–38.	1936–37.	1935–36.	1934–35.	1933–34.
Paddy (tons)	128*	190	220	258	426

*To 31st December, 1937.

Rice is grown in small quantities for local use in other parts of the Colony.

The rice from the mill was all consumed locally. The prices paid to the farmer at the mill for 100 lb. of rice have been as follows :—

			s.	d.
1937–38	...	...	10	0
1936–37	...	...	9	2
1935–36	...	...	9	2
1934–35	...	...	7	6
1933–34	...	...	7	6

The closing of the mill brings to an end the annual losses incurred by Government and releases members of the staff of the Department of Agriculture, who were engaged in supervision of milling, for other duties, e.g. the extension of coconut planting, in this area.

Rubber.

Exports again increased slightly owing to better prices.

The following table shows the quantity of rubber exported during the last five years :—

1937–38.	1936–37.	1935–36.	1934–35.	1933–34.
lb.	*lb.*	*lb.*	*lb.*	*lb.*
992,046*	957,310	774,144	364,243	87,997

*April to February figures.

Food Crops.

The main food crops vary in different parts of the country. Staple foods in the dry parts of the Northern Territories include early and late millet and guinea corn, groundnuts, beans and oil seeds. Further south yams are of first importance, and millet, maize, guinea corn, beans, groundnuts and rice are also grown. Shea butter from the shea tree is generally used in cooking throughout the Northern Territories but the trees grow wild and no cultivation is given them.

In the forest country, yams, cocoyams, plantains, sweet potatoes, cassava, maize, beans and groundnuts are grown. Palm oil and fruits are much used in food, but animal foods are rare in the normal diet.

The coastal zone is a relatively dry area where the staple foods are cassava, maize, plantains, palm oil, rice and coconuts. Small amounts of pork, mutton and beef are eaten, but the main source of animal protein is fish, there being a large trade in dried fish which is conveyed to towns and villages some distance from the coast.

In the forest and coastal zones various vegetables are grown fairly extensively. Okros, tomatoes, chillies, garden eggs are all on sale in the local markets.

In the south-west corner of the Colony there is an area of heavy rainfall, and rice is grown for local consumption in addition to the usual range of foodstuffs.

Cattle in the Gold Coast are for the most part unimproved and in the tsetse-fly-belt (forest country), cannot be kept. Small stock—sheep, goats, pigs—are commonly found in the villages together with poultry. They are not as extensively used for food as could be desired.

Production by Non-Africans.

There have been few plantation ventures in the Gold Coast and they have in general not been successful enough to encourage further development.

Native Industries and Pursuits.

It will be convenient to include in this chapter an account of the more important industries and pursuits in which the native population is engaged. As already stated, the majority of the inhabitants of the Gold Coast are farmers dependent for food on the produce of their farms. Sufficient food is grown for the family and the occasional stranger, but in the vicinity of large towns and mining areas farming on a larger scale is carried out for the sale of produce to the non-agricultural population.

The area put under food crops depends to a considerable extent on changes in the purchasing power of the people resulting from fluctuations in the price of the chief export crop—cocoa—and of other exports. In the recent economic depression more land was devoted to the growing of corn, cassava, and yams in the cocoa belt, and during the 1937–38 cocoa "hold-up" the people and their leaders were forced to consider more seriously than before the need for a more diversified agriculture and particularly the development of food farming.

Around the larger towns there is a steadily increasing industry in the cultivation of European vegetables for local consumption. Crops are seasonal and pay well during the producing period but at times there are long periods of drought when crops cannot be produced in quantity.

There is a ready sale in all towns for locally grown fruit and in general fair supplies are obtainable throughout the year, pineapples, avocado pears, bananas, oranges, grape-fruit, limes and pawpaws being the most common.

Kola nuts, which are much in demand among the people of the Northern Territories, are harvested in large quantities from the forest areas in Ashanti, but their production in the Colony is being gradually displaced by that of cocoa. Formerly kola nuts were headloaded or carried by donkeys to the principal markets in the Northern Territories but now they are transported by motor lorries from Kumasi and other collecting centres in Ashanti to Bawku, Lawra and other frontier towns where they are disposed of to traders from the neighbouring French territories and Northern Nigeria. Journeys which formerly took weeks or even months can now be completed in two or three days. As a result the nuts, which quickly deteriorate, arrive at the markets in the north in a much better condition and fetch a higher price.

The individual who comes into Ashanti from the north to buy kola nuts usually brings fowls, sheep, goats, shea butter, native blankets or other goods which he can offer in exchange for food and kola. The wholesale price of nuts has varied during the year from 3d. to 6d. per 100 in Kumasi, depending upon size and season. White nuts, being scarce, realise a much better price than red.

In the principal kola areas in Ashanti it is in most cases the owner himself who picks and prepares the nuts for sale but occasionally he may let his trees to another who will do this work for one-half of the crop.

Palm oil is to be seen in most markets and is retailed at about 6d. per pint bottle. The heavy import duties imposed on spirits, and the restrictions placed on their sale within the Gold Coast, have contributed to a considerable increase in the making

of palm-wine. Palm-wine production unfortunately entails destruction of the palms and thus an important source of wealth is being dissipated. The palm-wine producer will frequently have as many as 30 palms under treatment at the same time and will make approximately 5s. a day by selling wholesale the wine produced, which is later sold, retail at about 2d. a pint, although the price varies considerably according to the locality.

Fresh coconuts are sold in most villages along the coastal areas and for some distance inland. The grower sells the nuts at about four or five for 3d. and the retailer gets 1d. each for them. The mature nuts are used for making coconut oil for culinary purposes.

Rice is grown on a small scale wherever suitable conditions obtain. In the Esiama district farmers brought the paddy to the Government rice mill where it was hulled and sold on their behalf to wholesale distributors and employers of labour. The entire production of the mill was consumed in the country but, owing to the competition of cheap imported rice and the decreasing support given by the rice farmers, this mill was closed at the end of the period under review.

Groundnut cultivation is fairly general in the Gold Coast, small patches of the crop being grown for local consumption all over the country. In Togoland, Nzima, Keta, and the northern Ashanti, the crop is grown more extensively to supply the large markets of Accra, Sekondi and Kumasi. A limited quantity of groundnut oil is prepared locally but there is no export either of oil or of nuts.

In the coastal zone the cultivation is mainly by women, but in northern Ashanti outside the forest belt, men, especially settlers from the Northern Territories, grow the crop. In the latter area the farmer sells the unshelled nuts to women at from £5 16s. to £6 10s. per ton. The women decorticate the nuts, convey them to Kumasi and sell them to petty dealers in measures of about 1½ lb. at prices ranging from £15 to £19 per ton. The petty dealer retails the nuts in cigarette tin measures at £25 to £30 per ton.

The foregoing paragraphs have been devoted to food-crops but the most important agricultural product of the country is, of course, cocoa. It is estimated that there are well over one million acres under cocoa in the Gold Coast, with 400 trees or more to the acre, and that the labour expended on its production amounts to one-sixth of the total labour potentiality of the country.

In the cocoa-growing areas almost every member of the community has his plantation, the main preoccupation is the cocoa industry and the income of the family is dependent on the price and quantity of the crop. An acre will yield about nine loads

of 60 lb. each, and in 1936–37, an exceptionally good year, the price paid to the grower was about £1 per load. In 1937–38 the price was less than half this figure.

Originally the whole of this considerable industry—contributing on an average 70 per cent of domestic exports and with a mean value for the last ten years of over seven million pounds per annum—could have been attributed to the work of peasant proprietors or small holders, but to-day this is no longer the case.

The increasing demand for cocoa has brought the introduction of hired labour, of which a considerable immigrant force from the non-cocoa growing parts of the Gold Coast and from outside finds employment in production of the crop and in its transport to road and rail head. There are not data available at present to show the proportion of the whole crop produced by the working small holder, for the Colony as a whole, but some idea of the economic " set-up " is obtained from the following figures extracted from accurate data referring to Akokoaso village :—

Farmers owning farms	267
,, not owning farms ...	8
Caretakers	89
Labourers	24
	468

These 468 adults produced 5,421 loads (of 60 lb.) from 750 acres. The above figures do not include the total labour force, as the younger members of a farmer's family also give assistance in the lighter operations.

During this period temporary labourers engaged during harvest did about 1,720 days work spread over 235 of the farmers' farms, but the bulk of the labour, i.e. the caretakers and permanent labourers, were employed by 56 of the farmers only.

The handling of a large crop harvested from a great number of separately-owned and widely-scattered small plots has brought into being a large force of middlemen. This excessive employment of middlemen is one of the disadvantages and probably the most uneconomical feature of small holdings. It is being combated by the formation of co-operative societies of cocoa producers, of which there are now in existence 385 with 9,717 members.

The need for bulk handling and marketing of the peasant farmers' produce has led to the development of a number of other forms of co-operative societies, but of course the cocoa societies

are by far the largest group and the strongest financially. The table below summarises data relating to all societies as on 31st March, 1938 :—

Type of Society.	*Number.*	*Member-ship.*	*Paid-up Share Capital.* £	*s.*	*d.*
Cocoa Producers	385	9,711	26,422	1	0
Copra Producers	9	505	524	12	0
Fruit (Banana) Producers ...	17	270	706	12	0
Citrus Producers	3	450	529	3	0
Coffee Producers	1	72	110	1	0
	415	11,008	£28,292	9	0

Next in importance to agriculture in the life of the people come hunting and fishing. In spite of the progress in the opening up of the country and of the increase in areas under cultivation, game is found in many districts, and in the undeveloped areas every village has its quota of professional hunters who gain their livelihood from the chase. Hunters are usually armed with flint-lock guns and in addition employ ingenious kinds of traps. The meat obtained is sold or bartered locally at high prices.

A considerable section of the community living on the coastal areas and on the banks of the large rivers is employed in fishing. Some of the catch is consumed immediately or sold fresh in the local markets, and the remainder is cured by exposure to the sun or by smoking in an oven. An appreciable industry exists in the sale of the cured product, which is in great demand and which, peddled by itinerant vendors, reaches the remotest parts of the country. Niger perch are brought from the north and a regular transport service exists between Mopti and Kumasi to meet the demands of this trade.

An industry also exists in certain parts of the forest country in the collection and sale of snails which are carefully preserved and may be caught only during specified periods of the year. There are heavy penalties for taking them at any other time. Whole villages emigrate to the forest for the entire season. Some of the catch is consumed locally but most of it is smoked and sold on skewers in the large markets. So prepared, they fetch about ¾*d.* each. A family may earn as much as £10 in this way in a good season.

A considerable trade exists in the supplying of live-stock from the Northern Territories to the meat markets of Ashanti and the Colony. At present the supply from the Northern Territories is insufficient to meet the demand and consequently much stock is imported from French territory. As is shown, however, in the Animal Health section of this chapter, great strides have been made in stock-raising in the Northern Territories and it is hoped that the necessity for importing live-stock will eventually disappear.

Pottery is made in many parts of the country, the work being done mostly by women and it is of interest to record that the potter's wheel is unknown. The type of pot usually depends on the kind of clay available; for example, at Teshi, in the Accra district, cooking pans are made, while at Nasia in the Northern Territories, water pots are produced. In addition to domestic utensils much ornamental pottery is also manufactured. At the Prince of Wales' College—Achimota—efforts are being made to develop kiln-fired pottery, brick and tile making and also to introduce the use of the potter's wheel.

Another village industry is the weaving and dyeing of cloth from local cotton and vegetable dyes. The well-known Ashanti cloths are, however, now usually woven from imported yarn. In some parts of Ashanti and the Western Province of the Colony cloth is made by beating the inner bark of a tree (Antiaris africana) just as bark cloth is made in Uganda.

At Bawku in the Northern Territories rope and string are made from hibiscus bark and sisal fibre. A rope-maker earns about five shillings a week.

In addition to the above handicrafts, almost every village has its blacksmith, sawyer and carpenter whose services are always in demand at good wages. Canoe-making, the manufacture of wooden stools and ornamental woodcarving are also carried on in many localities.

A decreasing trade exists in the extraction of salt from the lagoons around Ada for sale in the Northern Territories. The salt is conveyed up the Volta by canoes which then return loaded with shea-butter.

In the urban areas the population earns its livelihood in trade, for which the African has a particular aptitude, and by the exercise of various professions. Government service provides employment for many, and in addition there are in practice numbers of African doctors, lawyers, surveyors and other professional men. The number of skilled craftsmen is increasing, and reliable tailors, boot-makers, carpenters, masons, goldsmiths and motor mechanics are becoming common.

Road transport gives employment to many. The lorry owner can always rely on his family and his friends for shelter and sustenance, and his clothing needs can be reduced to a minute sum. He does not necessarily work every day; he is almost entirely free from overhead charges, and, except for the payment of the instalments of his lorries and of his running charges, he has little need for money. Consequently road transport is comparatively cheap.

Live-stock Industry.

There are nearly 200,000 cattle in the Gold Coast, of which 160,000 are in the Northern Territories, nearly 40,000 in the Plains of the Eastern Province of the Colony, and a few scattered herds

elsewhere. The best breed is in the Northern Territories and numbers about 100,000. These cattle are a mixture of "Hamitic Longhorn" and Brachyceros (dwarf type) with additional Zebu blood. In nearly all animals Zebu points are found though the hump is absent. The Zebu, though susceptible to trypanosomiasis and other local diseases, is much more resistant to rinderpest and is a good traveller, a most important point in West Africa.

Though changing conformation for the worse, Zebu blood causes increased size and weight and the more Zebu a beast is the better its market price. Meat is sold by weight in the markets and there is no discrimination into quality "cuts".

Meat is expensive (1s. 6d. per lb., as against 4d. in Lagos and 2d. in Kano (Nigeria)), and no other British colony imports so much tinned or preserved meat. From French West Africa the import of Zebu bullocks averages 50,000 yearly.

Nothing has as yet been done to develop dairying—a side of cattle keeping which presents great difficulties in a tropical country where there is, also, little understanding of hygiene.

Animal Health.

Pong-Tamale in the Northern Territories is the headquarters of the Gold Coast Department of Animal Health, where there is an up-to-date laboratory, a stock improvement and experimental farm and a centre for training Africans in veterinary work.

There was no cattle plague (rinderpest) in 1937–38 save a few outbreaks among imported trade cattle from French West Africa. The indigenous cattle of the country are all immune except the very young animals. Each year the two-year-old cattle are immunised against rinderpest at district or area camps.

The more the cattle approximate to the "dwarf shorthorn" type the more susceptible they are, while the animals in the heavily populated northern cattle area, which are half Zebu or Sanga, are much more resistant. The immunising dosage varies from district to district and the dose is usually in inverse ratio to the size of the animal, the larger cattle all having Zebu in their make-up. The annual immunisation of 1937–8 was carried out without incident save that in one district a new departure was the institution of an insurance scheme worked through the state Native Administration, whereby the owners paid 1s. per animal and received compensation for the casualties. Though this district's cattle are more susceptible than is the case on the average elsewhere, the insurance scheme worked well and made a profit, £1 per head being paid for every death, whether due to the reaction or not. Even a few cattle caught by traps were paid for. It is hoped that this scheme will become general. That such a scheme can be worked successfully by the Native Administration concerned shows the rapid development of this institution.

Contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia appeared in several parts of the country, the worst outbreak being in the coastal district of Akwapim, where the disease was dealt with by the sale for slaughter of the infected herds and the vaccination of all the surrounding cattle. Several hundred cattle died or were sold for slaughter. In consequence of the suppression of rinderpest, pleuro-pneumonia is more prevalent but it is fortunate that the laboratory is able to produce an efficient vaccine. It can be inoculated subcutaneously behind the shoulder with safety and without giving severe reactions. Many thousands of cattle were vaccinated this year and no adverse result occurred.

The danger of pleuro-pneumonia can be seen from the fact that, before a really effective vaccine was available in sufficient quantity, the disease broke out at an anti-rinderpest immunisation camp and caused the deaths of most of the cattle: fortunately this was a small camp with only a hundred cattle. Such disasters are now impossible provided that cattle are vaccinated before coming to immunisation camps.

The serious outbreak of rabies which lasted nearly two years has now abated though a few sporadic cases occurred throughout the year. The methods of control in co-operation with the Health Branch of the Medical Department consist primarily in the reduction of the dog population, especially curs, and the secondary scheme of vaccination of dogs of value or animals which are properly cared for by owners. A charge is made for this vaccination. Such control is exercised mainly in towns and other thickly populated areas.

Among enzootic diseases of the Gold Coast, trypanosomiasis is the most important. Though losses are not obvious, this is the great limiting factor to live-stock development. It inhibits the breeding of the larger animals in considerable areas of the Gold Coast and limits the degree to which the animals of the country can be improved in quality as any improved animal must retain the resistance to the disease which has been acquired by the local breeds of live-stock. This prevents the use of European bulls and stallions as sires because the first essential is to procure an animal which can withstand at least a certain degree of infection by trypanosomes. Even local cattle are often susceptible to strains of the same species of trypanosomes in different localities. This appears to be characteristic of the dwarf shorthorn which often has a very low resistance to trypanosomes other than those of his own locus. A very valuable ox is the tawny N'Dama, an indigenous West African breed, which is the only bovine animal with anything like a breed resistance to trypanosomiasis generally; the N'Dama is a better animal than the local unhumped cattle so that his increased use means improved quality and increased resistance to trypanosomiasis, a rare and truly valuable combination. Further

clearing work has been done in suitable places with the object of eliminating tsetse-fly altogether in limited areas. This has been done at Pong-Tamale over an area of nearly 100 square miles and at Yendi town. In addition a number of clearings were made at river crossings and watering-places.

The possession of a good laboratory well equipped is a great factor in disease control and research. Such diseases as contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia and rabies have been combated by the production of efficient vaccines and the laboratory is capable of competing with any emergency which may appear. The laboratory was opened in 1932 and has made a valuable contribution towards the successful control of animal disease in the Gold Coast.

Animal Husbandry.

The development of animal husbandry has made great advances in the Northern Territories in the last three years owing to the institution of Native Administration and the consequent revival of interest in public matters on the part of the chiefs and their elders. Prior to the institution of this administrative change, it appeared likely that the coastal live-stock area would be the more fruitful field for progressive animal husbandry. However, this has proved otherwise and the live-stock industry is progressing rapidly in the Northern Territories. A large cattle development scheme has been organised with substantial Government assistance. The Native Administrations also contribute their share towards the scheme. Numbers of Native Administration cattle farms are being constructed in order that the village and section herds may be supplied with good communal bulls, of which there is at present a considerable shortage. The cattle of the country are usually owned in small numbers and few owners will consider maintaining a good bull of their own. The solution of the problem is the provision of communal bulls owned by the Native Administrations, which the cattle owners can neither dispose of nor castrate. The existing Native Administration farms are doing very good work in producing bulls and in demonstrating improved methods of husbandry. A further branch of the scheme is the re-stocking of suitable areas where cattle were bred in the past but where the animals have disappeared owing to past slave raiding or the ravages of rinderpest. These areas are mainly in the central part of the Northern Territories, where water and grazing conditions are good although the incidence of tsetse-fly is high. However, in the Northern Territories, cattle appear to thrive well in the presence of considerable tsetse infestation provided that ample water supplies are available. Water is the main problem and, although a water development scheme on a large scale has been started by Government, nothing has yet been done as regards water supplies for live-stock. Until there are adequate water facilities, it will be difficult to effect any real improvement in the native

methods of husbandry or to develop the mixed farming scheme which is sponsored by the Department of Agriculture. In the dry season under present conditions in many parts of the country it is necessary for the cattle to be moved to riverine valleys in order to secure the necessary water, and this solution is the only one until new water supplies for stock are constructed near the home villages. The water question is also very acute in the coastal plains and for a considerable part of the year large herds of cattle roam all over the plains in search of water.

Live-stock trade has been poor owing to the cocoa "hold-up" and imported live-stock have been sold at a cheap rate. Indeed, it has been difficult at times for owners to sell their animals. The trade has improved recently, however, and considerable numbers of cattle are still sent to the mining areas. The economic situation has not effected to any appreciable extent the trade in smaller live-stock, such as sheep and poultry.

Pong-Tamale Live-stock Farm.

This is the central Government live-stock farm, from which the policy of stock improvement is controlled and directed and where experiments are carried out. From this farm good bulls are issued to Native Administration farms and thence to the village herds. Broadly speaking, four types of bulls are produced for issue.

These are :—

(*a*) N'Dama type, a hardy, tawny unhumped animal of good conformation.

(*b*) Zebu bulls, very few of which are produced as the pure Zebu is too susceptible to trypanosomiasis.

(*c*) Sanga bulls, which are a mixture of the Zebu and unhumped cattle.

(*d*) Local bulls, which are not bred at Pong-Tamale but are purchased from selected native herds to be used as laboratory test animals and thereafter issued to village herds when mature.

A herd of N'Dama is being built up and now comprises fifty cows and heifers. The Sanga herd numbers sixty, while fifty Dagomba cows represent the basis from which these herds were built. A hundred bulls were issued from the Pong-Tamale farm during the year to Native Administration farms and village herds.

Pigs of the Yorkshire breed and Leghorn and Rhode Island Red poultry are bred in numbers and are available for sale or issue throughout the Colony. Improved pigs do well in the coastal plains but reports from the forest area suggest increased incidence of porcine trypanosomiasis of a bad type.

The farm at Pong-Tamale serves as a model of rural cultural improvement with its superior live-stock, its advanced housing, its large-scale cultivation with horses and oxen and its general progressive policy which is controlled so that it does not represent an ideal unattainable by the African. Since the establishment of the progressive Native Administrations, a much greater interest is being taken by the leading Africans in these advanced projects, and the Native Administration authorities have been making every attempt to bring their own farms up to the Pong-Tamale standard.

Forestry.

The forest policy of the Government aims at the conservation of a sufficient area of forest, suitably situated, for the purposes of maintaining climatic conditions favourable to the growth of the principal agricultural crops of the country, of ensuring water supplies, of controlling erosion, of utilising forest products to the best advantage of the people and of preserving a sufficient supply of these products for the use of future generations. In putting this policy into practice special stress is laid on the protection of forests situated in key positions in the closed forest zone and the establishment of shelterbelts. This dual object is achieved by the creation of forest reserves.

The native authorities are invariably given the opportunity of constituting and administering forest reserves, in which case the Forestry Department acts in a purely advisory capacity. Should a native authority, however, either fail to constitute a reserve, or having done so, fail to administer it satisfactorily, the reserve is brought under the Forests Ordinance and Government, through the Forestry Department, administers it for the benefit of the owners. In every case the ownership of the land remains unaltered ; Government's part is one of trusteeship.

The bulk of the staff of the Forestry Department is concentrated in the closed forest areas of the Colony, Ashanti and Togoland. During the year it was possible for the first time to station an officer permanently in the Northern Territories, in open (savannah forest) country. The work of the Forestry staff varies from place to place but is all directed to a common aim, namely the furthering of the forest policy of the Gold Coast which is directed to two ends, that of maintaining forests in the interest of agriculture and water supplies, and the equally important aim of conserving and developing the timber and fuelwood resources of the country.

Forest Reservation.

The selection, demarcation and constitution of forest reserves is still the major work of the Department. In selecting areas for forest reserves emphasis is laid in the first instance on the indirect utility of forest growth in conserving water supply and environmental conditions suitable for agriculture. With this object in

view reserves are formed to protect the headwaters of the more important rivers, to prevent erosion, to limit the encroachment of open forest on closed forest, and to act as shelterbelts. Additional areas are reserved when necessary for their direct utility for the supply of timber and fuelwood. Useful progress was made during the year, the total area of reserves now in view being slightly over 5,500 square miles: these are practically all located in the closed forest zone of approximately 25,000 square miles. Over 90 per cent of the total area of reserves is administered under bye-laws made by the native authorities. Particular attention was centred on shelterbelt reserves during the current year with special reference to the needs of cocoa farms.

Working Plans.

Conditions in the Gold Coast are by no means uniform and it is very necessary that the requirements of various areas shall be assessed on their merits. This is being met by the preparation of Working Plans for the various forest districts. In these Working Plans, Part I of the Plan consists of a thorough examination and recording of complete information about the district from all points of view, e.g. topography, climate, industries, types of forest, markets, etc., etc. With this as a basis it then becomes possible to check the requirements of the district from the forestry standpoint and in due course to evolve systems of management (Part II of the Working Plan) which shall be to the greatest benefit of all concerned. A first draft of the complete Working Plan for the southern part of Togoland has been prepared; Plans for all the other districts are in various stages of completion and in the majority Part I has been finished.

Silviculture.

Owing to the concentration for several years of practically all the available staff on the selection and demarcation of forest reserves progress with other activities has, of necessity, been retarded. More attention is now being given to the study of the silviculture of the more important timber trees and to this end silvicultural experiment stations have been established in all districts.

Utilization.

Exports of timber increased both in quantity and value. As usual, mahogany in log form accounted for the bulk of the exports, more than a million cubic feet being exported. The increase in exports of timbers other than mahogany, e.g. Odum (*Chlorophora excelsa*), Mansonia (*Mansonia altissima*), African walnut (*Lovoa klaineana*), is most gratifying, though, relatively to mahogany, the amounts are small. The following table gives the exports for 1937 compared with 1936.

Articles.	Comparative Statement.			
	1937.		1936	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Mahogany (all kinds) :—				
Logs ... ... Cub. ft.	1,034,240	112,602	888,732	94,280
Sawn ... ... Cub. ft.	42,804	8,228	33,223	6,503
All other kinds :—				
Logs ... ... Cub. ft.	56,072	5,171	14,400	2,560
Sawn ... ... Cub. ft.	15,412	3,579	13,240	2,262
Total. (Value) ...	—	129,580	—	105,605

Unfortunately, no means exist at present of computing the amount of timber or fuelwood used locally. For all practical purposes wood is the sole fuel of the country and both in quantity and value exceeds the consumption of timber.

Legislation.

A small amendment to the Forests Ordinance was made during the year to give better protection to land selected for, but not constituted as, a forest reserve. The interpretation of a section of the Forests Ordinance dealing with commutation of rights in forest reserves was raised on appeal before the West African Court of Appeal and a final decision is still awaited.

Minerals.

Gold.

The year under review showed a further increase over the previous year's recovery of gold, and the output constituted a new record in the history of the Colony. Five hundred and ninety thousand and twenty-five fine ounces valued at £2,506,426 (at par) were recovered, as against 461,621 fine ounces valued at £1,960,967 (at par) for the previous year. Only two of the operating companies showed a decrease in output, whilst Marlu Gold Mining Areas Limited, being now the second largest producer of gold in the Gold Coast, was responsible for more than half the increase over the previous year, their output being 95,455 fine ounces as against 15,061 fine ounces in 1936–37. Konongo Gold Mines Limited, with nearly 20,000 fine ounces, Tano Gold Dredging with over 6,000 fine ounces, Ariston Gold Mines (1929) Limited with over

5,000 fine ounces and Ashanti Goldfields Corporation Limited and Ashanti-Adowsena (Banket) Goldfields Limited, each with over 4,000 fine ounces, were mainly responsible for the remainder of the increase.

The only producing mine in the Northern Territories, Nangodi, was worked during the year under review by the Gold Coast Selection Trust Limited.

An important feature of mining in the Gold Coast is the sinking of deep shafts by Amalgamated Banket Areas Limited, Ariston Gold Mines (1929) Limited and Taquah and Abosso Mines Limited, a forerunner of larger tonnages to be handled by the companies concerned. Active mining in the Gold Coast still continues to come more and more under the management of the larger companies, resulting, as reported last year, in a more stabilised state of the industry.

Eighteen companies were engaged in prospecting during the year. Apart from the producing and developing companies prospecting their own areas, the Gold Coast Selection Trust Limited carried out extensive surveys in the Northern Territories and in scout-boring of the Offin, Andra and Jim River flats. Ashanti and Gold Coast Mining Corporation Limited, in addition to acting as managers and technical advisers of a number of the smaller companies, also carried out prospecting operations on their own behalf.

Manganese.

The entire output of manganese in the Gold Coast was effected by one company, the African Manganese Company Limited, at Nsuta, near Tarkwa, Western Province of the Colony. Exporting 532,126 dry tons valued at £1,166,175, the company showed an increase over the previous year of 121,070 dry tons and £508,815 in value, at the same time bringing the Gold Coast into the position of being the third largest producer of manganese in the world.

Diamonds.

Five companies were engaged in the production of diamonds during the year, Morkwa, Limited, having entered the producing class. The total quantity of diamonds exported from all sources amounted to 1,380,336 carats, valued at £588,169, of which the producing companies were responsible for the export of 1,363,872 carats, valued at £580,809.

Activity in the production of diamonds from other sources than by the producing companies amounted to 16,464 carats, and valued at £7,360 ; the amount mentioned being sold through the banks from native workings.

Labour.

There was a further increase in labour over the previous year. The supply of labour during the year was more plentiful, owing to the cocoa situation.

The average daily number of persons employed during the year on all mining and prospecting operations amounted to 977 Europeans and 37,783 Africans, as compared with 908 Europeans and 35,350 Africans, an increase of 69 Europeans and 2,433 Africans on the daily average.

It is estimated that expenditure on account of all mining operations was £3,004,000. Of this approximately £1,011,000 was paid out as wages to African employees. The previous year's figures were £2,554,000 and £931,000 respectively.

Concessions.

Sixteen Certificates of Validity for Mining Concessions were granted in the Colony. Seven Exclusive Prospecting Licences were granted under the Northern Territories Minerals Ordinance. One hundred and eighty-nine Prospecting Licences were issued as compared with 248 in the previous year.

In November, 1937, the Northern Territories Minerals Regulations were brought into force and several amendments to the Mining Regulations, in regard to blasting, were also made.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

The Gold Coast is pre-eminently a mining-agrarian country. As previously mentioned cocoa, gold, manganese, diamonds, with timber and palm oil make up the bulk of the export trade. The principal imports are cotton goods, machinery, building materials, tinned and salted foodstuffs, motor vehicles, petrol and kerosene.

With such products, very susceptible to alterations in world economic conditions, it is not surprising that great fluctuations in the "national income" should take place from year to year. Conditions on the United States terminal markets very largely determine prices ruling on cocoa markets everywhere, and in the year under review the Gold Coast has felt the effect of the very unstable condition of the United States market for primary products and the uncertain business outlook in that continent.

As is well known, the Gold Coast is a very large importer of cotton piece goods, the bulk of which trade is in the hands of British producers. This trade was early and severely affected by the situation resulting from the cocoa "hold-up" and the consequent sharp diminution in money income.

A significant feature of the import trade is the large import of tinned and preserved meat—a reflection of the present backward state of the live-stock industry. It will probably be many years before the efforts of the Animal Health Department will make the territory self-sufficient as regards meat supply, the more so because of the increasing demand for meat as the standard of living of the people rises.

The tables which follow are not detailed but will serve to show the chief features of the import and export trade.

Import Trade.

The value of the import trade in 1937 (exclusive of specie and currency notes) was £12,306,755, which was £3,775,865, or 44 per cent, more than the corresponding value in 1936. The value of the commercial imports was £11,745,471, which amount was exceeded only once, in 1920, when the corresponding value was £13,704,000.

TABLE I.

Total Value of Imports for 1937 and four previous (calendar) years.

1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
£ 5,543,354	£ 4,848,000	£ 7,956,780	£ 11,656,719	£ 19,228,363
These figures include imports of specie and currency notes amounting to :—				
446,996	458,331	580,845	3,125,829	6,921,608

TABLE II.

Total Value of Domestic Exports for 1937 and four previous (calendar) years.

1933.	1934.	1935..	1936.	1937.
£ 7,799,863	£ 7,849,523	£ 9,240,894	£ 12,239,952	£ 15,949,533

TABLE III.

Total Value of Re-exports for 1937 and four previous (calendar) years.

1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
£ 248,621	£ 267,933	£ 730,641	£ 396,947	£ 268,600
These figures include the following re-exports of specie and currency notes :				
168,235	171,097	656,939	300,068	94,268

No comment need be offered on the foregoing tables which are self-explanatory. It should be borne in mind that they refer to the *calendar* year 1937 and therefore contain little indication of the repercussions on trade of the cocoa crisis in late 1937 and early 1938.

TABLE IV.

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL IMPORTS PROVIDED BY EMPIRE COUNTRIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND PERCENTAGE PROVIDED BY THE PRINCIPAL SUPPLYING COUNTRIES.

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
United Kingdom	55·82	57·10	57·33	54·48	49·37
British West Africa	2·68	2·87	2·15	2·14	1·78
British India	—	—	—	2·54	2·54
Canada	—	—	—	0·87	1·05
Other Empire Countries	2·82	4·63	5·03	0·65	1·08
Total Empire Countries ...	61·32	64·60	64·51	60·68	55·82
Belgium	0·94	0·99	1·42	2·13	2·73
Czechoslovakia	0·93	1·55	2·25	2·56	3·07
France	1·51	1·46	1·12	1·06	0·84
Germany	8·52	4·78	5·76	6·98	8·88
Italy	0·81	0·79	1·47	1·18	1·59
Japan	3·29	3·23	3·14	3·59	4·10
Netherlands	5·04	2·71	3·39	4·97	4·57
United States of America ...	12·84	11·59	10·27	10·03	11·12
Other Foreign Countries ...	4·80	8·30	6·67	6·82	7·28
Total Foreign Countries ...	38·68	35·40	35·49	39·32	44·18
Grand Total	100	100	100	100	100

It will be seen that there has been in the last two years a slight fall in the percentage of total imports provided by the United Kingdom. The increased share provided by foreign countries is spread over a considerable number of these.

TABLE V.

PERCENTAGE OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS SENT TO EMPIRE COUNTRIES, FOREIGN COUNTRIES, AND TO THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION.

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
United Kingdom	45·7	57·2	56·0	49·8	48·1
British West Africa	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·0
Other Empire Countries	2·3	1·8	2·7	2·8	2·9
Total Empire Countries ...	48·1	59·1	58·8	52·7	51·0
United States of America ...	17·0	15·5	16·0	23·6	23·0
Germany	19·6	13·8	13·0	13·6	14·5
Holland	7·9	5·2	5·8	6·2	5·4
France	1·7	1·9	0·8	0·3	0·2
Other Foreign Countries ...	5·7	4·5	5·6	3·6	5·9
	51·9	40·9	41·2	47·3	49·0

TABLE VI.

*Imports—Values of the Principal Imports from all Countries and from the United Kingdom, in £ thousands.

	1936.		1937.	
	All Countries.	U.K.	All Countries.	U.K.
Tobacco	279·3	202·5	360·0	281·2
Fish	197·9	6·0	280·2	4·0
Meat	162·2	15·0	193·5	9·8
Spirits	123·4	60·5	201·7	106·0
Flour	118·2	1·5	181·0	3·1
Rice	102·9	1·1	179·7	1·3
Total Class I—Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,465·5	499·5	2,246·7	733·3
Class II—Coal and Other Raw Materials	134·1	62·9	206·6	97·5
Cotton Manufactures :				
Piece Goods	1,657·8	1,055·2	1,979·5	1,242·8
Other kinds	194·8	130·3	261·5	165·7
Artificial silk manufactures ...	265·4	61·0	443·0	106·7
Apparel	170·1	105·9	458·3	202·8
Machinery	958·8	851·0	1,279·2	1,065·7
Iron and Steel Manufactures ...	751·3	443·8	947·5	517·6
Carriages, Carts and Wagons ...	428·7	211·5	646·6	160·4
Oils	425·3	29·4	643·2	20·5
Cement	129·5	79·0	197·7	97·7
Explosives	123·8	119·0	149·8	14 ·1
Medicines and Drugs	117·4	86·6	181·0	127·1
Total Class III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	6,896·5	4,065·8	9,797·7	5,217·7
Class V Bullion and Specie ...	2,884·4	2,871·4	6,553·0	6.544·7
Grand Total Imports	11,380·8	7,499·7	18,805·2	12,593·2
Less Bullion and Specie ...	2,884·4	2,871·4	6,553·0	6,544·7
Total Imports ...	8,496·4	4,628·3	12,252·2	6,048·5

*Data relating to quantities are not available for inclusion in this table. Class totals are not sums of preceding figures.

TABLE VII.

Value and quantity of Principal Domestic Exports.

Articles		1936		1937		Difference	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			£		£		£
Cocoa	ton	311,151	7,659,743	236,206	9,989,548	— 74,945	+ 2,329,805
Gold	fine oz	434,397	3,047,545	557,764	3,910,757	+ 123,367	+ 863,212
Diamonds	carats	1,414,677	584,997	1,577,661	648,057	+ 162,984	+ 63,060
Manganese Ore	ton	411,024	612,930	527,036	1,025,091	+ 116,012	+ 412,161
Timber—unmanufactured	cubic ft	951,260	105,657	1,154,589	129,748	+ 203,329	+ 24,091
Palm oil	ton	499	6,187	516	11,049	+ 17	+ 4,862
Palm kernels	ton	11,346	107,196	8,539	103,964	+ 2,807	— 3,232
Copra	ton	2,541	25,942	1,465	23,281	— 1,076	— 2,661
Rubber	lb	964,836	24,048	1,069,452	33,035	+ 104,616	+ 8,987
Kola nuts	cwt	8,589	5,124	9,931	4,225	+ 1,342	— 899
Hides (cattle), untanned	cwt	3,203	7,038	3,819	9,678	+ 616	+ 2,640
Hides and Skins :—							
Other kinds	lb	4,944	536	25,117	3,033	+ 20,173	+ 2,497
Lime juice and other lime products	ton	1,835	22,247	1,231	17,938	— 604	— 4,309

TABLE VIII.

Imports and Exports of Coins and Notes 1937 and four preceding years.

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	446,996	458,331	580,845	3,125,829	6,921,608
Re-exports	168,235	171,097	656,939	300,068	94,268

Textiles.

Cotton Manufactures—Piece Goods.—The total quantity of cotton piece goods imported in 1937, viz., 67,134,300 square yards, was a record, and exceeded the quantity imported in 1936 (also a record) by 1,146,386 square yards. Of the total imports, 64·4 per cent was in the form of *printed cottons*, the imports of which increased by 5,310,000 square yards ; the imports of dyed, bleached (white), and grey (unbleached) piece goods, however, all showed a decrease.

Stocks of cotton piece goods at the close of 1936 were low and with the price of cocoa in 1937 remaining satisfactory, if showing a downward tendency, until near the opening of the crop year 1937–38, trade was not unsatisfactory. Merchants, however, had to review the position in October and when the cocoa hold-up commenced in November the position was completely changed. Indents were cancelled or shipments delayed, where possible, pending better times, and although imports of cotton piece goods in December, 1937, were only about two-fifths of what they were in December, 1936, and about half of the monthly imports in January, July, and October, 1937, stocks in the Colony at the close of the year were unusually large. Imports of cotton piece goods in 1938, therefore, will probably be disappointingly low.

The percentage of the total imports of each class of *cotton piece goods* enjoyed by the United Kingdom during the past five years was as follows :—

TABLE IX.

Cotton Piece Goods.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Bleached	64	40	68	80	78
Dyed	87	70	71	69	68
Coloured	67	57	73	61	61
Grey	55	37	62	17	25
Printed	78	80	80	69	65
Velveteen	64	66	68	59	41

Artificial Silk Piece Goods.—The imports of artificial silk piece goods in 1937, viz., 6,027,083 square yards, constituted a record and were 37·7 per cent greater than those of 1936, which were also a record. What has been written about cotton piece goods can also be said of artificial silk piece goods except that imports of artificial silk piece goods during the last quarter of 1937 were much greater than in the corresponding period in 1936, while imports in December, 1937, were the largest monthly imports ever recorded.

The following statements show each country's percentage share of the total imports of (*a*) cotton piece goods, (*b*) cotton towels, and (*c*) artificial silk piece goods for the years 1934 to 1937 :—

TABLE X.

(*a*)

Country of Origen.	Cotton Manufactures. Piece Goods (including Velveteen and Headkerchiefs in singles).			
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
United Kingdom	69·9	75·8	65·2	65·4
British India	0·1	0·2	0·4	0·8
Nigeria	2·2	2·2	2·6	2·7
Belgium	0·2	0·1	0·2	0·6
China	—	—	4·9	2·3
Germany	0·3	2·1	3·2	1·2
Italy	0·7	3·6	5·0	5·0
Japan	6·4	2·0	1·9	2·3
Netherlands	6·6	9·3	15·1	17·4
Soviet Union	13·2	3·7	0·5	0·0
Switzerland	0·3	0·5	0·9	1·9
Other Countries	0·1	0·5	0·1	0·4
Total	100	100	100	100

(*b*)

Country of Origin.	Cotton Towels.			
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
United Kingdom	86·2	98·8	97·3	94·7
Japan	13·6	0·7	1·2	3·0
Other Countries	0·2	0·5	1·5	2·3
Total	100	100	100	100

(c)

Country of Origin.	Artificial Silk Piece Goods (including Headkerchiefs in singles).			
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
United Kingdom	37·7	29·1	28·8	31·9
Czechoslovakia	10·9	27·8	33·7	21·8
France	2·5	6·8	9·5	6·3
Germany	1·4	3·9	8·9	12·6
Italy	4·1	15·3	7·8	10·8
Japan	42·2	16·6	9·0	11·8
Other Countries	1·2	0·5	2·3	4·8
Total	100	100	100	100

Quota Restrictions.—Quotas were fixed for cotton piece goods, cotton towels, and artificial silk piece goods of Japanese origin in May, 1934. As from the 1st January, 1937, quota restrictions were imposed on all such goods imported into the Colony, whether they were manufactured in the United Kingdom, in other parts of the Empire, or in a foreign country. Such restrictions do not apply to similar textiles imported and declared in transit to Togoland under British Mandate. There is strict control, however, of textiles so entered and declared in transit.

Apparel.—In studying the particulars given in the next paragraph it should be borne in mind that additional duties were imposed in June, 1934, on cardigans, jerseys, and pullovers, shirts, and singlets of Japanese origin. While imports of shirts and singlets from the United Kingdom in 1937 shewed a satisfactory increase over the 1936 imports, there was a large decrease in the imports of cardigans, jerseys, and pullovers. The " sports " shirt more than retained its popularity among all classes of the population.

The percentage shares of the import trade in the undermentioned articles enjoyed by the various manufacturing countries in the past four years were as follows :—

TABLE XI.

Country of origin	Article.											
	Cardigans, jerseys, and pullovers				Shirts				Singlets			
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1934	1935	1936	1937	1934	1935	1936	1937
United Kingdom ...	22·4	82·7	74·5	52·4	46·3	87·1	74·2	45·3	8·6	26.5	11·9	23·0
British India	—	—	16·6	7·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·1	—
Hong Kong	—	—	—	20·8	0·2	0·2	11·3	47·2	—	19.3	54·5	31·8
China	—	—	—	6·9	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·5	4·0	1.2	3·8	1·3
Germany	0·6	6·4	4·3	1·8	2·2	1·0	2·3	1·8	0·1	9.5	0·7	4·0
Japan	74·9	4·5	3·2	4·7	50·1	6·9	4·2	2·8	87·1	34.7	21·7	27·7
Netherlands	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·6	—	—	5.2	3·8	11·0
Poland	—	5·5	1·1	2·8	0·2	2·7	4·2	—	—	—	—	—
Other Countries ...	2·1	0·9	0·3	3·1	0·9	2·0	3·0	2·4	0·2	3.6	3·5	1·2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Particulars of the principal makes of motor cars and lorries imported into the Gold Coast in 1937 are given hereunder :—

TABLE XII.

Motor Cars.				Motor Lorries.			
Make.	New.	Second hand.	Total	Make.	New.	Seoncd hand.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.
Ford ...	99	51	150	Chevrolet	1,693	—	1,693
Opel	140	3	143	International	540	—	540
Chevrolet ...	60	13	73	Ford ...	513	—	513
Oldsmobile ...	50	—	50	Dodge ...	435	—	435
Vauxhall ...	32	17	49	Oldsmobile	291	—	291
Morris ...	10	31	41	Bedford ...	205	—	205
Other kinds	52	73	125	G.M.C. ...	58	—	58
				Other kinds	53	2	55
Total ...	443	188	631	Total ...	3,788	2	3,790

Of the new motor cars 149 were manufactured in the United States of America, 84 in the United Kingdom, 65 in Canada, and 142 in Germany.

Of the new motor lorries 3,024 came from the United States of America, 234 from the United Kingdom, 503 from Canada, and 27 from Germany.

Bicycles.—(*a*) The average landed cost of each of the 5,944 bicycles which came from the United Kingdom in 1937 was £4 2*s*. 11*d*. the similar cost of each of the 613 German bicycles being £3 4*s*. and that of each of the 360 Japanese bicycles £1 13*s*. 1*d*.

(*b*) Particulars of the imports of bicycles in 1936 were as follows :—

Country of origin.	*Quantity No.*	*Average landed cost per Machine.*
United Kingdom	2,512	£4 3 10
Germany	176	2 12 9
Japan	247	1 10 6

Export Trade.

The total value of the export trade (including the value of articles and specie and currency notes re-exported) in 1937 was £16,218,193. In 1936 the corresponding value was £12,636,899.

Notwithstanding the cocoa "hold-up" the value of the *domestic* exports, viz., £15,949,533, was the greatest ever recorded and showed an increase of £3,709,581, or 33 per cent, over the corresponding value in 1936.

Cocoa.

The Gold Coast is the principal producer of cocoa in the world and during the crop year, 1st October, 1936, to 30th September, 1937, the quantity of cocoa exported at ports was 300,011 tons, the largest quantity ever exported in a crop year, and nearly three times the quantity exported from Brazil, about three times the quantity exported from Nigeria, and about six times the quantity exported from the Ivory Coast.

Minerals and Precious Stones.

Gold.

The quantity and the value of gold exported in 1937, viz., 557,764 fine ounces of a value of £3,910,757, were the greatest ever recorded.

At the close of 1937 there were eleven producing and seven developing mines in operation, with 21 mining companies engaged in prospecting in the Gold Coast.

Manganese.

The quantity of manganese exported, viz., 527,036 dry tons, was a record.

There was, as in past years, only one mine producing manganese ore, but the Gold Coast is now the third largest producer of manganese ore in the world.

Diamonds.

The Gold Coast is now the second largest producer of diamonds in the world.

Trade with Japan.

In view of the increasing share of the import trade enjoyed by Japan in recent years the detailed particulars given in the next paragraph may prove of interest.

The value of the goods sent to the Gold Coast by Japan in 1937 was £503,000 the corresponding value in previous years being:—

	£
1932	71,133
1933	166,690
1934	141,025
1935	230,512
1936	305,023

In 1937 Japan sent to the Gold Coast increased quantities of :—

canned fish
rubber shoes (with canvas uppers)
haberdashery and millinery
hats, caps, and other headgear
apparel (other kinds)
cordage and twine
cotton yarns
bleached (white) cotton piece goods
printed cotton piece goods
dyed cotton piece goods
cotton velveteen
cotton blankets
artificial silk piece goods
clocks and watches
electric torches and bulbs
bicycles
bags (hand)
earthenware and chinaware
glass and glassware
lamps and lanterns
gramophones.

CHAPTER VIII.

LABOUR.

The formation of a Labour Department has been under consideration for some time. It was finally decided to appoint a Chief Inspector of Labour whose duties should begin on the 1st of April, 1938.

Labour is required by Government departments, municipalities, mining companies, commercial firms and farmers. Clerical and skilled labour is obtained from Ashanti or the Colony but most of unskilled labour comes from the Northern Territories, Nigeria or the French Colonies. Exact statistics as to the number of persons employed are not available except in the case of mining companies which employed a daily average of 977 Europeans and 37,783 Africans. The number of immigrant labourers crossing the ferries southwards from the Northern Territories during the year ending the 31st March, 1938 was 101,891. Of these, 34,574 were British subjects and 67,317 were French subjects. These figures confirm investigations from which it appears that for every British subject employed there are two French subjects.

There is no organized recruiting in the strict sense of the word, all labour being usually engaged at the place of employment. Recruiting is prohibited in the Northern Territories though occasionally labour is still obtained surreptitiously through agents working in the Northern Territories and in Ashanti. In the main, however, labourers apply for work in the centres of employment in sufficient numbers to meet the demand.

The cocoa farms absorb much unskilled labour. There are three main systems of employment: (*a*) where a definite wage for the year or season is paid, (*b*) where the labourer receives one-third of the produce (the Abusa system), and (*c*) where he receives so much per load. In Ashanti written contracts between the farmer and his employees providing for a definite wage are common, but elsewhere contracts are usually verbal. Where written contracts are the rule, the employee receives free accommodation, food, certain clothing, and a wage the average of which is approximately £4 15*s*. per annum. Last season, owing to the cocoa dispute and the later fall in the price of cocoa, it was difficult for the farmer to fulfil his obligations, and actions for the recovery of wages were numerous. It is to be feared, too, that many labourers had to depart to their country unpaid. Conditions on farms are usually good and the work is popular with the immigrant labourer.

Except in the case of agricultural labour, written contracts of service are unusual. The ordinary contract is a verbal one which is deemed to be a contract at will and is determinable by either party at the close of any day without notice. The method of payment of wages varies, it may be weekly, fortnightly or monthly. Government labour is paid monthly.

The number of female wage earners in this country is negligible, although a few girls are employed by the diamond mines as sorters, and commercial firms occasionally employ women in various capacities. Women are usually employed in trading on their own account.

The employment of children under fourteen years of age in any public or private industrial undertaking is prohibited by the Master and Servant Ordinance. Young boys assist their parents on farms and are sometimes employed as domestic servants. Others are apprenticed to fathers or relatives in various trades.

It is the general rule for labourers working for Government, municipalities and commercial firms to find their own accommodation. The mining companies, however, have housing schemes which provide accommodation for a certain proportion of their labour.

CHAPTER IX.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The rates of wages for manual labour in Ashanti and the Colony vary between 1*s*. a day and 2*s*. a day for the unskilled labourer. In the Northern Territories, where living is cheapest, the rate is 6*d*. a day. Artisans and tradesmen receive from 2*s*. to 7*s*. and higher rates are paid in certain cases to skilled craftsmen.

Wages in the principal occupations are approximately as follows :—

Occupations.	Average rates of Wages.	Average hours worked.
Government Departments.		
AGRICULTURE.		
labourers	1s. 2d. a day	45 hours a week.
PUBLIC WORKS.		
labourers	7d. to 1s. 6d. a day ...	48 hours a week.
apprentices	1s. to 2s. a day	
artisans	3s. to 5s. a day	
RAILWAYS.		
labourers, cleaners, etc. ...	1s. to 2s. a day	
fitters, drivers, machinists, boiler-makers, etc. ...	2s. to 7s. a day	
Commercial.		
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.		
unskilled labour	1s. a day	49 hours a week.
MINES.		
unskilled labourers ...	1s. to 1s. 9d. a day ...	48 hours a week.
apprentices and skilled tradesmen	1s. 9d. to 10s. a day	
DOMESTIC SERVANTS.		
cooks	£3 per month	usual domestic hours.
washermen	£1 per month.	
stewards	£2 10s. per month.	

All Government employees are entitled to free medical attendance. Government employees on a daily rate of pay who have been continuously employed for not less than three years are allowed leave of absence on full pay for a period not exceeding seven days per annum and, subject to the convenience of the department concerned, may, if they so desire, be granted seven consecutive days leave to enable them to visit their homes.

Conditions of employment are governed generally by the Master and Servant Ordinance, the Wages Regulation Ordinance, 1932, the Railways Ordinance, 1935, and the Regulations made under these three Ordinances.

The Department of Agriculture employs 15 women labourers at 8*d*. per day. They work roughly 48 hours a week and are mainly engaged upon light tasks such as cotton picking and " selfing."

Domestic Servants in the Colony are registered and given licences. In the period under review 275 new licences were issued and 4,277 licences were renewed.

The cost of living varies considerably in different parts of the country but tends to be higher in the coastal towns. The cost of a labourer's food varies from approximately 3*d*. a day in the rural areas to 10*d*. a day in the large towns. The total essential expenditure in the budget of the ordinary unskilled labourer employed in a town is £1 7*s*. per month. This includes food, clothing, accommodation, lighting and other incidentals, but does not include luxuries.

The cost of living for Europeans varies from £25 to £45 per month and may be higher, according to the tastes and the responsibilities of the individual concerned.

During the year under review the rates of wages for unskilled labourers and for artisans remained stationary. In the first half of the year the cost of living also remained constant ; in the second half, owing to the cocoa hold-up, the price of local foodstuffs tended to fall in certain areas.

CHAPTER X.

EDUCATION.

Education is not compulsory in the Gold Coast, but there is a steadily growing demand for it. The educational system is controlled by Government; the great majority of the schools, however, are managed by missions and churches, to whom a Government grant-in-aid is given on conditions which guarantee that teachers' salaries are not less than a minimum prescribed by law.

All the pupils pay fees, which are small individually, but which in the aggregate make a considerable contribution to the finances of the schools.

Government expenditure on education is about £265,000 per annum. Grant-in-aid is paid to 418 primary schools, three secondary and three mission teacher training colleges. Government maintains entirely from its own fund twenty-one primary schools, three middle boarding schools, a technical school and various other institutions for the training of subordinate African staff for various departments, such as the Survey and Medical Departments.

The enrolment of all the primary schools is about 80,000 pupils, of whom about 25 per cent are girls.

The primary course is of ten years' duration. For the first six, the pupils are taught in their own languages, thereafter changing over, more or less completely, to English, which they have already been learning as one of the subjects of their curriculum. The pupils show remarkable keenness in learning, and, when the great difference in cultural background is considered, they compare very favourably in "teachability" with school pupils in any European country.

In the last ten years, a considerable number of new school books have been written in Gold Coast languages. They are printed in a phonetic script which is used in many other parts of Africa and they are the fruits of an education policy which insists on the use of the most modern teaching methods, adapted where necessary to the special circumstances of the Gold Coast.

Most of the schools are co-educational. The boys predominate, for in the past the people have been reluctant to send girls to school, partly because there has been little or no opportunity of employment for them with Government or with commercial organisations. This attitude is changing rapidly, and the primary school course in domestic science (including child welfare, sewing, laundry and cookery) is already very popular.

Excepting, of course, the native languages, the subjects taught in the Gold Coast primary school are all on the time-tables of the corresponding institutions in the United Kingdom. But many experiments are being made in adapting teaching to the special needs of the community. For example, hygiene is a very practical subject which includes the treatment of minor ailments and wounds, and, also, work on village sanitation ; in some schools in rural areas agriculture and various crafts are becoming the central subjects of the curriculum ; many schools have been built wholly or in part by their senior pupils ; in all the schools an endeavour is being made, through the teaching of geography, history, civics and other subjects to give the pupils an understanding of the changes which are taking place in their country and to show them how, as future citizens, they can co-operate with Government and with their own people in increasing the general welfare.

Non-Government schools are officially recognised as of two kinds, assisted and non-assisted. An assisted school is one which has attained a certain standard of efficiency and which receives a Government grant.

Grants are awarded on general efficiency and are calculated as a percentage of the expenditure on the salaries paid to teachers according to an approved minimum scale.

As education in the Colony and Ashanti is governed by one Ordinance and education in the Northern Territories by another, a section of this chapter is devoted to each. Achimota also forms the subject of a separate section.

The Colony and Ashanti.

There are nineteen Government primary schools, fifteen in the Colony and four in Ashanti, with an enrolment of 4,182 boys and 1,386 girls and a total average attendance of 5,380. These schools are entirely supported from Government funds, and in each case the staff is wholly African.

The total number of teachers in Government service at the close of the year was 252, of whom 222 were employed in the primary schools and 30 in the technical and middle boarding schools.

The number of mission assisted schools in the Colony and Ashanti during 1937 was 406, and of the known non-assisted schools 360.

The assisted schools were distributed as follows :—

Ahmadiyya Movement	4
A.M.E. Zion Mission	8
Basel Mission	1
English Church Mission	24
Ewe Presbyterian Church	86
Methodist Mission	72
Presbyterian Church	107
Scottish Mission	2

Roman Catholic Missions :—	
Vicariate Apostolic of the Gold Coast ...	37
Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta	42
Seventh Day Adventist	2
Undenominational	8
*United Schools	13

In the primary schools the subjects of instruction include speaking, reading and writing in the vernacular and English, arithmetic, singing, the duties and rights of a citizen, drawing, nature study, hygiene, handwork, and for girls domestic science. The form which the handwork takes depends on the locality. In the urban schools woodwork and simple metalwork are favoured, while in rural schools gardening, mat-weaving, basket-making, brush-making, net-making, etc., are taught. In girls' schools increasing provision is made for the teaching of domestic science and child-welfare. The reluctance formerly shown in certain districts to sending girls to school is now dying out, and there is a growing demand for female education. Four new boarding schools for girls, each conducted by Europeans, have recently been opened. At present there are twenty-one schools devoted entirely to the education of girls. In addition, girls attend the ordinary primary schools and, wherever possible, receive special instruction in needlework and in other domestic subjects.

Apart from Achimota College there are only three assisted secondary schools in the Colony, namely Mfantsipim of the Methodist Mission, Adisadel College of the English Church Mission, and St. Augustine's secondary school of the Roman Catholic Mission. All these schools are at Cape Coast. They are partly boarding schools and partly day schools and they are always full. The curriculum is based mainly on the requirements of the Cambridge junior and school certificate examinations.

For technical education which is in the hands of the Government, there is an increasing demand. The Accra Technical School provides a four years' course (practical and theoretical) in engineering and woodwork. This is the only school of its kind in the Colony, and the demand for admission is very great. There are three middle boarding schools which provide an elementary education with a pre-vocational bias. In December, 1937, there were 240 pupils in residence at these schools, of whom 94 were being trained in woodwork, 36 in masonry and 110 in metalwork. The time devoted to literary subjects is two-thirds of the total time available for instruction. Especially promising pupils are given the opportunity of completing their training at the Government Technical School, Accra. The object of these schools is to provide a preliminary training for boys who desire to become skilled artisans, but, during this training, the development of character and of a sense of responsibility in the individual takes a prominent place.

*(Under the joint control of the Presbyterian Church and the Methodist Mission).

A number of selected African youths who have passed the seventh standard examination at the primary schools are trained by the Transport Department as fitters and fitter-drivers. The training consists of a three years' course of instruction in the workshop in the repair of petrol and compression ignition engines, and in general repairs to cars and lorries, followed by a course of instruction in driving.

For the training of male teachers there are four training colleges in which a full four years' course is given. The number of teachers in training in these colleges at the end of 1937 was as follows :—

Achimota College	80
Akropong Training College ...	75
St. Augustine's Training College ...	81
Wesley College	85
Total	321

At Achimota College teachers are trained for Government and for the undenominational schools, and also for the schools of those missions which do not possess their own training colleges.

Akropong Training College, which is controlled by the Presbyterian Church of the Gold Coast, trains teachers for Presbyterian and Ewe Presbyterian schools. St. Augustine's Training College trains teachers for the Roman Catholic Mission schools in the Colony and Ashanti, while at Wesley College, Kumasi, teachers are trained for the Methodist mission schools.

For the training of women teachers the Roman Catholic mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Gold Coast) has established a training college at Cape Coast. Classes are held also at most of the mission girls' schools and at Achimota for the training of women teachers.

At all the colleges training is free, but each student before being admitted signs a bond to teach for at least five years in a Government or assisted school. For the teachers trained at Achimota College, Government at one time paid all fees but now the total fee for teacher students is £33 per annum of which Government pays £30. Government also pays grants towards the upkeep of the mission training institutions. All training colleges, including that at Achimota, are inspected by a board of officers of the Education Department.

Games, especially association football, continue to be popular. Hockey is played regularly at some of the schools, but cricket is not so common, possibly on account of the expense of maintaining the necessary equipment. Girls are becoming keener on games. Hockey, tennis, net ball and badminton are played.

There is an inter-college association which since 1926 has organised annual contests between teams representing the training colleges for men and the secondary schools. Six teams entered for the contest held in 1937 and Achimota College, by securing the highest number of points, won the Aggrey Memorial Shield which, together with trophies for each event, is presented for annual competition.

In addition to the activities of the Education Department and of the missions and undenominational bodies, a number of Government departments, the Gold Coast Regiment and the Gold Coast Railway maintain schools to meet their special needs.

The Northern Territories.

There are two Government boarding schools at Tamale, one being a junior school and the other a senior school which provides education in Standards IV to VII for pupils coming from the junior school and from various Native Administration schools. The number of children in attendance at these two schools in 1937 was 143, of whom six were girls.

All the Government schools except those at Tamale have now been converted into Native Administration schools, the number of which has risen to eight. These are distributed as follows :— Bawku, Lawra, Wa, Gambaga, Sandema, Kpembe, Yendi and Zuarungu. The total number of pupils in these schools in 1937 was 508, of whom 25 were girls. The expenditure of the Native Administration schools is defrayed partly by Government and partly by the Native Administrations themselves.

There are four mission primary schools in receipt of Government assistance. Three of these are controlled by the White Fathers' mission, and one by the Roman Catholic mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta). The total number of pupils in attendance at these schools in 1937 was 416, of whom 119 were girls.

In the primary schools particular attention is paid to craftwork which ordinarily includes raffia work, mat-making, rope-making and rough carpentry. Sheepskins are dressed and dyed by local processes for use in leatherwork of various kinds. Cotton grown on the school farms is spun and woven and made into garments of the kind worn locally. Agriculture is taught in all schools. With the approval of the sanitary authorities and of the householders themselves improvements are effected in the local housing conditions. Among the 119 girls attending mission primary schools are included 48 who form a special class for instruction in spinning, weaving and sewing.

There is a veterinary school at Pong-Tamale for African students of whom at present there are 17 in training.

Prince of Wales College and School, Achimota.

This institution aims at the provision of a continuous course of kindergarten, primary, secondary and university education for both boys and girls. It includes a training department for students who will become teachers.

The university section prepares students for the external examinations of the University of London in Arts, Science, Economics and Engineering (Intermediate and degree), and for the First Medical examination of the same university.

The enrolment in the various departments at the end of December, 1937, was as follows :—

Kindergarten	61
Lower Primary	86
Upper Primary	149
Secondary School	168
Commercial	14
Training College (Boys)	80
Teacher Students (Girls)	67
Domestic Course	3
University	30
Special Course	2
	660

Of the above **225** are girls.

On the 1st April, 1931, the college was placed under the control of a Council. By the Achimota College and School Ordinance, 1934, the Council is constituted as follows :—

(*a*) Four members appointed annually by the Governor, such appointments being personal and by name ;

(*b*) Six African members of whom four are elected by the Council and two by the Old Achimotans' Association ;

(*c*) One member annually, elected by the Council to represent missionary education ;

(*d*) Three members of the staff, of whom one is African, annually elected by members of the staff ;

(*e*) The Principal ; and

(*f*) The Director of Education.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides

Both the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements are represented in the Gold Coast, and there are at present 230 Rovers, 4,864 Scouts, and 2,081 Wolf Cubs, while there are 42 Guiders, 407 Guides and 161 Brownies.

CHAPTER XI.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

A regular mail and passenger service to and from the United Kingdom is maintained by the vessels of the Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, which sail fortnightly from Liverpool and call at Takoradi and Accra.

Regular passenger services between the Continent and Gold Coast ports are maintained by various foreign steamship lines, among which are the Holland-West Africa Line, the Woermann Line and the Chargeurs Réunis.

Freight services from Liverpool, London, Hamburg, New York and certain Mediterranean ports are operated by vessels of the following lines: Elder Dempster Lines, Limited; the United Africa Company, Limited; Holland-West Africa; Woermann; Chargeurs Réunis; Fabre Fraissinet; America-West Africa, and Lloyd Triestino.

The length of the voyage from the United Kingdom is from 13 to 14 days by mail vessel and from 20 to 25 days by cargo ship.

Takoradi Harbour.

The number of vessels using the port increased from 661 in 1936–37 to 752 in 1937–38.

The tonnage of cargo (import and export) increased from 793,747 in 1936–37 to 941,324 in 1937–38.

The number of passengers disembarking was 4,739 and embarking 4,739 compared with 4,878 and 3,898 respectively in 1936–37.

The principal working results were as follows :—

	£
Total capital expenditure on the 31st March, 1938	3,223,537
Gross receipts	226,158
Working expenditure	65,836
Net receipts	160,322
Gross expenditure	221,311
Surplus*	4,847
Percentage of working expenditure to gross receipts	29·11%
Percentage of net receipts to capital expenditure ...	4·97%

*Transferred to Takoradi Harbour Renewals Fund.

Railway.

Mileage Operated.

The main line of 3′ 6″ gauge runs in a northerly direction from Takoradi to Kumasi in Ashanti and thence in a south-easterly direction to Accra, a total distance of 366 miles.

The total mileage open for traffic at the close of the financial year 1937–38 was 500 miles.

Finance.

The principal working results were as follows :—

	£
Total capital expenditure on 31st March, 1938 ...	9,374,991
Gross revenue	923,634
Working expenditure	519,913
Net Revenue	403,721
Gross expenditure	923,634
Surplus	—
Percentage of working expenditure to gross receipts	56·29%
Percentage of net receipts to capital expenditure ...	4·31%

The number of passengers carried during the year was 3,436,478 a decrease of 100,572 with a corresponding decrease in revenue of £8,510, compared with the previous year.

The total tonnage of goods traffic, excluding live-stock, was 1,004,876, an increase of 49,541 tons, with a decrease of £191,165 in revenue, compared with the year 1936–37.

Locomotives and rolling stock.

The Railway owns 85 locomotives including four steam rail coaches.

The total engine mileage (inclusive of rail coach mileage) was 1,742,822 an increase of 90,835 miles compared with 1936–37.

Electric Power.

Nine hundred and fifty-four additional lighting, heating and power points were installed in Sekondi and Takoradi during the year. The total number of units generated was 2,334,483, an increase of 211,229 units or 9·95 per cent compared with the previous year.

Buildings, etc.

New station buildings constructed of concrete have been erected at Akontanse, Awuda, Huniso and Ankobra Junction to replace galvanised corrugated iron builings.

New African staff quarters have also been built at these stations and also at Prestea, Tarkwa, Opon Valley, Angu, Foso and Oda.

Improved and additional siding accommodation has been provided at Kumasi, Konongo, Prestea, Aboso and Insu. Additional loop lines were laid at Oponso, Buabin and Takoradi Junction.

Road Transport Section.

Ten thousand eight hundred and eight tons of material were cleared at the port of Takoradi for Government departments other than the Railway Department, 50 per cent of this tonnage being forwarded by rail.

The average cost of terminal handling was 10d. per ton.

At Sekondi the number of officers arriving and departing by train and road was 376 with 187 tons of luggage. At Takoradi 499 officers with 133 tons of luggage were dealt with.

The cost of working the service was £1,183 and the earnings were £652.

Harbour dues amounting to £1,770 were collected from Government departments.

Government Motor Transport Department.

It is difficult to believe that less than 25 years ago the number of motor vehicles in the Colony did not exceed 100. Since then with the development of the roads programme of the country the use of motor vehicles has grown apace and the use of head and hammock transport declined from 1920. In 1937 over 12,000 motor vehicles were registered in the Gold Coast.

In keeping with the general development, the Government gradually acquired through the Public Works Department a number of motor vehicles. In 1922 it was thought desirable to separate the transport section from the Public Works Department and create a new Department of Government, i.e. " The Government Transport Department ".

Since then the Transport Department has been responsible for the provision of road transport for Government use in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

A system of indentured apprenticeship was introduced in 1928, and is still in operation.

The operated fleet consists of 45 lorries ranging in carrying capacity from 30 cwt. to 6 tons, three tractors with trailers of approximately 12-ton capacity, eight light cars and vans and seven touring cars. Some of the lorries are fitted with Diesel engines and it is not unusual for an African driver to take one of these vehicles on trek for lengthy periods.

The Gold Coast African has a flair for motor mechanics and driving as is witnessed by the hundreds of applications received for training as unpaid apprentices and by their extraordinary eagerness to obtain certificates of competency in driving.

The Chief Transport Officer is the Principal Certifying and Examining Officer under the Motor Traffic Ordinance.

Posts and Telegraphs.

During the year under review the following were amongst the important improvements in the departmental services established:—

Direct weekly airmail service by Imperial Airways between Accra and the United Kingdom, via Lagos and Khartoum. (First flight from Accra, 11th October, 1937).

Accra aeradio station, with direction finding apparatus opened. Service given from 14th February, 1938.

Accra and Sekondi, including the Head Post Offices *en route*, also Takoradi and Winneba, linked by a daily postal service—for the first time in the history of the Post Office. Introduced in October, 1937, and carried out by Royal Mail Vans.

Additional daily mail services by train between all the main offices on the railway line between Accra, Kumasi and Sekondi.

In addition, reductions in charges have been made in other directions, and increased facilities have been provided for the public in both telephone and telegraph services, particulary by means of extensions in the hours of service to telephone subscribers.

New Post Offices were built at two centres and offices opened or extensions carried out at several others. Over 1,600 copies of the *Post Office Handbook*, which was revised and reduced in price, were sold during the period under review.

Details of the Department's activities are as follows:—

Overseas Mail Services.

Airmails.—With the introduction of the service by Imperial Airways, Accra became the exchange centre for the Gold Coast for airmails received and despatched by both the Imperial Airways and the French Aeromaritime services. Prior to this, and owing to the fact that the construction of the Accra aerodrome was not completed, the amphibian aircraft of the French Aeromaritime had landed on the water at Takoradi harbour. Takoradi for seven months had been the exchange centre for airmails from the opening of the Aeromaritime service in the previous March.

The introduction of direct airmail services, which so considerably reduced the external transit time previously taken by sea, necessitated the provision of special connecting services by road between Accra and Sekondi in order to facilitate late posting and early delivery. These special services, together with those given by rail, provide facilities at 105 offices for the late posting of airmail correspondence up to the day before the mails are despatched from Accra. Similarly, airmail correspondence received at Accra is delivered at these offices within twenty-four hours of the receipt at Accra.

Overseas Mail Services—Surface.

Regular despatches are made to and from the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Holland by the mail-contract vessels of the Elder Dempster Lines, the frequency of which is fortnightly and occasionally weekly. In addition, mails are carried by vessels of other shipping companies when they offer an opportunity for supplementary despatches.

Direct despatches are made to Nigeria, Liberia, Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Canary Islands and Madeira by every opportunity. Mails to South Africa are despatched direct to Capetown approximately once a month, supplementary mails being forwarded via the United Kingdom.

Inland Mail Services.

The 114 inland mail routes link up the 280 Post Offices and Postal Agencies with Accra. One hundred offices have daily delivery either on day of despatch or the following day.

Telegraphs.

The reduced charges for inland telegrams, introduced on the 1st of January, 1938, are as follows :—

Ordinary rate,	9 words	6d.,	each additional word	1d.
Urgent	„ 9	„ 1/-	„ „	„ 2d.

The previous charges were :—

Ordinary rate,	12 words	1/-'	each additional word	1d.
Urgent	„ 12	„ 3/-	„ „	„ 3d.

Owing to the cocoa hold-up, which caused a considerable diminution in trade, the increase in telegraph traffic, following the reduced charges, was not as great as had been anticipated. Nevertheless much more use of the service was made than would have been the case had the reductions not been introduced. It was evident that under normal conditions the increase in telegraph traffic will be substantial.

The reduction in the fees for the registration of abbreviated telegraphic addresses was a concession to the public in the larger towns where the fee paid was twice that of other places. From the 1st of January, 1938, the fee at all offices is £1 per annum.

The hours of business for the acceptance and delivery of telegrams were extended, at the 17 principal offices, to 5 p.m. each weekday. Previously this service ceased at 4 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays and at 3 p.m. on Saturdays.

Telephones.

Substantial reductions in telephone rentals and charges became effective on the 1st January, 1938. The public response to these concessions was most satisfactory and it is expected that the immediate loss to revenue will be recovered in the coming financial year.

During the year 319 new telephones were installed and 100 recovered, resulting in a total increase of 219 additional telephone installations. During the same period 246 removals of subscribers apparatus, from one position to another, were effected.

There are 139 exchanges and call offices, also five kiosks, providing telephone service to the public. The reduced charges for night trunk calls made between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. were the means of bringing in additional revenue. The charges are half the ordinary trunk rates (which range from 3d. to 5s. for a three-minutes call) with a minimum charge of 3d. and a maximum of 1s.

Wireless.

The aeradio station at Accra, which is fitted with direction finding apparatus, was opened for service on the 14th February, 1938. Before this date the coast station at Takoradi, which deals with radio traffic to and from ships, had given for eleven months the service, including meteorological information required by the two air companies of Imperial Airways and Aeromaritime.

Engineering Construction Maintenance.

Although funds were available for a big development programme and the material required was ordered early in the year efforts to obtain the material in time were unsuccessful. In consequence the year closed with only 33 miles of new construction of main-line and five miles of light route.

Motor Transport.

The Department purchases and maintains its own motor transport. In most cases the bodies for these vehicles are built in the Department's workshops. The present fleet consists of 16 mail vans and five lorries. The work involved has assumed large proportions which can be gathered from the fact that during the year these vehicles covered 224,500 miles on scheduled mail services, etc. The mail services were run without serious breakdown or delay.

Business transacted.

The following is a comparative statement of business transacted which shows a considerable increase in volume of business compared with the previous year.

	1936–37.	1937–38.	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
Letters, etc.	8,843,471	9,859,642	1,016,171	—
Money Orders	£264,278	£255,475	—	£8,803
Postal Orders	£206,887	£213,261	£6,374	—
Parcels	72,139	91,609	19,470	—
Parcels Revenue	£9,255	£10,644	£1,409	—
C.O.D. Collections	£52,905	£60,434	£7,529	—
Telegraph Revenue	£22,180	£31,231	£9,051	—
Telephones	£39,400	£43,449	£4,049	—
Savings Bank Deposits ...	£202,458	£147,600	—	£54,858
Savings Bank Withdrawals ...	£118,843	£184,464	£65,621	—
Total Cash Revenue	£110,139	£134,394	£24,255	—

The main features of interest are the increases in total cash revenue and in mail matter handled. Cash revenue, which excludes the value of free services rendered to other departments, at £134,394 is the highest ever collected by the Department. Mail matter handled, 9,859,642, is also the highest ever recorded.

The Savings Bank suffered a setback: deposits were £54,858 less than in the previous year, and withdrawals were £65,621 more. The amount standing to the credit of depositors was thus reduced from approximately £278,000 to approximately £245,500, including interest for the year. This was due entirely to the cocoa hold-up which resulted in many people having to live on their capital during that period.

Staff.

There are 1,448 members on the staff, including 104 women—mostly telephone operators. Forty-one Europeans are on the permanent staff. Six Africans hold European appointments.

The Posts and Telegraphs Department offers an attractive career for Africans of all standards of education.

Broadcasting Service.

Broadcasting in the Gold Coast is progressing rapidly. Wire-broadcasting or re-diffusion stations are now installed in eight towns serving approximately 3,000 subscribers and work has already begun on the installation of eight more stations. There will soon be 50 towns and villages connected to wire-broadcasting stations and the popularity of the service is such that many extensions to existing stations are being considered.

Programmes.

While most of the programme matter is received via the British Broadcasting Corporation short-wave station at Daventry, purely local programmes are playing an important part in the

service. These consist of songs by choirs, short recitals of music by instrumentalists, folk stories for children, talks on public health and agriculture, broadcasts on important ceremonial and sporting events and a local news bulletin.

The programme hours are from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 6 p.m. to 11 p.m. with occasional special broadcasts between the hours of 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. A very full programme service is therefore given.

Subscribers are required to pay a monthly subscription of 5s. and this is their only commitment ; it includes rental of loudspeaker and the general servicing of the installation. There is no charge for installation.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Government Public Works Department includes civil, mechanical, electrical and public health branches, which deal with the design, construction and maintenance of public works—including roads, buildings, drainage, water works and electricity supplies.

Road Development.

Good progress was made with the new road development programme inaugurated in the year 1935–36. The road system in the Gold Coast is comparatively highly developed and has done a great deal to further economic development, particularly in the cocoa areas.

The trunk road from Cape Coast to Kumasi was completed during the year. This road is proving of great value to the commercial community. The bridge over the river Pra, which will take the place of the existing pontoon ferry, is expected to be completed during the dry season of 1938–39.

The trunk road from Accra to Kumasi was completed from the south to the Ashanti boundary. Contracts have been let for the sections between the Ashanti boundary and Wiresu (Kumasi). It is anticipated that this road will be nearing completion at the end of next financial year.

The Agona-Simpa gap in the road between the towns of Takoradi and Tarkwa is now open to traffic thus linking an important mining centre with the coast. The ferry across the River Bonsa will shortly be replaced by a bridge. A survey is in progress for a road between Tarkwa and Bogosu, and at the end of the year a start was made on that between Bibiani mining area and Adiembra, thus furthering the policy of linking the mining areas with the more important administrative centres. On completion of these roads it will be possible to travel by road from Takoradi to Kumasi through the mining areas.

The coast road between Accra and Ada is practically completed and a survey is in hand for a line to link this road with the political road system east of the Volta. Eventually there will be through communication between Accra and Lome, on the border of French Togoland.

Development from Kumasi northwards is proceeding rapidly, the Kumasi–Bamboi Road having reached a point 40 miles from Kumasi.

Surveys were completed of the Essiama–Anibil and Assamangkese–Kade Roads with a view to construction during the coming year, and the survey between Obuasi and Fomena which will provide another outlet from the mining areas is well in hand.

The tar surfacing of the Cape Coast–Beposo section of the Accra-Takoradi coastal road is completed. It is now possible to travel from Accra to Takoradi in all weathers without discomfort; muddy or dusty surfaces, according to the season, have been eliminated.

Airports.

External communications have also received attention. The airport at Accra is practically completed. The main runway and the second and third runways are in use and work is nearing completion in the construction of the taxying strip and the administration building. Wireless and direction finding equipment is installed and anti-amaryl quarters for both Europeans and Africans are ready for occupation.

The hangar will be completed during the coming year.

For various reasons progress has not been so rapid in the case of the Takoradi Airport but it is anticipated that this work will be nearing completion by the end of 1938.

Electric Supplies.

Electricity is available in the towns of Accra, Winneba, Koforidua, Cape Coast, Sekondi, Takoradi, Aburi, Kumasi, Tamale, and Pong-Tamale.

The Public Works Department is in charge of all these supplies, except that at Sekondi and Takoradi, which is under the control of the Railway Department.

The consumption of electricity has increased very satisfactorily during the year under consideration, the number of units sold having increased by approximately 24 per cent over the previous year's figure, and the revenue obtained having increased by approximately 21 per cent.

On account of this increased demand, extensions to the generating plant and distribution systems are being undertaken in a number of places.

Water Supplies.

Pipe-borne water supplies are provided for the towns of Accra, Winneba, Cape Coast, Sekondi, Takoradi, Kumasi, Tamale and Pong-Tamale and Koforidua.

The scheme for doubling the capacity of the Accra Works is making good progress and proposals for doubling the capacity of the Sekondi Works are under consideration.

The extension of the Cape Coast supply to the towns of Saltpond and Elmina and the intermediate villages is nearing completion.

All of these supplies are controlled by the Public Works Department and the water provided is of a very high standard of purity.

Extraordinary Works.

The amount provided for Extraordinary Works was £460,000 as compared with £292,000 and £73,000 respectively for the two previous years.

The major items of expenditure were in respect of roads, waterworks, hospitals, airports, educational establishments, general sanitary improvements and military buildings.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The law of the Colony is the Common Law, the doctrine of equity and the statutes of general application in force in England on the 24th July, 1874, together with a large number of local Ordinances passed since that date. The criminal law was codified in 1892 ; criminal procedure is regulated by the Criminal Procedure Code of 1935 and the civil procedure by the Courts Ordinance.

The Supreme Court of the Gold Coast consists of the Chief Justice and seven Puisne Judges. The Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges of Nigeria and of the Colony of Sierra Leone and the Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of the Gambia are also *ex-officio* Puisne Judges of the Gold Coast.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was on 1st July, 1935, extended to Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

The West African Court of Appeal Order-in-Council came into force on the 1st March, 1930, and the first session of the court was held at Freetown in Sierra Leone on the 10th March. This court now deals with appeals from the courts of the Colonies of the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, the Gambia and Nigeria ; from the courts of the Protectorates of Sierra Leone and the Gambia and from the courts of Togoland under British Mandate. Amending Orders-in-Council were made from time to time and the court is now constituted under the " West African Court of Appeal Orders-in-Council 1928–35, Consolidated ".

The West African Court of Appeal Rules were consolidated by the West African Court of Appeal Rules, 1937, which came into force on the 1st day of January, 1938.

Where a magistrate's court makes a conviction or order involving either—

(*a*) payment of a penalty not less than five pounds ;

or (*b*) the doing or not doing of some act other than the payment of money or the entering into of recognizances to keep the peace without sureties and that in case of default in the doing or not doing of such act the defendant be imprisoned and kept to hard labour ;

or (*c*) imprisonment with or without hard labour ;

or (*d*) corporal punishment ;

the party against whom the conviction or order is made may appeal to the Supreme Court against the decision, but no appeal is allowed in the case of any accused person who has pleaded guilty and has been convicted on such plea, except as to the legality or extent of the sentence.

An appeal to the Supreme Court may be on a matter of fact as well as on a matter of law.

The Supreme Court consists of Divisional Courts at Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale. At Accra there are sometimes three courts and at Kumasi there are usually two courts sitting. Criminal assizes are held quarterly at the above-named towns and special divisional courts are occasionally held at other of the larger towns.

The West African Court of Appeal (Appeal to Privy Council) Order-in-Council, 1930, prescribes the procedure and rules to be observed in appeals from the West African Court of Appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

In criminal cases District Magistrates have the power of imposing a fine not exceeding £100 or inflicting imprisonment for a maximum period of one year. Their jurisdiction is limited to civil cases in which the amount in dispute does not exceed £150.

District Commissioners when functioning as Magistrates may imprison for a term not exceeding six months or fine up to a maximum of £50 ; their civil jurisdiction is limited to cases where the amount involved does not exceed £100.

The Chief Law Officer and the head of the Gold Coast Bar is the Attorney-General, who is assisted by a Solicitor-General and three Crown Counsel. The Chief Justice may in his discretion approve, admit and enrol persons to practice as barristers and solicitors in the court under the provisions of the Legal Practitioners Ordinance, 1931, section 3.

During the period under review, 108 cases were disposed of by the West African Court of Appeal. Three hundred and eight civil actions were brought in the Divisional Courts. The total number of appeals in the Divisional Courts has decreased whilst civil actions show an increase over those of last year.

In the superior courts there were 366 convictions in criminal cases, an increase of 118 as compared with last year's figures. In the courts of summary jurisdiction there were 15,297 convictions being 2,143 less than in the previous year.

Police.

On the 1st March, 1938, the total strength of the Gold Coast Police consisted of 34 Superior Police Officers and 2,055 African Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables,

For the purpose of Police administration the Gold Coast is divided into areas under :—

Headquarters	Accra.
Central Province	Provincial Headquarters at Cape Coast
Eastern Province (including the southern portion of Togoland under British Mandate ...	Provincial Headquarters at Koforidua.
Western Province	Provincial Headquarters at Sekondi.
Ashanti	Headquarters at Kumasi.
Northern Territories (including the northern portion of Togoland under British Mandate, ...	Headquarters at Tamale.

Besides the above there are 74 established Stations and Posts.

At Accra are the Headquarters of the Criminal Investigation Department, the Headquarters Licensing and Immigration Offices.

Just outside Accra is a Training Depot, with excellent quarters, capable of accommodating over 200 all ranks, together with lecture and class rooms, museum, open and indoor rifle ranges.

All recruits pass through the Depot, and promotion and refresher courses are held throughout the year.

The training received here is on military lines, but lectures on Police duties, law, first-aid, etc., occupy a prominent part in the curriculum of Recruit Training.

As in many other places, the Police Force is to-day attracting the attention of the younger men as a very desirable form of employment, and applications for enlistment, particularly into the General Police Branch, far exceed the vacancies that occur.

The composition of the personnel of the Force is interesting. There are three Branches, viz.:—

General, Escort, and Marine.

The General Police are recruited chiefly from the Colony and Ashanti, and are literate ; the standard of education required being the possession of a Standard VII School Certificate. The personnel of this branch are mainly employed on such duties as the investigation of crime, the compilation of criminal records, the issue and registration of licences, and the keeping of Station books. They also provide men for traffic control and other street duties.

The Escort Police are illiterate Africans and mostly come from the Northern Territories. Many time-expired soldiers of the Gold Coast Regiment are enlisted in this branch of the Police. They provide escorts for specie and bullion, guards for treasuries and banks, etc., and carry out most of the street duties of the Force.

The Marine Police are mostly illiterate Africans who are recruited from the seaboard towns and villages of the Colony. This branch of the Force is employed solely on port and harbour duties in co-operation with the Customs Department. The Escort Police only are armed, although when undergoing training at the Depot all are instructed in the care and handling of arms, and fire an elementary course on both the open and indoor ranges there.

Bands are maintained at the Depot and at the Headquarters of the Northern Territories, Tamale.

The Criminal Investigation Department has filed 52,396 sets of finger-print impressions since 1923.

This Department is equipped with up-to-date photographic appliances, which have been invaluable in research and detective work.

Crime statistics for the past three years are as follows :—

	1935–36.	1936–37.	1937–38.
Cases reported	29,438	35,901	31,820
Cases prosecuted	23,239	28,742	25,887
Persons convicted	25,267	30,029	28,360

The 28,360 persons convicted during 1937–38 were dealt with as follows :—

	Adults.	*Juveniles.*	*Grand Total.*
Persons sent to Prison	4,914	1	4,915
Persons whipped	4	170	174
Persons who paid their fines ...	20,335	6	20,341
Persons cautioned	1,865	39	1,904
Persons bound over	553	9	562
Persons committed to Higher Courts	459	—	459
Persons sent to Reformatory School	—	5	5
Total	28,130	230	28,360

The Police carry out all licensing duties in respect of motor vehicles, and drivers thereof, in the Colony and the Northern Territories. These duties in Ashanti were handed over to the Kumasi Public Health Board during the year under review. The Police undertake the registration of Domestic Servants, Goldsmiths and Auctioneers, and are responsible for the control of immigration and for the registration of aliens,

The number of Motor Vehicles licensed during 1935–6 1936–7 and 1937–8 was as follows :—

	1935–36.	1936–37.	1937–38.
Motor cars	1,928	1,983	2,182
Lorries	5,469	6,244	6,104
Motor cycles	426	366	314
Trailers	1,533	2,147	1,527

The number of Driving and other Licenes issued during 1935, 1936 and 1937 was :—

	1935.	1936.	1937.
Driving Licences	9,012	9,116	9,949
Domestic Servants Licences ...	5,228	5,257	5,052
Goldsmiths Licences (Working) ...	1,704	1,651	1,769
Goldsmiths Licences (Hawking) ...	1,684	1,593	1,753

As the title of the Colony implies gold has always been known to the natives of the Gold Coast, and work in gold has become a craft which Government encourages amongst those who are genuine gold workers. In many centres these have now formed themselves into associations for the advancement of their craft, and the training of apprentices.

Prisons.

There are 25 prisons in the Gold Coast of which the largest and most important are the Central Prisons in the towns of Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale.

The others are Local Prisons, situated in the more important District Headquarters throughout the Gold Coast and as a rule only retain prisoners with sentences of six months and under. All other prisoners are transferred to the nearest Central Prison in order that they may be trained in trades that will help them to obtain an honest living on discharge.

With this in view Central Prisons are equipped with workshops in which the following trades are taught: carpentry, shoemaking, tailoring, cane furniture-making, weaving, brick-making, building construction, brush-making, etc. These industries are supervised by a European Instructor of Industries with a staff of African Trade Instructors. The standard of workmanship is high, especially in cabinet work. Weaving has progressed well and exhibits of such work in cotton and raffia were on view at the Empire Exhibition at Glasgow.

European Prison Superintendents are in charge of the Central Prisons at Accra, Kumasi and Sekondi whilst Local Prisons are supervised by the District Commissioner of the Station with an African Keeper of Prison in direct control.

Labour performed at Local Prisons chiefly consists of general station work, farming and sanitary work. Certain of them supply the raw material used in the industries in the Central Prisons, such as raffia, piassava and sisal.

All prisoners with sentences of over six months can earn remission of part of their sentences by industry and good behaviour.

At Central Prisons and at certain of the larger Local Prisons there are facilities for segregating prisoners including recidivists, debtors and untried prisoners, whilst there are women's prisons at Accra, Elmina, Tamale, Keta and Kumasi to which all female prisoners are sent. In other prisons if the sentence is only for a few days, females are kept apart from male prisoners and placed in charge of Wardresses.

Prisons are regularly visited by Medical Officers and at the Central Prisons there are infirmaries with dispenser-warders attached to them. At Local Prisons, sick prisoners are transferred to the Local Hospital. At Elmina there are wards to which all prisoners suffering from tuberculosis or leprosy are sent, where they are instructed in raffia weaving and cane basket-making.

The most common diseases are gonorrhoea, malaria, chicken-pox and yaws. Weights of prisoners are recorded monthly and as a rule they show a gain in weight and almost invariably an improvement in health on discharge.

In 1937–38 there were 47 deaths or 23·76 per thousand. The daily average population for the same period was 1,978 as compared with 1,840 in 1936–37.

Prisoners' rations are issued in accordance with the diet scale. Fish is the chief protein issued and this consists of stock fish or herrings imported from England. Local meat is issued twice a week. The bulk of the ration is prepared from corn, cassava, yam, millet, plantain or guinea-corn.

The food is prepared in prison kitchens, those at Accra and Sekondi being fitted with steam cooking plants. The average cost of a day's ration amounts to 2·53*d*. per day.

As far as possible misconduct is dealt with by forfeitures of privileges such as loss of remission, skilled employment replaced by heavy manual labour or reduction in grade. If this does not have the desired effect repressive measures are taken such as reduced diet, solitary confinement and in extreme cases a whipping.

The majority of prisoners, especially the longer-sentence men, employed on skilled trades, take an interest in their work and are very well behaved.

Certain of them regard it as a privilege to be allowed to continue at their trade during part of the midday break.

Wireless loudspeakers have been installed in three of the Central Prisons and certain prisoners have the privilege of listening to them at fixed periods.

There is an Industrial Home for boys at Kintampo under the control of the Salvation Army. There are at present 26 inmates. Six boys were admitted and three discharged during the year.

Boys can be accepted at the Home up to the age of 15 and can be retained up to the age of 18. The Home is situated in a fertile district and is self-supporting to a great extent as regards ground provisions.

In addition to agriculture, the boys receive elementary education up to Standard III. Of the boys who have been discharged from the Home 63 per cent are known to be doing well. Two only are known to be unsatisfactory.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

Gold Coast.

During the year under review 46 Ordinances were passed. Of these 28 repealed or amended existing Ordinances. Of the remaining 18 the most important are described below. Except where they are stated to apply to a particular territory only, these Ordinances apply to the whole of the Gold Coast (i.e. to the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories).

Naval Volunteer Ordinances.—Ordinance No. 8 empowers the Governor to raise and maintain a force of Volunteers for the Naval Defence of the Gold Coast Colony within its territorial waters. The period of service is for three years. The government, organisation, administration and training of the Force, together with the qualifications for entry and conditions of service are all matters which are prescribed by Regulations made under the Ordinance.

Post Office Ordinance.—Ordinance No. 11 repeals the Post Office Ordinance which was enacted in 1888 and brings the law regarding the carriage of mails into line with modern requirements, including air mail requirements. Broadly speaking, the Governor in Council is empowered to make Rules regarding postal rates and charges, and the Postmaster-General is empowered to make Regulations regarding postal matters other than rates and charges. A feature of the Ordinance is the publication of a Post Office Handbook in which the various rules and regulations are set out.

Savings Bank Ordinance.—Ordinance No. 22 repeals the Savings Bank Ordinance which was enacted in 1887. Section 8 states in express terms that the Government of the Gold Coast guarantees the repayment of all monies deposited together with interest thereon, and that if at any time the assets of the Savings Bank are insufficient to meet claims, the Governor will cause the deficiency to be met out of the general revenues of the Gold Coast. Section 11 provides that the monies in the Savings Bank shall not be applied for the purposes of the Gold Coast but shall be kept distinct, and that not more than one-third of these monies shall be invested in securities of the Government of the Gold Coast at any one time. The monies are invested under the direction of the Accountant-General in such securities as the Governor in Council may approve, or, in the case of monies remitted to London, are invested by the Crown Agents for the Colonies. All expenses incurred in the management of the Savings Bank are met from the funds of the Savings Bank ; and the annual accounts are submitted to the Legislative Council after audit by the Government Auditor,

Minerals.—Ordinance No. 20 (which applies only to the Northern Territories) repeals the Mineral Rights Ordinance. It vests in the Governor the property in and the control over all minerals in the Northern Territories, other than coal and mineral oil. It prohibits underground mining except under licence. Prospecting for minerals is only lawful under a prospecting right or an exclusive prospecting licence. A prospecting right allows a person to enter upon land, to put up machinery for prospecting, and to sink shafts. An exclusive prospecting licence may not be granted in respect of any area exceeding five square miles. It confers all the rights of the holder of a prospecting right, and it further empowers the holder to employ any number of persons in prospecting over the area covered by the licence, and gives him the sole right of prospecting over that area.

Before a prospector can commence mining operations a mining lease is required. This may be granted only to the holder of a prospecting right or an exclusive prospecting licence and may be granted for any term which is not more than 99 years or less than five years.

All fees, rents and royalties imposed by the Ordinance form part of the public revenue, but provision is made for the payment of a proportion of such monies as are derived from the licences and leases over land which is subject to the Lands and Native Rights Ordinance to be paid to the Native Authorities which own the land in question, and one-sixth of those monies has to be paid to the Benefits Trust Fund established by the Benefits Trust Fund Ordinance.

Revised Edition of the Laws.—Ordinance No. 24 provides for the appointment of a Commissioner for the purpose of preparing a Revised Edition of the Laws enacted on or before the 1st of April, 1936. This date was subsequently extended to the 1st of September, 1936. The new edition came into force on the first day of January, 1938.

Benefits Trust Fund.—Ordinance No. 26 (which applies only to the Northern Territories) establishes a fund called the Benefits Trust into which is payable a portion of the fees, rents and royalties imposed under the Mineral Ordinance 1936, a portion of the rents imposed under the Lands and Native Rights Ordinance 1931, and one third of the nett proceeds derived from the ferries in the Northern Territories. The fund is administered by the Governor in Council and is employed for various purposes exclusively in the Northern Territories. Any money standing to the credit of the fund may be invested by the Governor in Council and this power of investment may be delegated to the Crown Agents.

Carriage of Goods by Road.—Ordinance No. 38 protects the Railway from the loss of revenue which might result from a new programme of road construction. Great facilities for road traffic will come into being when this programme is completed, and it was anticipated that the roads might deprive the Railway of a considerable amount of freight. A schedule to the Ordinance contains a description of the classes of goods which are prohibited from being carried on certain roads. Broadly speaking, this prohibition applies to the carriage of cocoa in the direction of the coast and to the carriage of imported goods from the coast to the interior.

CHAPTER XV.

BANKING, CURRENCY AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

The Bank of British West Africa, Limited and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have a number of branches established throughout the Gold Coast. The former bank has eleven branches and the latter eight.

There are Post Office Savings Bank facilities at 75 post offices.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks; but there are 385 agricultural co-operative societies run under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, with a total membership of 9,711 and a paid-up share capital of £26,422 1*s*. Three hundred and eighty-five cocoa-producers' societies during the year sold 7,877 tons of cocoa, all lots being of a high purity and commanding a small price premium.

Currency.

The following coins and currency notes are legal tender in the Gold Coast :—

West African currency notes.

West African silver coins of 2*s*., 1*s*., 6*d*., and 3*d*., West African alloy coins of the same denominations, and nickel-bronze pennies, half-pennies and tenth-of-a-penny pieces.

The estimated amount of nickel-bronze coin in circulation on the 31st March, 1938, was £107,000 and of alloy coin £8,486,000. The amount of West African silver coinage in circulation cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy but may be estimated at £82,000. West African Currency Board notes to the value of approximately £2,355,506 were in circulation.

Weights and Measures.

British standard weights are used. The inspection of weights and measures was as in previous years carried out by Superior Police Officers who are qualified Inspectors of weights and measures. Two hundred and fifty-seven weighing machines were inspected and stamped and 33 were rejected. Nine hundred and seventy-eight weights were inspected and stamped and 90 were rejected. Forty-six measures were tested and stamped and seven were rejected. There were 22 prosecutions during the year for offences in this connection. Revenue collected amounted to £51 2*s*.

CHAPTER XVI.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The net revenue and expenditure of the Gold Coast for the past six years are given below :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1932–33 ...	2,670,786 (*a*)	2,673,482
1933–34 ...	2,684,925 (*b*)	2,313,096
1934–35 ...	2,778,055 (*c*)	2,554,039 (*c*)
1935–36 ...	3,268,378	3,128,606 (*d*)
1936–37 ...	3,774,746	3,916,992 (*e*)
1937–38 ...	3,791,673	3,636,569 (*f*)

The following table shows the receipts during the last six years under the main heads of revenue :—

Head.	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934–35.
	£	£	£
Customs	1,647,628	1,823,465	1,906,080
Licences	198,345	180,638	267,108
Fees	203,469	192,513	187,081
Posts and Telegraphs	94,251	91,427	98,415
Sundry and Extraordinary ...	527,093	396,882	319,371
Total	2,670,786	2,684,925	2,778,055

Head.	1935–36.	1936–37.	1937–38.
	£	£	£
Customs	2,434,752	2,955,699	2,792,028
Licences	256,331	254,822	339,646
Fees	197,296	225,897	244,775
Posts and Telegraphs	106,687	109,108	135,016
Sundry and Extraordinary ...	279,312	229,220	280,208
Total	3,268,378	3,774,746	3,791,673

(*a*) Includes £61,500 levy on salaries and £163,500 appreciation in value of Reserve Fund and savings bank investments.

(*b*) Includes £60,003 levy on salaries in 1933–34, £15,709 in 1934–35.

(*c*) Includes £98,524 transferred to the Reserve Fund.

(*d*) Includes £66,539 paid in full settlement of Colonial Development Fund Loans, transfers of £100,000 to Reserve Fund, £453,720 to Sinking Fund (Supplementary) Reserve and £125,000 special contribution to Railway Renewals Fund.

(*e*) Includes £796,280 transferred to Sinking Fund (Supplementary) Reserve and £230,147 contribution to Railway Renewals.

(*f*) Includes £275,000 transferred to Sinking Fund (Supplementary) Reserve £186,311 in respect of Railway (£122,681), Public Works Department (£49,681), Posts and Telegraphs (£13,949), Unallocated Stores and £43,217 in respect of Local Loans.

The working of the year 1937–38 may be summarised as under :—

Revenue		£3,791,673
Expenditure (*general budget*) :—		
Recurrent	£2,854,422	
Extraordinary	782,147 (*g*)	
		3,636,569
Surplus		£155,104

Railway.	1936–37.	1937–38.
Revenue	£1,094,108	£940,714
Expenditure	999,701	925,598
Surplus	£94,407	£15,116

Takoradi Harbour.	1936–37.	1937–38.
Revenue	£206,069	£226,158
Expenditure	185,242	221,190
	£20,827	£4,968

The general reserves of the Colony on the 31st March, 1938, amounted to £5,201,317 as under :—

General Revenue balance account	£977,972
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund (surplus assets thereof)	12,098
General Reserve Fund	1,500,000
Railway Renewals Fund	1,115,714
Takoradi Harbour Renewals Fund	70,533
Sinking Fund (Supplementary Reserve)	1,525,000
	£5,201,317

Assets and Liabilities.

The Colony's assets at the 31st March, 1938, were as follows :—

Cash balance	£93,285
Joint Colonial Fund	1,101,000
General advance accounts	66,872
Investments	4,424,388
	£5,685,545

(*g*) *See* note (*f*) overleaf.

and these assets may be said to be ear-marked against the following liabilities :—

General deposit account	£107,349	
Loan account (unexpended balance)	12,034	
Special funds	376,944	
Renewals funds	1,186,246	
Reserve funds	3,025,000	
		£4,707,573
Leaving balance of General Revenue account of		977,972

Public Debt.

The public debt of the Colony on the 31st March, 1938, was £11,435,000 and the statutory sinking funds for the redemption of debt amounted to £1,629,321.

Taxation.

There is no direct taxation. The main heads of indirect taxation and the revenue from them during 1937–38 are indicated below.

Customs duties	£2,792,028
Harbour and light dues	43,709
Licences, etc.	339,646

Customs duties represent 73·6 per cent of the total revenue for the year.

CHAPTER XVII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Geological Survey.

Field work during the year included (*a*) the detailed geological mapping of the country around the Tarkwa gold mines and the Nsuta manganese mine, (*b*) geological mapping and prospecting of parts of the Wa, Lawra, Wasaw, Dunkwa and Sefwi districts, (*c*) investigations of the alluvial workings of the Birim and Bonsa diamond fields, and (*d*) surface and underground investigations of the workings of the active gold mines and prospects.

Gold.—The one inch geological map of the Tarkwa goldfield was completed and the mapping of a more restricted area in the neighbourhood of the gold mines and the Nsuta manganese deposits, partly on a scale of 1 : 10,000 and partly on a scale of 1 : 25,000, was well advanced at the end of the year.

The detailed structure and stratigraphy of the Tarkwa goldfield are now clear and a great deal of information of value to the gold mining industry has been obtained.

At the request of one gold-mining company a detailed geological survey was made of the concession and the underground workings of their mine. Examinations of the workings of eight other gold mines and prospects were also carried out at the request of mining companies.

A gold-bearing quartz reef was discovered by the Geological Survey in uninhabited country, 10 miles north-north-east of Bulenga, Wa district, Northern Territories. The reef has since been tested by a mining company and it was found that, as is often the case in the Northern Territories, the values decrease in depth and the payable sections of the reef are too short to be of commercial importance.

The mapping and prospecting of the area north-east of Marlu and Boppo was carried out to try and pick up the extension of the Prestea–Bogosu gold channel. Nothing of economic importance was discovered but the limits of the areas that might be prospected in detail were determined for the assistance of the mining companies who are prospecting in this region.

Water Supply.—Constructional work was begun in Western Dagomba in October, 1937, to ascertain the most suitable and economical type of water supply for this region. As the underlying rocks are impervious shales and mudstones some method of storing water has to be used.

Dams.—Where the terrain is suitable dams are the cheapest method of obtaining large supplies, but evaporation (approximately 7 feet per annum) is high and in most places in Dagomba the ground is of such low relief that dams are impracticable.

Storage Wells.—These, known locally as "biliga" (plural bilisi), are cylindrical cavities dug in the shales about 15 feet in diameter with access through a small circular shaft passing through the laterite roof. The old bilisi constructed by the natives had the sand cover removed in the form of a pond or basin, but in the ones now being constructed a concrete lining is carried through the sand to avoid the rapid silting which occurred in so many of the old ones. A further improvement is the enclosure of the catchment area by an embankment made from the material excavated, and the filtering of the water before it enters the biliga.

Ponds.—These are made conical with a 1 : 2½ slope on the sides, which are lined with a minimum of 6 inches of puddled clay normally obtained during excavation.

The remainder of the material excavated is made into an embankment enclosing the catchment. Water is drawn either by pump or from a clear-water well outside the catchment, and connected to the pond by galvanised iron piping. The loss of water by evaporation may be as high as 60 per cent in a small pond; to overcome this experiments are being made with roofs made of locally woven grass mats.

Wells.—In a few places in Western Dagomba, and only a few, wells may be located to give a yield commensurate with the cost, and in such cases a drill hole is put down. If the yield is large a tube is inserted with perforations for three to five feet below the water table and a pump fitted at the surface with a small concrete surround. These tube wells are cheap and even where they cease to yield two or three months before the end of the dry season, they reduce considerably the amount of storage required.

Where there is a considerable amount of underground water, but the seepage is too slow for a tube well to be used with success, the ordinary type of cylindrical well is used. The standard top is three feet internal diameter, and thin galvanised pressed steel covers are being tried out.

At the end of the year the following waterworks were under construction or completed :—

Dams.	*Ponds.*	*Bilisi.*	*Wells.*	*Tube Wells.*
4	10	10	3	3

Publications.—Bulletin No. 8—*The Geology of the Bosumtwi Caldera and Surrounding Country and Results of a Hydrographic Survey of Lake Bosumtwi*, by N. R. Junner, D. P. McGregor and E. I. White.

Bulletin No. 9.—*A Bibliography of Gold Coast Geology, Mining and Archaeology to March*, 1937, by W. T. James.

Bulletin No. 10.—*The Geology of the Tarkwa Goldfield and Adjacent Country*, by T. Hirst was completed and will be published before the end of June, 1938.

A pamphlet describing the geology and mineral resources of the Gold Coast was prepared for the Empire Exhibition at Glasgow.

A revised geological map of the Gold Coast on a scale of 1 : 1,000,000 was completed and is now being printed.

Lands Department.

The cardinal principle adopted by Government in framing its land policy is that all land other than that alienated to the Crown belongs to the people of the Gold Coast ; if no owner can be found the ownership is assumed to be vested in the local community.

The alienation to individuals or companies of land in the Colony or Ashanti for mining, agricultural or arboricultural purposes is subject, in most cases, to the Concessions Ordinance which restricts the estate which can be held to a maximum term of 99 years and empowers the court to impose such conditions and restrictions upon the tenants as it may deem desirable in the interests of the local owners. A further restriction is placed by this Ordinance upon the total area which may be held by any one concession holder.

Government has power under the existing law to acquire compulsorily, subject to the payment of compensation, such land as is required for public purposes.

In the Northern Territories recent legislation has, in the Land and Native Rights Ordinance, 1931, defined the respective rights and obligations of the Government and of the people of the Protectorate, preserving as far as possible the existing native customary law in its relation to the use and occupation of the land, but placing restrictions upon the alienation of land by natives to non-natives.

The exploitation of minerals in the Northern Territories is regulated by the Minerals Ordinance, under which the property in, and control of, all minerals and waters is declared to reside in the Governor. The Ordinance contains provisions for the protection of the natives in any area which is being developed.

Town-planning, in the strict application of the term, does not prevail, although legislation provides for it. In the towns of Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale, the sites of which are Crown land, provisions exist to restrict the user of the land and to ensure the erection of substantial buildings upon it.

A substitute for town-planning has been found in the provision, as conditions warrant, of lay-outs by agreement with the local chiefs or land-owners. This system has been effective in ensuring correct development of many towns, both large and small. In towns where development is anticipated, agreements are made with the local chiefs whereby such development shall proceed only on orderly lines and in accordance with the lay-out as designed. Arrangements are concluded at the same time to enable Government to acquire free of claims for compensation the land required for roads and for such other sites as are required for public purposes. A plan of the lay-out superimposed upon a survey of the town affected is attached to the agreement, which thus defines clearly and finally the position and enables the orderly development of the town to take place without undue expenditure. Repeated requests are received for the lay-out of towns and villages to which no lay-out scheme has yet been applied.

Building regulations are in force, some of general application and others of particular application to certain towns.

A system of deed registration is in force throughout the Colony and Ashanti but registration of title has not yet been introduced.

The Government owns little land in the Colony as may be seen from the accompanying table.

	Total Area Sq. miles.	*Area owned by Government Sq. miles.*
Gold Coast Colony	23,937 ...	55
Ashanti	24,379 ...	81
Northern Territories	30,486 ...	43
Total	78,802 ...	179
Mandated Territory of Togoland ...	13,041 ...	6

The Lands Department, which has charge of all dealings with Crown land, has its headquarters at Accra with branch offices at Sekondi and Kumasi.

Survey Department.

During the year the staffs of the Cadastral and Topographical Sections of the Department have been mostly concentrated in the Western Province where considerable progress has been made on the definition of Mining and Mining Health Areas and lay-out of towns and villages. In the Central Province town surveys were urgently required for several towns to which a water supply was being extended. These were supplied. In all provinces a large amount of work was done on acquisition surveys for new roads.

The topographical branch completed the special large scale survey of the Tarkwa Mining Area for the Geological Survey Department and is continuing with the revision of the Tarkwa Standard Sheet.

The framework section carried on with the survey of primary traverses in the Northern Territories and the Western Province. An attempt to reconnoitre a chain of triangulation across the north of the Northern Territories has so far proved unsuccessful.

A satisfactory feature of the year was the re-opening of the Survey School even although the number of new entrants was not as large as had been hoped. In addition to pupils to be trained as surveyors a number of learners from the Forestry and Agricultural Departments were given a four months' course in elementary compass surveying.

Licensed Surveyors have been very busy with the survey of mining concessions and 37 such surveys were re-computed and checked by this Department. In several cases these surveys were submitted to field checks as well.

The Meteorological Section was formed during the year. The section is a branch of the West Africa Meteorological Service whose headquarters are at Lagos, but the local section is administered by the Survey Department. Aeroplanes of both the Imperial Airways and the Aeromaritime services have been supplied regularly with meteorological information throughout the year. Sub-stations are now being established over the Colony.

The headquarters drawing office of the cadastral branch had a large task in preparing of three sets of key plans showing concessions and options. These plans are now available for inspection by the public at Accra, Sekondi and Kumasi.

APPENDIX A.

The following publications of local interest may be obtained (post free) from the Government Printing Department, Box 124, Accra.

Cheques and Postal Order should be made payable to the Government Printer, Accra, Gold Coast.

	£	s.	d.
Census, 1931.			
The Gold Coast, 1931 (*Cardinall*)	0	12	6
A Bibliography of the Gold Coast (*Cardinall*)	0	12	6
Appendices containing Comparative Returns and General Statistics of the 1931 Census	0	12	6
(The above three volumes per set)	1	5	0
Customs—			
Customs Tariff Ordinance, Cap. 133 (1936)	0	2	6
Customs Import and Export Lists, 1930 edition	0	2	0
Customs Tariff and Custom House Guide (1929)	0	1	0
Trade Report, 1934	0	7	6
Trade Report, 1935	0	7	6
Trade Report, 1936	0	7	6
Departmental Annual Reports—			
Agriculture, Animal Health, Audit, Education, Geological Survey, Medical and Sanitary, Mines, Police, Railway, Survey, Treasury, Forestry	0	2	0
Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the Gold Coast	0	1	0
Forestry—			
Forest Officers' Handbook of the Gold Coast (*Chipp*)	0	2	6
Report on the Forestry Department for the year 1934–35, 1935–36 and 1936–37	0	1	0
Geology—			
Annual Reports from 1913. Copies for only the following years are now available: 1930–31, 1933–34, 1934–35, 1935–36 and 1936–37	0	2	0
Report on the Geology of Western Togoland (*Robertson*) 1921 ...	0	5	0
Bulletin No. 1.—Outlines of the Mineral and Water Power Resources of the Gold Coast with Hints on Prospecting (*Kitson*) 1925 ...	0	1	0
Bulletin No. 2.—Geological Map of the Gold Coast and Western Togoland with Brief descriptive notes thereon (*Sir Albert Kitson, C.M.G., F.G.S., M.I.M.M.*) 1928	0	2	6
Bulletin No. 3.—Report on Rapid Geological Survey of Gambia (*Cooper*) 1927	0	3	0
Bulletin No. 4.—Miscroscopical Features and Chemical Analyses of Gold Coast Igneous Rocks (*Junner*) 1928	0	3	0
Bulletin No. 5.—References to Occurrences of Economic Minerals in the Gold Coast, recorded in Annual Reports (*Kitson and Felton*) 1930	0	1	0
Bulletin No. 6.—Minerals of Concentrates from Stream-Gravels, Soils, and Crushed Rocks of the Gold Coast (*Kitson and Felton*) 1930	0	1	0
Bulletin No. 7.—The Bauxite Deposit of the Gold Coast (*Cooper*) 1936	0	3	0
Bulletin No. 8.—The Geology of the Bosumtwi Caldera and Surrounding Country and Results of a Hydrographic Survey of Lake Bosumtwi (*Junner, McGregor and White*) 1937	0	3	0
Bulletin No. 9.—A Bibliography of Gold Coast Geology, Mining and Archæology to March, 1937 (*W. T. James*)	0	2	0
Memoir No. 1.—Geological and Mining Features of the Tarkwa-Abosso Goldfield (*Whitelaw*) 1929	0	5	0
Memoir No. 3.—The Geology of the Prestea Gold Belt (*Cooper*) 1934	0	5	0
Memoir No. 4.—Gold in the Gold Coast (*Junner*) 1935	0	3	0

History—

	£	s.	d.
A Brief Review of the History and Social Organisation of the Peoples of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast (*Eyre-Smith*) ...	0	1	0
Adangbe Historical and Proverbial Songs (*Enoch Azu*)	0	1	0
Enquiry into the Constitution and Organisation of the Dagbon Kingdom	0	2	6
Gold Coast Handbook, 1937	0	7	6
Gold Coast Handbook, 1928	0	2	0
Journal of the Senior Naval Officer, Bights Sub-Division, H.M. Navy (*Gibbons*)	0	0	6
Native States of the Gold Coast: History and Constitution—AHANTA (*Welman*)	0	2	6
A Note on the History of the British Courts in the Gold Coast Colony (*Sir Brandford Griffith*) 1936	0	1	6
Marriage Law among the Tallensi (*Dr. M. Fortes*)	0	1	6

Languages, Text Books—

	£	s.	d.
A Brief Account of the Brissa Language (*Chamberlain*)	0	3	0
A Preliminary Study of Nzima (*Welman*)	0	1	0
A Study of the Ewe Language (*Westermann*)	0	3	6
English and Nzima Key Book (*Anaman*)	0	0	6
English-Ewe Dictionary (*Westerman*)	0	1	0
Notes on Colloquial Hausa for beginners (*Major I. H. MacDonell, D.S.O.*)	0	1	0
Standard Nzima—Part I (*Anaman*)	0	0	3

Legal—

	£	s.	d.
Revised Edition of Gold Coast Laws. Cloth Bound. (Set of 5 Volumes)* ... ... per set	6	6	0
Supplement to the Gold Coast Laws, 1928 edition, in 2 parts per part	0	10	6
Annual Volumes of Ordinances	0	10	6
Price per single issue, according to size, from 1/- upwards.			
Interpreter's Handbook	0	4	0
Native Administration Ordinance and Regulations, 1936 edition ...	0	5	0
" " " Cap. 76 (1936)	0	3	0

Subsidiary Legislation—

	£	s.	d.
Annual Volumes of Rules, Proclamations, etc., 1935 edition—Parts I and II ... ... per part	0	10	6
Price per single issue, according to size, from 1/- upwards.			

Natural History—

	£	s.	d.
Birds of Tropical West Africa—Vol. I (*Bannerman*)	1	2	6
Birds of Tropical West Africa—Vol. II (*Bannerman*)	1	2	6
Birds of Tropical West Africa—Vol. III (*Bannerman*)	1	2	6
Birds of Tropical West Africa—Vol. IV (*Bannerman*)	1	2	6
Vol. V now in course of preparation.			
Subscription price for the complete work in 5 volumes—£5 net.			

Miscellaneous—

	£	s.	d.
Address by His Excellency the Governor on Estimates 1937–38 ...	0	1	0
Gold Coast and Asianti Reader—Books I and II (*Brown*) ... each	0	3	0
Report of the Committee appointed by the Governor to inspect the College and School, Achimota	0	1	0
The Colonial Administrative Service List (1st edition)	0	2	0
The Colonial Administrative Service List Supplement	0	0	9
The Colonial Legal List (1st edition 1935)	0	0	9
Papers relating to the Petition of the Delegation from the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti	0	3	0
The Gold Coast Handbook of Nursing	0	1	6
The Gold Coast Handbook of Nursing (Children's Section)	0	1	6
The Teachers' Journal Annual Volume (three or four copies) post free	0	2	0
Single copy, post free	0	0	9
Tribal Markings and Marks of Adornment of Natives of Northern Territories of the Gold Coast (*Armitage*)	0	1	0
Village Health	0	1	6
The Cattle of the Gold Coast (*Capt. J. L. Stewart, M.C., B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.*)	0	2	0

Transport—

	£	s.	d.
An Analysis of the Motor Traffic Legislation of the Colonies ...	0	10	0
Motor Traffic Ordinance, Cap. 195 (1936)	0	3	0

THE FOLLOWING PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS ARE ALSO AVAILABLE.

	£	s.	d.
Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the Gold Coast 1937–38	0	1	0
Blue Book, 1936—Gold Coast ... ... yearly	0	5	0
British Official Wireless Service—			
Subscription, Twelve months	2	0	0
Subscription, Six months	1	0	0
Empire Survey Review (issued quarterly)* ... per quarterly issue	0	3	0

*Vols. I and III. Nos. 2–17 are now available.

Estimates—

	£	s.	d.
Each annual issue	0	7	6
Memorandum by Colonial Secretary on	0	2	0
Report on Select Committee on (Sessional Paper)	0	2	0

Gazette, Gold Coast—

	£	s.	d.
Subscription, Twelve months	2	0	0
Subscription, Six months	1	0	0
Bound Volume 1928–34 ... ... half-yearly	1	0	0
Trade Supplement, Bound Volume ... ... yearly	0	10	0

Price per copy, according to size, 1d. upwards.

Legislative Council Debates—

	£	s.	d.
Subscription per year	0	10	6

Price per issue, according to size, from 1/– upwards.

Reports, Annual Departmental—

	£	s.	d.
Births, Deaths and Burial	0	2	0
Mines	0	2	0
Surveys	0	1	0
Animal Health	0	2	0
Medical	0	4	0

SURVEY DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS.

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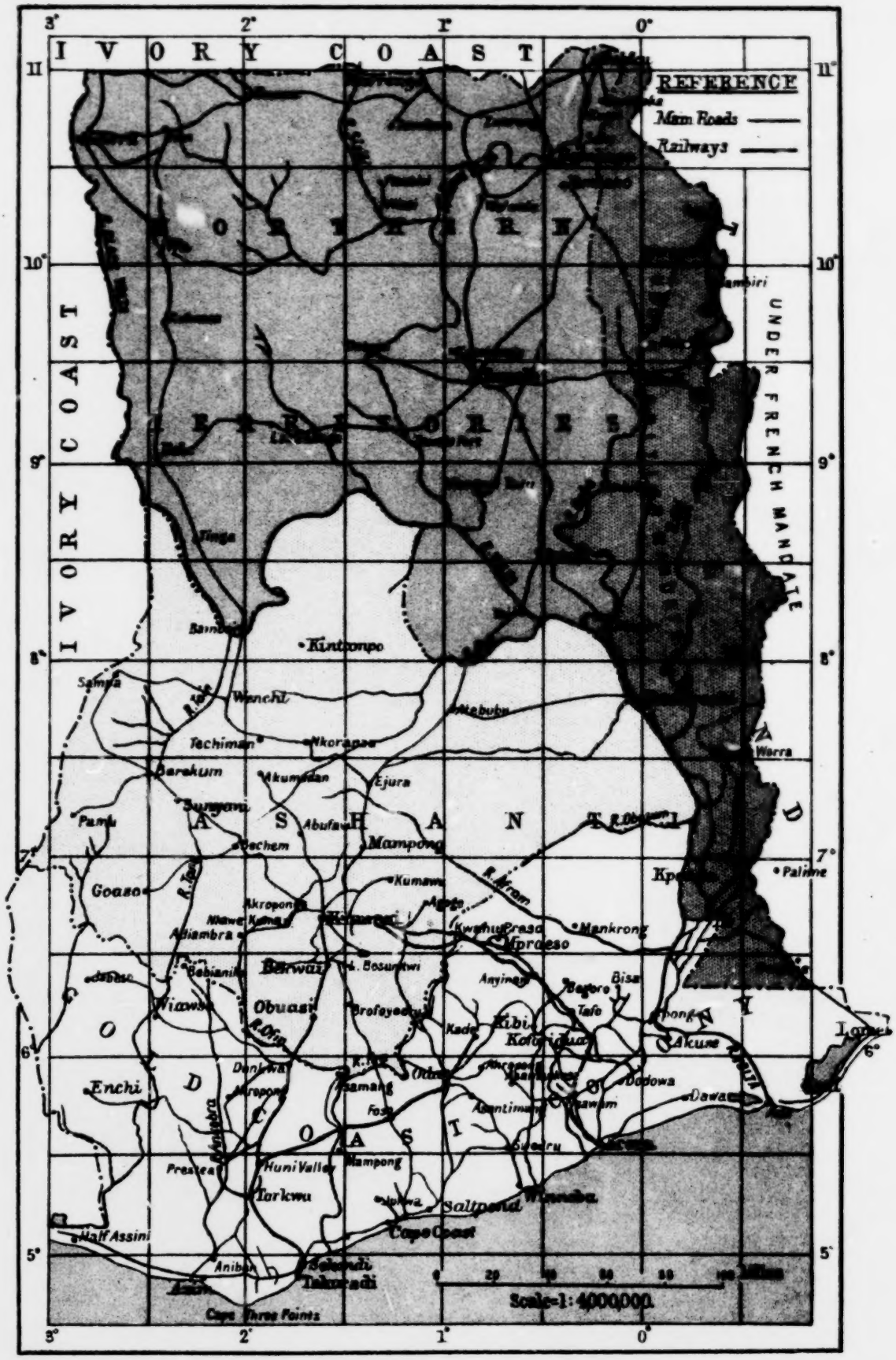

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Outline map of the Gold Coast (Air services)

Map of the Gold Coast.

INTRODUCTION.

When contrasted with its nearest British neighbour, Nigeria, and the adjacent French West African territories, the Gold Coast is certainly overshadowed in size. Its total area is, however, approximately 92,000 square miles and its wealth of natural resources places it in the first rank of the Empire's tropical possessions. It has a relatively small and very unevenly distributed population of slightly more than three and three-quarter millions. There are centres of comparatively dense population along the seaboard, in the mining areas and in the cocoa-producing districts, but only about one-quarter of a million people, or less than one in ten of the population, live in the urban areas. The Gold Coast is essentially a country of agriculturists, of people living on the land.

The history of the Gold Coast, during the first eighty years after the Imperial Government first assumed control of the British settlements in the territory in 1821, was one of many vicissitudes and much turmoil, the climax being reached in the Ashanti war of 1900. The close of the nineteenth century marked the end of an epoch in the country's history and the beginning of a new era which has been rendered conspicuous by the establishment of settled administration, by peaceful development and by steady progress towards a general condition of unprecedented, and indeed undreamt of, prosperity. An index of this prosperity is the growth of the Colony's revenue and of the value of its trade to a level more than ten times higher than that of forty years ago. The main factors which have contributed to this increased wealth and prosperity are the introduction of the cocoa crop and, more recently, the steady expansion and development of the gold mining industry. Two other factors of less, but of by no means negligible, importance have been the discovery and exploitation of valuable deposits of manganese ore and diamonds.

The natural results of this increasing prosperity have been the introduction of railways, the construction of a network of roads to open up the large productive areas lying inland and remote from the seaboard, the provision of educational facilities on an ever-increasing scale, and the steady expansion of medical and other social services tending towards the betterment of the health and general welfare of the people.

The Gold Coast may be aptly described as a mixture of mediaevalism and modernity, the past forty years having been marked by a rapidity and diversity of progress such as it would normally take a nation or a people several centuries to achieve. The people of the country are naturally progressive

in character and are willing and anxious to absorb all the elements of European culture with which they are brought in contact. While taking a natural pride in the traditions of his race the Gold Coast African is looking forward, not backward, and he has a laudable confidence in his own future. His strong sense of humour, worldly wisdom, adaptability, and ability to work for desired ends provide him with valuable equipment for dealing with any tasks with which the future may confront him.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The roughly oblong block of country called "the Gold Coast" comprises the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate.

It is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between 3° 15′ W. longitude and 1° 12′ E. longitude, and is bounded on the west by the French colony of the Ivory Coast, on the east by Togoland under French Mandate, on the north by the Ivory Coast and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean.

The area of the Colony is 23,937 square miles, of Ashanti 24,379, of the Northern Territories 30,486 and of Togoland under British Mandate 13,041—a total of 91,843 square miles. The forest country, from which the people of the Gold Coast to a large extent draw their prosperity, amounts to about 21,500 square miles. From the area of approximately a million acres in the forest country which is under cocoa bearing, nearly 300,000 tons of cocoa are produced yearly, representing an average of approximately 69 per cent of the total value of domestic exports during the past twenty-two years.

Climate.

The climate of the Gold Coast, although hot and damp, is cooler than that of most tropical countries situated within similar latitudes. The mean shade maximum temperature recorded during 1938 for the towns of Accra, Takoradi (coastal), Kumasi and Tamale (inland) was 84·1, 85·3, 88·9, and 94·3 degrees Fahrenheit, and the mean relative humidity was 76·2, 80·2, 84·3 and 61·6 respectively. The rainfall varies with the configuration of the country, being greatest in the thick forest belts. The amount of rain which fell in 1938 at the stations mentioned above was 23·57 inches, 45·91 inches, 61·76 inches and 43·24 inches, respectively.

During the months of January and February, the harmattan, a dry north-easterly wind from the Sahara, blows strongly, carrying with it particles of fine dust and rendering the atmosphere extremely dry. Characteristic features of this period are a sudden lowering of humidity and extremes of temperature.

The country falls into four distinct climatic zones: the northern zone, with rainfall and humidity moderate and a severe dry season; the forest zone, in which the rainfall and humidity are high and the intensity of the harmattan is reduced by the presence of forest; the coastal strip, with low rainfall but fairly constant high humidity; lastly, the wet south-west corner, a small area right on the coast with a very high rainfall (up to 100 inches) and a constant high humidity.

The conditions of high rainfall and humidity which obtain in the forest belt are suitable for cocoa cultivation. The maintenance of these conditions by the preservation of the forest is, therefore, of the highest importance for the continued prosperity of the Gold Coast.

History.

The known history of the people of the Gold Coast begins, for all practical purposes, with the discovery of the country by the Portuguese, who first landed on the coast towards the end of the fifteenth century. The distribution of the various language groups and the absence of traces of large earlier settlements tend, however, to substantiate the traditional belief that the present population is the result of a series of waves of immigration which took place in comparatively recent historical times.

Of these immigrants the most numerous were the Akans, who came from the north or north-west in search of sanctuary to the forests of the Gold Coast, some sections of them eventually reaching the sea.

The Akans appear to have come in three waves. The first wave, consisting of the Guans and kindred peoples, came down the Volta valley, and probably as early as 1200 were in occupation of a crescent of land stretching from Bole through Salaga, Krachi, Anum and Accra, as far west as Winneba. The second wave, the ancestors of the Fantes, probably came down the Ofin and the Pra, arriving on the coast about 1300 and spreading eastward through Cape Coast until it came in contact with the Guan tribes. The third wave, the ancestors of the Twi peoples, came straight down between the earlier settlers, filling up Ashanti and Akim. The Akwamus, who were the spear-head of the advance, came in contact with the coast people about 1600.

Behind the Akans came the Moshi, who, partly by conquest and partly by peaceful penetration, obtained supremacy over the inhabitants of the northern part of the Gold Coast and established the Mamprussi and Dagomba kingdoms under the rule of sons or other relatives of their leaders. These kingdoms were established about the year 1500 ; and a century later the Gonja kingdom was formed by a fusion of Moshi elements with the earlier Akan settlers in the Bole and Salaga area. There was constant rivalry between the Gonja and Dagomba kingdoms until in the eighteenth century they both succumbed to the growing power of Ashanti.

About 1500 the south-east corner of the country was peopled by an infiltration of Ga, Adangbe, and Ewe tribes from the east and north-east. The present territorial situation was reached when in 1733 the Akwamus, the most southerly of the Twi-speaking tribes, were attacked by a confederation of the Gas, Akims and

others, and driven from the land of Akim to their present home east of the Volta ; while a year or two later a section of the victorious Akims assumed the rule over the Guans in Akwapim.

The Gold Coast Colony.

There is some evidence that the Gold Coast was visited by French navigators towards the end of the fourteenth century ; but the first Europeans to establish a permanent connection with the country were the Portuguese, who, arriving in 1471, built the castle at Elmina eleven years later in order to protect their trading interests. They found on the coast a people of hunters and fishermen, primitive in habits and development, yet understanding the working of iron and fully conscious of the value of gold. No native State of any size had yet been established but numerous petty chiefdoms were in existence among the coast people, and inland the strong kingdom of Adansi was beginning to develop.

Until the close of the sixteenth century the Portuguese maintained their trading monopoly. Feeble efforts on the part of other European Powers, including England, were made to obtain a footing on the coast, but the Portuguese were never seriously challenged until the advent of the Dutch in 1595.

At first the Portuguese were interested in obtaining gold, ivory and spices, but with the opening up of the New World there came a demand for cheap labour for the plantations. So began the transatlantic slave trade which, until its decline and abolition in the nineteenth century, shaped the history of the Gold Coast.

The main results of the slave trade were twofold. First, in order to feed the slaves awaiting shipment and their captors, the Portuguese were obliged to introduce food plants and to teach an improved method of agriculture to a people hitherto largely dependent for food on the natural resources of the forest and sea. Secondly, the lucrative nature of the trade attracted the attention of other European nations besides the Portuguese to the possibilities of the Gold Coast.

The Dutch, appearing on the coast in 1595, rapidly undermined the domination of the Protuguese. In 1637 they captured Elmina and in 1642 the Portuguese abandoned all their possessions in the Gold Coast to the new-comers. Other European Powers, including England, followed and, fighting amongst themselves, scrambled for a footing on the coast. By 1750, however, the year in which the African Company of Merchants was formed and subsidised by the Imperial Government to the extent of £13,000 per annum, all had withdrawn except the Dutch with their headquarters at Elmina, the Danes with their headquarters at Christiansborg and the English with their headquarters at Cape Coast Castle.

In 1821 the Imperial Government first assumed the control of the British settlements in the Gold Coast, and the African Company of Merchants was dissolved, its possessions being vested in the Crown and placed under the Government of Sierra Leone. Seven years later, however, the Imperial Government, after considering complete withdrawal from the coast, entrusted the government of the settlements in the Gold Coast to a Committee of London Merchants. In 1843, however, the 1821 arrangement was restored in consequence of suspected slave trading, which had been prohibited by the British Government in 1807.

The year 1850 saw the separation of the British forts and settlements of the Gold Coast from Sierra Leone, the cession of the Danish possessions to Britain and the creation by Letters Patent of Executive and Legislative Councils, but in 1866 government from Sierra Leone was resumed.

In 1872 the Dutch withdrew from the Gold Coast, handing over their possessions to the British. Two years later, after Sir Garnet Wolseley's successful Ashanti campaign, came the final separation from Sierra Leone, measures being taken on the conclusion of peace for placing the government of the Gold Coast on a footing of efficiency and security. A new Charter was issued dated the 24th July, 1874, separating Her Majesty's settlements on the Gold Coast and Lagos from the Government of Sierra Leone and constituting them into one colony under the style of the Gold Coast Colony under a Governor-in-Chief with an Administrator at Lagos.

In 1886 all the settlements and territories belonging to Her Majesty on the Gold Coast were, by Letters Patent dated the 13th January, formed into a distinct colony, Lagos being separated therefrom. This territory, however, did not include all the areas under British protection and had no specified boundaries. To regularise the position, therefore, these protected areas were annexed to His Majesty's dominions and declared to be part and parcel of His Majesty's Gold Coast Colony by Order-in-Council of the 26th September, 1901. The boundaries of the Colony thus constituted were defined by Order-in-Council dated the 22nd October, 1906, and have since remained unchanged.

Ashanti.

Meanwhile evolution had been proceeding among the immigrants whom the Portuguese found living in the country at the end of the fifteenth century. Assimilating what aborigines they found, they had been developing settled habits and had begun entering into the permanent occupation of roughly defined tracts of country. In the coastal areas of the Gold Coast development took place by way of small autonomous units under European protection, but in the interior it took the form of tribal confederations for offensive and defensive purposes.

Of such organizations by far the biggest and most highly developed was that of the Ashantis which with its capital at Kumasi had begun to establish its ascendancy towards the close of the seventeenth century. The eighteenth century witnessed the consolidation of the military power of Ashanti and the growth of its magnificence.

The growing military power of Ashanti aspired towards the domination of the whole Gold Coast and consequently the British policy of protecting the coast tribes who dwelt under their aegis was the cause of continuous friction with the Ashantis and of the various wars which took place during the nineteenth century until the final pacification of the country in 1900.

In January, 1824, Sir Charles MacCarthy, the Governor of Sierra Leone, led an expedition against the Ashantis in an endeavour to forestall an invasion. He was defeated and killed at Insamankow. Two years later, however, the British, assisted by Akim, Akwamu, Denkyira and Accra levies, signally defeated and routed the Ashantis at Dodowa.

Hostilities recommenced in 1873, and in 1874 Sir Garnet Wolseley led an expedition against Kumasi which he captured and destroyed. After this war the military confederation of the Ashantis fell into anarchy. Several important divisions renounced their allegiance and civil war ensued. Trade was at a standstill; the indemnity imposed on Ashanti after the war of 1874 could not be paid; and on various occasions the British Government was asked by one party or another to intervene in Ashanti affairs. Conditions became intolerable and the Government decided to assume control of the country. In 1896 a further expedition was sent to Kumasi and Prempeh, the King of Ashanti, and other notables were arrested and deported. A Resident was appointed to administer the kingdom and a fort was constructed and garrisoned at Kumasi.

The Ashantis, however, were not yet subjugated and in 1900 a demand by the Governor for the surrender of their Golden Stool, which every Ashanti believes to be the abiding place of the spirit of the Ashanti nation, brought them up in arms with the result that the Governor was besieged in the fort. Accompanied by a strong escort, however, he was able to make his way through to the coast and a military expedition was sent to Kumasi which relieved the fort and broke up further resistance.

In 1901 Ashanti was annexed to the Crown and since that date it has become settled and prosperous. Ex-King Prempeh was allowed to return to Ashanti in 1924 and two years later to assume the position of Kumasihene or Head Chief of the Kumasi Division. He died in 1932.

Investigation subsequently regarding the wishes of the people of Ashanti revealed that the great majority were in favour of the restoration of the Ashanti Confederacy, the political organisation which had existed before the rising of 1900. On the 31st of January, 1935, the restoration of the Confederacy was proclaimed and official recognition was given to Osei Agyeman Prempeh II and his successors as Asantehene, the ancient title of the head of the Ashanti nation.

The Northern Territories.

That portion of the Gold Coast which lies to the north of Ashanti came under British influence in 1897 after the conclusion of treaties with the Chiefs concerned and after international settlement with France and Germany. The area was proclaimed a Protectorate in 1901.

Togoland under British Mandate.

In 1922 a portion of the former German colony of Togoland was placed under British Mandate. The territory is now administered under the Togoland under British Mandate Order-in-Council, 1923.

CHAPTER II.
GOVERNMENT.

The Gold Coast is administered as a British Colony on behalf of the Crown by the Governor assisted by an Executive Council constituted by Letters Patent and Royal Instructions bearing date the 23rd May, 1925, and the 23rd November, 1934. The Executive Council consists of the Colonial Secretary, the Chief Commissioner of Ashanti, the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary, the Director of Medical Services, and the Secretary for Native Affairs.

For administrative purposes the Gold Coast comprises three areas, viz. the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories. The Colony is divided into three provinces, viz. Eastern, Central and Western, the first including the southern section of Togoland under British Mandate. Each province is in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner assisted by District and Assistant District Commissioners. Ashanti and the Northern Territories (which include the northern section of Togoland under British Mandate) are also divided into districts, each in charge of a District Commissioner who works under a Chief Commissioner.

The Governor is empowered to enact ordinances for the Colony with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council constituted by the Gold Coast Colony (Legislative Council) Order-in-Council, 1925, consisting of the Governor as President, fifteen official members (including all members of the Executive Council except the Chief Commissioners of Ashanti and of the Northern Territories), and fourteen unofficial members. The Legislative Council contains an elective element in that provision is made in the Royal Order constituting it for the election of six Head Chiefs as provincial members by the three Provincial Councils of the Eastern (three), Central (two), and the Western Province (one) of the Colony ; of three municipal members, one each by those whose names appear on the voters' lists of the towns of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi ; and of a mercantile member and a mining member by the Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Mines respectively, the remaining three members being nominated by the Governor.

The Governor is also enabled, under the respective instruments providing for their administration, to enact laws for Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate.

Joint ordinances for the Colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate are made by the Governor under the provisions of the Gold Coast Ordinances Order-in-Council, 1934, but, in so far as their provisions relate to the Colony, this is done with the advice and consent of the aforesaid Legislative Council.

System of Government.

The system of government may be described as a mixture of direct and indirect rule with a bias towards the latter. So far as the natives are concerned the administration is mainly in the hands of the Chiefs who are invariably assisted in their respective spheres of authority by councils of elders who are, generally speaking, representatives of various sections of the community. The Chief and his councillors constitute a tribunal for his state or division. These tribunals which form part of the judicial system of the Gold Coast exercise a limited jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters. Their judgments are subject to appeal to District Commissioners sitting as Magistrates, except in land cases in which appeals lie to the Courts of Provincial Commissioners. From these courts further appeals lie respectively to the Supreme Court and the West African Court of Appeal. Appeals lie further to the Privy Council.

Apart from tribunals there is also a State Council for each State in the Colony which exercises jurisdiction in executive and constitutional issues. Decisions of such Councils are subject to appeal to the Governor whose decision is final.

There is also established for each province a Provincial Council composed of all the Head Chiefs, which elects Chiefs to be members of the Legislative Council. All important Bills which are being introduced into the Legislative Council are referred to them for their views and comments. The Provincial Council also is empowered to hold enquiries of a certain nature, and a Judicial Committee consisting of five members of the Provincial Council is the appropriate body to which such matters are referred. Facilities are also granted to these Councils to hold a Joint Session at least once a year.

In Ashanti the old Confederacy was restored in January, 1935, and the Ashanti Confederacy Council was established with the Asantehene as president. The old allegiances have been restored as far as possible, and the important Chiefs and their councils recognised as native authorities. The activities of these authorities which are constantly under the supervision of the administrative officers, indicate that the Chiefs and people of Ashanti are keen to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them for steady progress towards a measure of self-government.

Municipal Administration.

There is established in each of the towns of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi a town council, consisting of five official and five unofficial members, to which is entrusted the administration of a limited local government. Each council is invested with powers and duties under certain ordinances which enable it to carry out the lighting and conservancy of the town and to take

other steps for the preservation of public health. Its revenue is derived principally from house and land rates and various licence fees, supplemented as requisite by annual grants from Government. The president of the council has a vote and a casting vote.

Sanitary committees have been established in a number of smaller towns, but their functions are purely advisory with no power of taxation. These committees, however, have done much to improve the local sanitation and they continue to carry on much useful work.

In Kumasi, the administrative headquarters and the ancient capital of Ashanti, the municipal administration is in the hands of the Kumasi Public Health Board which was formed in 1925. The revenue of the Board is chiefly derived from rates, licences and fees similar to those charged by the various town councils in the Colony.

A Sanitary Board, established in 1935, exercises statutory control over the sanitary affairs of the town of Obuasi in Ashanti and is empowered to take all measures necessary for the proper conservancy, lighting and public health of the town. The revenue of the Board consists chiefly of fees and charges for services rendered, also of fines and penalties for breaches of sanitary laws.

Native Administration.

As already stated the system of government is a mixture of direct and indirect rule with a bias towards the latter. The administration is mainly in the hands of the Chiefs, who owe their position to heredity according to family groups, to election by the representatives of their people, and to recognition by the central Government as represented by the Governor. In the past the main obstacle to the progress of native administration, particularly in the Colony, has been the fact that, apart from the fees and fines collected by the tribunals, many of the Chiefs were without any sources of regular income to maintain their individual positions or to carry out any useful social services.

Considerable progress has, however, been made during the past year, especially in the Eastern and Western Provinces of the Colony. In the former, two States in particular have contributed to this advance by voluntarily establishing Native Administration Treasuries which have been worked in accordance with properly framed estimates of revenue and expenditure. In one case provision has been made, among other things, for the building of a State school. In the other, the recently formed Treasury has functioned so well that at the end of the year 1938 a balance of nearly £2,000 remained in the bank after all commitments, including the payment of regular annual emoluments to all Stool servants, had been met. Much of this surplus has been earmarked for

expenditure on the development of social services and on capital works of public utility. This achievement is the more remarkable since the State concerned is situated in an area practically devoid of natural resources such as workable mineral deposits and rich cocoa farms which abound in other parts of the Colony. It is an outstanding example of the value of earnest endeavour and genuine co-operation. In another State, where there had been protracted dissension and disputes, treasuries were compulsorily established in two towns as a result of legislation specially enacted for that purpose. These treasuries have functioned most successfully and there is no doubt that the material improvements which have been effected in the two towns concerned have stimulated in neighbouring communities a desire to see their own finances placed on a sound basis. In the Western Province of the Colony the Native Administrations continue to derive substantial pecuniary benefits from the steadily increasing development of the mining industry. The people of the States concerned have begun to take a keen interest in the State Treasury system, which they welcome as a means of ensuring that the considerable sums of money which are received annually in the form of rents and royalties from mining companies, and also from other sources, are properly brought to account and applied to the public advantage. Indeed it may be said that throughout the Colony there has been of late a perceptible change in the attitude of the people towards the sustained and earnest propaganda which has been carried out by Government in favour of the establishment of State Treasuries. The realisation appears to be growing that the Treasury system is not a device by which Government aims at usurping the control of the people's money but, on the contrary, is intended to afford the people themselves an opportunity of controlling and developing their own financial resources. With this end in view legislation has recently been enacted to provide for the establishment and management of Native Administration Treasuries throughout the Colony. In order to fit the machinery for the working of these treasuries into the existing framework of native administration, provision has been made for the State Councils to take a part in the establishment of treasuries which are required for subordinate areas within a State. As, however, a State Council is not a suitable body for the convenient and efficient management of a public treasury, since it is usually too large and its members often reside in different towns or villages, provision has been made for the appointment of Finance Boards to discharge the duties of treasury management. These Boards will, it is hoped, normally include one or more persons who are not members of the native authority concerned.

In Ashanti the Native Administrations are carrying out a policy of consolidation. Under the careful guidance of the Asantehene, Ashanti is once again beginning to assume some of its old importance as a complete unit. While no direct taxation has

yet been introduced on a general scale, individual Divisions do from time to time impose a levy in order to pay off a debt which has become troublesome to the Stool. The Native Treasuries are now properly controlled and although the Chiefs and Councillors still retain a portion of the fees and fines of the Courts, as they have no other income, it is hoped that in time this arrangement will be replaced by a salary provided in the local Native Treasury Estimates. Unless, however, the Division has a regular source of revenue the money will be difficult to find, and the institution of a general levy appears to be the only solution.

Steady and gratifying progress continues to be made in local government in the Northern Territories, where a system of direct taxation came into operation barely three years ago. Native treasuries have been established throughout the Protectorate and the assessment and collection of the tax is carried out almost entirely by the native authorities, the administrative officers acting in a purely advisory capacity. This system of taxation was not introduced hurriedly or without due consideration and preparation. Propaganda extended over a number of years and careful enquiries into native customary law were made before any decision was reached with regard to the new proposals. Careful study was given to every detail by officers who had spent many years in the Northern Territories and who had gained the confidence of the Chiefs and the people. The result was that the introduction of a direct tax proceeded smoothly and without opposition. Its collection has been carried out promptly and without incident and the estimate of revenue from this source has been fully realised. A number of ambitious schemes of development has been undertaken by the various native authorities. Conspicuous among them are the Mamprusi and Dagomba Native Administrations, who have agreed to share between them the expenditure on the salary of a European foreman who was engaged at their request to expedite work on the water supplies to which each administration has voted £1,800. The total revenue of the native treasuries has risen during the past five years from about £860 to approximately £80,000. Every native authority now maintains its own school and dispensary, and proper attention is paid to sanitation in the rural areas. The Chiefs of the Protectorate continue to display great keenness in all matters affecting the welfare of their people. Their sense of responsibility is highly developed and they are realising more and more, as time goes on, the necessity for having a stable form of revenue from direct taxation for the provision of local services. A conference was held at Tamale in December, 1938, which was attended by all the Divisional Chiefs and most of the Sub-divisional Chiefs. It is hoped that this meeting will become an annual event and will develop into what may be described as a Protectorate Council of Chiefs.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

The uneven distribution of the population of the Gold Coast, as shown in Table I below, is influenced by a number of factors, the chief of which are economic, agricultural and health conditions.

The most densely populated areas are the towns of Accra, Koforidua, Sekondi and Takoradi in the Colony, the Kumasi district of Ashanti, and the north-eastern corner of the Northern Territories. Considerable areas carrying a fairly large population are also to be found in the Keta, Ada, Winneba and Saltpond districts of the Colony. At the census of 1931 the population was as follows :—

TABLE I.

	Resident Africans.	*Resident Non-Africans.*	*Maritime.*
Colony	1,571,362*	2,408*	172 (non-African 104).
Ashanti	578,078	624	—
Northern Territories ...	717,275	107	—
Togoland	293,671	43	—
	3,160,386*	3,182*	172

At mid-year 1938, the estimated resident African population of the Gold Coast and its dependencies (including Togoland under British Mandate) was 3,786,659, an increase of 86,392 or 2·3 per centum over the estimated total (3,700,267) for the preceding year.

Table II gives the estimated populations of the more important towns at mid-year 1938.

TABLE II.

Town.	*Estimated population at mid-year* 1938.
Accra	74,937
Kumasi	44,627
Sekondi	22,356
Cape Coast	19,689
Tamale	19,495
Koforidua	14,274
Winneba	13,787
Nsawam...	10,868
Saltpond	6,388
Ho	3,599

*Including a maritime population of 172 of whom 104 were non-African.

Registration of Births and Deaths.

The compulsory registration of births and deaths is applied to 35 registration areas comprising a total population of 340,600 or about nine per cent of the entire population of the Gold Coast.

Births.

TABLE III.

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Males ...	4,794	4,794	4,966	5,591	5,655	5,601
Females ...	4,820	4,843	5,140	5,631	5,579	5,664
Total ...	9,614	9,637	10,106	11,222	11,234	11,265

The natural increase of births over deaths was 3,735. The weighted average birth-rate was 33·1 per 1,000 persons living compared with 33·7 for 1937.

Deaths.

TABLE IV.

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Males ...	3,981	4,025	4,827	4,972	5,257	4,789
Females ...	2,283	2,525	3,004	3,030	3,174	2,741
Total ...	6,264	6,550	7,831	8,002	8,431	7,530

The weighted average death-rate per 1,000 persons living was 22·1 compared with 25·3 for 1937.

Maternal and Infantile Mortality.

The infantile mortality rate for 1938 was 102 per 1,000 live-births, compared with a rate of 117 for 1937. The maternal mortality rate was 14·0 per 1,000 total births and 14·6 per 1,000 live births compared with 15·8 and 16·6 respectively for 1937.

As in all comparatively primitive countries the above rates must be taken with a certain amount of reservation. The rates quoted above are all crude rates and correction is at present not possible. The factors of immigration and emigration, which cannot yet be assessed at their true value, also influence to a great extent the death-rates returned.

The pronounced decline in the general death-rate and the infantile mortality-rate call for comment. It is considered that the cause of this decline was threefold, namely meteorological, economic and epidemiological.

The harmattan during 1937–38 was very mild, and was very late in 1938–39. The year 1938, therefore, almost entirely escaped the effects of this cold, dry and dusty wind, which normally results in a high incidence of respiratory diseases, often with a very high mortality.

Although 1938 cannot perhaps be considered to have been a prosperous year, yet it was a stable one. There was no hold-up in the marketing of the cocoa crop such as occurred in 1937, and as a result employment did not suffer.

There was no serious outbreak of any infectious disease during the year under review.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

The Medical Department is divided into three main branches, curative, preventive and research. There is also a small section whose attention is devoted entirely to work in connection with human trypanosomiasis, otherwise known as "sleeping sickness." The activities of this section include not only the actual treatment of sufferers from this disease but also clinical and entomological research.

There are thirty-eight hospitals in the Gold Coast. Some are housed in buildings which are out of date and difficult to administer effectively, others have been planned on up-to-date lines. Of the latter, the Gold Coast Hospital at Accra is adequately equipped for medical and surgical work and possesses an up-to-date X-ray department where a great deal of good radio-therapeutic work is done. There is also a venereal diseases section and a dental clinic. Close to this hospital is the Medical Research Institute, for which the rich clinical material available in the hospital provides a wide and valuable field of investigation. Also adjacent is a well-equipped maternity hospital, to which is attached a training centre for midwives who on the completion of their training provide much needed maternity services in the less advanced areas.

Yaws continues to account for the greatest number of cases of persons attending and suffering from any single disease. It can, however, be stated definitely that this disease is not on the increase: in fact the hospital figures for the year under review show a decrease of 8,000 cases. The total of cases treated at hospitals during the year was 75,519. Many other cases are treated by Native Administration dressers who travel from village to village giving courses of treatment.

Tuberculosis heads the list of killing diseases and constitutes a serious problem to which close attention is being paid.

The total number of cases of all diseases treated in the hospitals of the Gold Coast fell from 330,092 in 1937 to 323,990 in 1938. This is accounted for partly by the effects of the cocoa "hold-up" and the consequent irregularity of the usual transport services, and partly by the fact that 1938 was a remarkably healthy year as the figures for respiratory and digestive diseases clearly show.

The death-rate for pneumonia was 640 per 100,000 in 1937, as against 470 per 100,000 in 1938. The rate for the various types of dysentery was 639 per 100,000 in 1937, compared with 476 per 100,000 in 1938.

The total number of out-patients treated in twenty-five dispensaries in 1938 was 60,999 as compared with 52,078 treated in twenty-one dispensaries during 1937.

During the year, 26,390 infants and 15,064 expectant mothers were treated at the various welfare centres ; and there were 65,833 attendances of children at the district weighing centres for weighing and advice.

Amongst the general population, the maternal mortality was 14·0 (15·8 ; 16·2)* per 1,000 total births and 14·6 (16·6 ; 17·0)* per 1,000 live births : the infant mortality rate (crude rate) was 102 (117 ; 108)* per 1,000 : the death-rate (crude weighted average) was 22·1 (25·3 ; 24·5)*. The death-rate for the year was 2·4 below the quinquennial median rate and 1·18 below the quinquennial mean rate.

The immigrant labour problem referred to in previous reports is engaging the attention of Government. The recently instituted Labour Department will provide much more accurate information in future years.

The people of this country are gradually being taught to realise the value of the curative and preventive aspects of modern medicine. Health propaganda in schools and through the medium of the *Teachers' Journal* and by means of wireless broadcasts has for its insistent theme the fact that ill-health is not a necessary evil but can be largely prevented by the people themselves by regular attention to hygiene and sanitation.

The value of the infant weighing centres run by voluntary helpers of the Red Cross movement is being progressively more appreciated.

European Community.

The estimated European population resident in 1938 was 4,975. This compares with 4,791 in 1937.

There has been a decrease in the death-rate of European officials from 11·1 per thousand in 1937 to 4·3 per thousand in 1938.

The invaliding-rate for European officials has risen this year to 103 per 1,000, the highest ever recorded and an increase over last year of 27 per thousand. The causes of this increase are engaging attention, and it is evident that psychasthenia is becoming a factor of very great importance.

*The figures in brackets are those for 1937 and 1936 respectively.

The following table shows the death and invaliding figures for European non-officials.

1938.		Number.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Invaliding rate per 1,000.
Merchants	Males	1,288	12	28	9·3	21·7
	Females	712	3	10	4·2	14·0
Mining Companies	Males	1,586	9	39	5.7	24·6
	Females	140	—	1	—	7·1
Missionaries	Males	193	—	8	—	41·4
	Females	125	1	5	8	40·0

African Community.

The general health of the African community in 1938 was good and was in marked contrast to the position in 1937. The practical absence of the harmattan resulted in a considerable diminution in deaths from respiratory causes.

The birth-rate fell slightly from 33·7 per thousand in 1937 to 33·1 per thousand in 1938. This is 0·3 below the quinquennial mean and 1·4 below the quinquennial median rates.

The death-rate fell from 25·3 per thousand in 1937 to 22·1 per thousand in 1938, i.e. a decrease of 3·2 per thousand.

The healthiness of the year is further shown in the fall in the infant mortality rate from 117 per thousand in 1937 to 102 per thousand in 1938.

The invaliding-rate for African officials fell from 0·5 per cent to 0·4 per cent and the death-rate from 0·7 to 0·3 per cent.

Total deaths among African officials during the year numbered 14 as against 26 in 1937.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Thirty-two African and six European Government hospitals provide for the needs of the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories. The European hospitals contain a total of 69 beds, while there are 1,049 beds and 123 cots in the African hospitals.

Work has continued during the year on the new hospital for Cape Coast and it is hoped that this will be ready for occupation during 1939. This hospital is of the most up-to-date type and will be fully equipped for all types of medical and surgical work and will have in addition a large maternity wing. It should prove of the greatest benefit to the people of that area.

The new Infectious Diseases Block at the Gold Coast Hospital, Accra, is nearing completion and it is hoped that it will be in use in 1939. This block, consisting of spacious general and single wards, with broad shady verandahs, will supply a long-felt want not only as an isolation hospital for infectious diseases, but as a place where adequate treatment of tuberculous cases may be given. No non-Government hospitals have been erected during the year; a small local hospital exists at Achimota and the Basel Mission maintains a hospital at Agogo in Ashanti.

The following table shows the comparative totals of all patients treated in Government hospitals:—

TABLE I.

	1937.	1938.	Increase or decrease.
In-patients	28,237	27,919	—318
Out-patients	301,855	296,071	—5,784

The following tables show the work done in 1938 in the larger urban centres:—

TABLE II.

(*b*) Gold Coast Hospital, Accra, 219 beds and 24 cots.

	1937.	1938.	Increase or decrease.
Out-patients	16,614	17,903	+1,289
In-patients	3,073	3,989	+916
Daily average (in-patients)	277	276	—1
Major operations	557	801	+244
Minor operations	2,273	2,273	—

TABLE III.

(*c*) Kumasi African Hospital, 158 beds and 6 cots.

	1937.	1938.	Increase or decrease.
Out-patients	11,852	9,525	—2,327
In-patients	3,371	3,068	—303
Daily average (in-patients)	146	138	—8
Major operations	136	130	—6
Minor operations	540	515	—25

TABLE IV.

(*d*) Accra Maternity Hospital, 45 beds and 26 cots.

	1937.	1938.	Increase or decrease.
In-patients	1,376	1,270	—106
Deliveries	642	583	—59
Attendances at antenatal and post-natal clinics	15,956	15,980	+24

Missions.

Although the Basel Mission at Agogo reports a decrease in attendances as compared with last year, much excellent work is still being done. The number of operations is again very high, exceeding that of last year.

From figures alone it is difficult to assess the contribution of the missions to the Colony's medical services, but their work among the women and children is of considerable extent and undoubted value.

The Roman Catholic Mission, which has for many years maintained medical stations at Jirapa, Kpandu, Djodje and Eikwe, recently opened another at Akim Swedru in the Central Province.

The welfare centre at Amedzope is supported by the Bremen Mission.

Dispensaries.

The various dispensaries staffed by African officers continue to operate with conspicuous success.

There are now nine dispensaries in the Colony, three in Ashanti, and sixteen in the Northern Territories—an increase over last year of one in the Colony, one in Ashanti and five in the Northern Territories. The detailed list is given below :—

TABLE V.

	Town in which dispensary is situated.
COLONY :	
Eastern Province	Dabala Nkawkaw Abomoso.
Central Province	Fanti-Yankumasi Elmina.
Western Province	Anwiawso Enchi Essiama Wioso.
ASHANTI	Wenchi Kintampo Atebubu.
NORTHERN TERRITORIES	Bole Gambaga Gaiu Tumu Walewale Zuarungu Kete-Krachi Sandema Hian Karaga Zabzugu Fian Ketiu Prang Yeji Grube.

Prevalent Diseases.

(Figures refer only to hospital patients).

Yaws, as mentioned previously, is still the most prevalent disease. The great difficulty encountered is to ensure that patients attend regularly until a full course of injections has been given. Too often they fail to return for treatment once the florid stage of the disease has passed.

The incidence of malaria again shows a slight increase. The following table shows the relation which this disease has borne to the total number of cases treated in the hospitals during the past three years :—

1936 ...	... 20·3 per cent.
1937 ...	... 22·5 per cent.
1938 ...	... 23·1 per cent.

Deaths have, however, fallen from 7·2 per cent (7·1 in 1936) to 6·9 per cent

There has been a reversal of the position noted last year in regard to mortality figures. Tuberculosis, which then accounted for 22.4 per cent of deaths from infectious diseases, this year accounted for 30·9 per cent while in the case of pneumonia there is a comparable decrease from 29·9 per cent to 22.6 per cent.

The total deaths in hospitals for the year numbered 1,945, or 6·9 per cent of all in-patients, compared with 2,247 or 7·9 per cent in 1937.

Human Trypanosomiasis.

An intensive campaign against human trypanosomiasis, or "sleeping sickness", was continued in the Northern Territories during the year. This included a survey of affected areas and the treatment of patients in camps, dispensaries and hospitals. Extensive and thorough clearings of the class of vegetation which harbours the tsetse-fly were made and maintained. The value of these preventive measures has been definitely proved, and it is now evident that control over this disease is practicable.

Surveys and treatment.

An area of about 400 square miles was completely examined by means of village to village surveys, and mass-treatment was administered to sufferers from this disease over an area of about 380 square miles. The following table shows the numbers of persons examined and treated in the field, respectively :—

	Persons examined.	*Persons treated in the field.*
Mamprussi	16,678	333
Kusasi	9,655	—
Lawra-Tumu	12,963	98
Wa district	1,050	95
Total	40,346	526

The following table shows the rates of infection in the various areas where reliable statistics are available :—

Infection rates.

Area.	Highest village rate per cent of population.	Lowest village rate per cent of population.	Average per cent of population.
Burifoo	3	—	under 3
Nadawli	16	3	9
Border area between Lawra and Tumu ...	12	3	6
Southern Mamprussi ...	12	—	1
Kusasi	2	—	1

Treatment centres.

Large treatment centres exist at Lawra and Wa, and also at Nakpanduri, Gambaga and Walewale in the Mamprussi area.

Incidence of the disease.

The reliability of the hospital returns has been proved by their agreement with the results of the surveys. Records show that the incidence of the disease is decreasing in Mamprussi. The decrease appears to be due mainly to the clearings of vegetation adjacent to streams and water courses: this is borne out by the fact that among the females, who do not go far afield and whose domestic duties, such as fetching water and doing the family washing, restrict them to close and daily contact with these cleared areas, the decrease in infection is more marked than it is amongst the males whose activities are not confined to the clearings. This interesting fact is especially noticeable in the Bimoba area where the clearings have been well done and satisfactorily maintained and is substantiated by the following figures relating to the treatment of trypanosomiasis cases in that area during the past five years :—

Year.	Number of males treated.	Number of females treated.	Excess of cases in Males over those in Females.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1934	442	428	14	2
1935	587	542	45	4
1936	388	326	62	9
1937	341	271	70	11
1938	294	201	93	18

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

Owing to the cocoa "hold-up" of rather more than a year ago and the low price of cocoa during the year under review, Africans have not had a great deal of money to spend on housing. Consequently the expansion of building operations, which was so noticeable in most parts of the country during the year 1937–38, has not been satisfactorily maintained during the past year. In most districts the number of buildings erected has fallen by about fifty per cent. Nevertheless a number of good class African dwellings have been built, progress in this respect being especially marked in the more important centres such as the suburban areas of Accra, particularly Adabraka and Christiansborg, and certain of the other large towns. The extensive slum clearance schemes in some areas are partly responsible for much new building in towns. The African builder is not slow to copy any noticeably good and modern features in European dwellings, and there is a marked and steady improvement in the style and workmanship of good class African buildings in the more populous centres. This may be attributed, in some degree, to the superior training received by artisans employed both by Government and by private concerns and to the consequent improvement in the standard of workmanship generally.

The African regards a well-constructed house as a sound investment for his savings. It is customary for him to take a long time, sometimes several years, over the building of his house. When times are good and he has money to spend, the building will go forward ; when money is scarce, as it has been recently, further construction is left over until more prosperous times. Materials are gradually collected on the site, as funds become available, and it is not unusual in the more prosperous areas to see stacks of sandcrete blocks growing steadily in preparation for the commencement, or the continuance, of building operations.

In the mining areas, which are less affected by the condition of the cocoa market, good progress has been made. In certain of the larger towns, also, the building of family houses is still proceeding. It is a common practice for members of a family in a rural area to join together in the erection of a good house in one of the towns. In this way they always have a place where they can live when they go to town, and any part of the house not required for their own use is let out as lodgings, thus providing a steady income for the investor. Further, the boys of the family attending school in the town have somewhere to stay.

Most progress has been made in the Northern Territories. The people of the Protectorate are progressive and energetic, and

they are anxious to improve their living conditions. Moreover, they were not directly affected by the cocoa " hold-up ". A simple standard type of compound has been evolved and the improvements recently effected in some of the larger towns, such as Bawku, Salaga and Savelugu, have been remarkable. Although conditions are primitive and more difficult than in the south, the villages are clean and comfortable, and the houses are suited to the climate and the particular needs of the people.

In Ashanti also, there is a standard type of compound, though in the larger towns the standard is sometimes varied by examples on European models. The town planning and slum clearance schemes in Kumasi are making continued progress, and, where formerly there were merely collections of insanitary hutments, there are now streets of well-built houses and shops. The same applies to Obuasi where there has been a good deal of new construction during the course of the year. A variety of materials is used for building purposes. In the larger towns of the Colony and Ashanti it is usual to employ sandcrete blocks, which provide a permanent structure and are economical in the long run. This type of building is not confined to the towns and is popular wherever the people can afford the higher cost of better materials. In the rural areas the walls of houses are in many cases constructed of sun-dried bricks or " swish ". Both these materials are made from clay which has been thoroughly " puddled ". Another and less satisfactory form of construction in the rural areas is known as " wattle and daub " : this consists of a framework of sticks covered with puddled earth, and the main objection to it is that it is very vulnerable to attack by termites or " white ants " and is not vermin-proof.

In the larger towns corrugated iron and asbestos-cement tiles are generally used for roofing the better class buildings. In the villages the usual roofing material is corrugated iron, whilst in the remote rural areas and in the Northern Territories roofs are usually thatched. In the Protectorate the type of dwelling varies according to tribal custom. In some areas the round house type of room with a high-pitched grass roof is in vogue, in others the flat mud roof predominates. Mud floors are used generally, but in the Northern Territories special attention is often devoted to them, a substance known as " dawadawa " being used. This is made by boiling the berries of a local tree and mixing the glutinous liquid with dry cowdung. The walls and floors are then smeared with the mixture to render them water-proof.

Building operations in the municipalities are controlled by regulations which are substantially the same in each municipality, as they are based on the building regulations promulgated by Government for use in the case of all towns to which the provisions of the Towns Ordinance apply. Outside the municipal and urban

areas building activity is not controlled by regulation, except in the mining health areas where, as described later in this chapter, special attention is being paid to the housing problem.

In the municipalities of Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi and Kumasi, and in the mining health areas, a special staff of building inspectors is provided for the control of construction and for the enforcement of the building regulations. In the smaller towns this control is undertaken by officers of the Public Works Department, and in rural areas, where no such officers are resident or available, control is exercised by the staff of the Health Branch of the Medical Department in co-operation with the local District Commissioner.

The difficult problem of housing in the mining areas of the Colony is receiving close and energetic attention. The mining companies have formulated admirable new housing schemes, but these are to some extent hampered by the existence of haphazard and badly constructed villages which in the past have sprung up with great rapidity outside but closely adjacent to the concession areas. The huts in these villages were built to no particular plan and no regard was had to lay-out or to method of construction. They were erected by petty financiers and let out to labourers working on the mines and to small storekeepers and others who depend for a livelihood on the labour employed by the mining companies. The inhabitants of these villages are mostly strangers to the districts and, as they owe no allegiance to the local Chiefs, it was difficult to exercise adequate control over them. Control over these mushroom villages has now been established and large numbers of dangerous, insanitary and unauthorised buildings have been demolished. This is especially noticeable in the Prestea and Marlu health areas. A common mining health area has been declared for the environs of Tarkwa, which is the centre of the deep mining industry. This health area, which is about sixteen miles long and six miles wide, comprises a very populous district in which five large mining concerns are operating. Government now has under consideration a proposal to bring this area, excluding, of course, the five "mining areas", under the control of a single statutory Township Board.

In the older and larger towns there are numerous congested areas in which unsatisfactory housing conditions exist. The question of slum clearance is receiving attention and it is hoped, in due course, to formulate schemes for opening out these areas and establishing the surplus inhabitants on well-designed lay-outs elsewhere. Continued progress is being made in the development of town lay-outs, but the rate of progress is necessarily rather slow and depends largely on the funds which can be made available.

Many of the smaller fishing villages compare unfavourably with villages of a similar size in Ashanti and the Northern Territories, but the houses are old and the fishermen are conservative and rebuilding is a difficult matter.

CHAPTER VI.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

The area of the Gold Coast is 91,843 square miles. This may be divided into closed and open (savannah) forest zones of 30,012 and 61,831 square miles respectively.

The closed forest zone, which covers the greater portion of the Colony and Ashanti, is estimated to contain 21,561 square miles of forest land, i.e. land either unfarmed, or having lain fallow for twenty years or more and in process of reverting to forest. Of this forest land, a total area of 5,659 square miles has been set aside as forest reserves for the purpose of protecting crops and water supplies.

The open forest zone, characterized by a ground cover of grasses, includes the whole of the Northern Territories and extends into northern Ashanti and the east and south-east portions of the Colony. Within this zone it is estimated that 42,785 square miles are forested. Forest reservation within this zone is in its early stages and so far only 173 square miles have been set aside for the production of small timber and fuelwood. Reservation in this zone will, *inter alia*, take into consideration grazing requirements and anti-erosion measures.

From the figures given above, it will be seen that 64,346 square miles, or 70·06 per cent of the total area of the Gold Coast, are actually forest land. The area under cultivation and development is, therefore, 27,497 square miles, or 29·94 of the whole extent of the territory.

Although no accurate survey of the areas devoted to cultivation has ever been attempted, it is estimated that considerably more than one million acres, or 1,563 square miles, with 400 or more trees to the acre, are devoted to the growth of cocoa, which is the Gold Coast's chief export crop, and that the labour expended on the production of this crop represents one-sixth of the labour potentiality of the country. Along the littoral there are some seven to eight thousand acres, or twelve square miles, under coconuts. The bulk of this area lies in the Western Province and in the extreme easterly portion of the Colony. Banana plantations, which support the growing export industry in this crop, cover approximately 2,400 acres, or 3¾ square miles; and about 2,000 acres, or three square miles, in the Central Province are devoted to the cultivation of limes. There is, however, no demand for increased production of the latter fruit. No approximation can be attempted for the areas covered by such indigenous products as oil palms and kola, nor can the area devoted to the cultivation of foodstuffs for domestic consumption be estimated with any degree of accuracy.

On the 31st December, 1938, the total area of extant concessions for mining and other purposes in the Colony and Ashanti amounted to 5,063 square miles. On the same date in the Northern Territories the total area covered by exclusive prospecting licences then extant was 50·2 square miles, and the total area which was being mined under mining leases was four square miles. Exclusive prospecting licences in respect of 3,774·1 square miles of land in the Protectorate either expired or were surrendered during the year ending on the 31st December, 1938.

The natural resources of the Gold Coast are considered below under four heads—Agriculture, Live-stock, Forestry and Mining. Of these sources of income, agriculture and mining (gold, manganese and diamonds) are by far the most important. Animal husbandry is not yet advanced enough to provide for the meat requirements of the Colony and there is a large import of live cattle for slaughter and of tinned meat products.

Agricultural production for export includes kola nuts, palm kernels, palm oil, coffee, copra and bananas, but the production of these is negligible when compared with the huge export of cocoa. There is no local manufacture or consumption of cocoa ; it is all exported as cocoa beans. The Gold Coast is still largely a one-crop country and the economic history of the country brings out clearly the strength and weakness of this dependence on cocoa. On the one hand the crop is very valuable and brings in a large money income. It has the additional advantage—a very important one in the tropics—of removing little fertility from the soil in proportion to its cash value. It conserves the soil still further because it is a tree crop and the soil is never disturbed by cultivation. There is little or no erosion damage to the soil in the cocoa areas. On the other hand a serious slump in the price of cocoa is apt to throw the economic life of the country out of gear for some considerable time. Such fluctuations in price are little understood by a comparatively illiterate people, and considerable progress will be necessary in the economic education of the Gold Coast farmers before they fully appreciate how closely commodity prices are linked with world economic conditions. The Gold Coast people do not show any great enthusiasm for a more diversified agriculture, although signs are not lacking that they are beginning to appreciate the benefits that might result. A greater development of internal trade such as would be secured by the development of the live-stock industry in suitable areas would be of considerable assistance to the economy of the country. Efforts are being made to encourage the production of other cash crops—bananas, citrus species, and tobacco—both in the cocoa and in the non-cocoa areas. Details of the progress made with the development of these crops during the period under review are given later in this chapter.

The organisation of the preparation and marketing of cocoa amongst widely dispersed peasant producers presents great

difficulties. Normally most of the cocoa is sold in the villages to " brokers " who may be " free lance " or working for a commercial firm. Though some quality discrimination is practised there is little or no price premium for good quality cocoa. This is the great obstacle to improvement in methods of preparation.

The cocoa co-operative societies as yet embrace but a small percentage of the total number of producers. They produce good quality cocoa which is correctly weighed at the co-operative store, eliminating the juggling with weights and scales which sometimes provides the broker with a good deal of his profit. The cocoa may be sold locally by tender or shipped to the home market for direct sale. In the latter case a group of societies combines in a central union. At the end of March, 1939, there were 371 societies with a membership of 9,399 and a paid-up share capital of £28,299. Societies have also been formed for the marketing of other crops. These are included in the following table which relates to the year ending on the 31st March, 1939 :—

Type of Society.	Number.	Membership.	Paid-up Share Capital.		
			£	s.	d.
Cocoa producers	371	9,399	28,298	16	0
Copra producers	11	541	632	0	0
Fruit (banana) producers ...	20	348	1,022	18	8
Citrus producers	4	464	765	6	0
Coffee producers	1	72	110	1	0
Total	407	10,824	30,829	1	8

In the Gold Coast the land belongs to the people ; the Government owns no land except what has been acquired from time to time for public purposes. Agricultural production is almost entirely in the hands of peasant producers.

" Ownership " of land has a somewhat different connotation from ownership in the European sense of the term. Ownership may be vested in the tribe, family, or individual and is regulated by customs pertaining to each of the four classes of land, tribal land, " stool " land, family land and individually-owned land. (" Stool " is equivalent to " throne " but is used like the term " Crown ". " Stool land " is therefore land under the direct control of the head of the native State—the occupant of the Stool). In the more primitive areas land is recognised as having a " spirit " which requires placating to deliver of its goodness. This is done through an intermediary (" tindana ") between the spirit of the land and the people. It is frequently heard that " chiefs command people, not land " and a chief approaches the land through the " tindana."

The areas of land farmed by the peasant farmers vary widely. Food farms in cultivation at any one time are limited in size by the capabilities of the family labour supply. On cocoa farms there is considerable employment of paid labour during the busy season. A cash wage may be paid or, more usually, one-third of the produce is labour's share.

Though in general the cocoa farm is small there are in the "good" cocoa areas a number of farmers owning a hundred acres or more of bearing cocoa. These men are rich by peasant standards in any country. By membership of the cocoa co-operative societies the rich farmer is enabled to help his poorer neighbours at a profit to himself, making use of money normally "banked" by being buried in the earth. Since the farmers have developed confidence in the co-operative movement surprisingly large sums have been deposited from time to time. Nevertheless crop mortgaging and the alienation of farms through indebtedness still constitute a heavy drag on production.

The live-stock industry is treated separately from agriculture because as yet cattle keeping is divorced from farming. Cattle cannot be kept in the tsetse-fly-ridden areas. A start has been made in the Northern Territories with the introduction of cattle-drawn implements and the making of manure from stock kept on the farm. Progress along these lines with a people not naturally "cattle conscious" must of necessity be slow. There is a great demand for meat in the Gold Coast and the efforts being made to improve the size of cattle for slaughter both by providing improved bulls and inducing the cattle owners to refrain from slaughtering very young stock will, when taken in conjunction with the control of animal diseases now well organised by the Animal Health Department, in time greatly ease the meat scarcity.

The exploitation of the forest resources of the Colony and Ashanti is controlled by the Concessions Ordinance. If necessary, reafforestation may be required of the holders of concessions.

Apart from the value of forests in erosion control, now universally recognised, forestry in the Gold Coast is very intimately related to agriculture because the cocoa tree will thrive only in a forest environment. In other words, it requires the conditions of heavy shade, still air and constant high humidity of both air and soil which obtain in the "lower storey" of the humid tropical forests of South America which is the true home of cocoa. Cocoa is an exotic on the Gold Coast and its absolute dependence on forest and shade is not fully realised by the farmers. The native system of farming—"shifting cultivation"—puts great pressure on the forest areas because the cultivator who is leaving an old "run-out" farm naturally wants to obtain rich virgin forest land for clearing. This means progressive and wasteful destruction of the forest.

It is, therefore, the preservation of forest and forest "reserves" so as to ensure adequate protection of the cocoa industry which has first call on the Forestry Department, though naturally the utilisation of forest timber, of which there are many attractive and useful varieties in the Gold Coast forests, is also receiving attention.

The exploitation of mineral resources is controlled by the granting of mining concessions and is now mainly in the hands of large European concerns. Little gold is now obtainable by the primitive native methods of working which were so productive when the Gold Coast first began to be so named. Native workings, however, still continue to win an appreciable amount of diamonds. The production of manganese is entirely in the hands of one company.

Agriculture.

Cocoa.

Total production cannot be directly ascertained as the farmers are illiterate and keep no records. There is, however, no local consumption and the export figures give an accurate measure of the amount marketed. The crop is distributed over the season in close relation to the distribution of the rainfall. In the southern cocoa areas the main rainy season occurs in May–June and the smaller rains in September–October. The main and mid cocoa crops begin some five months later in each case, namely in October and April. Further north, in Ashanti, the peaks of the main and small rainy seasons are close together and the mid crop of cocoa is insignificant. Averages, calculated from the whole cocoa areas, show that about 3 per cent of the total crop ripens in August, 17 per cent in September, 27 per cent in October, 24 per cent in November and 15 per cent in December, leaving 7 per cent in January and February to complete the main crop. This amounts to 93 per cent of the total. The mid crop, amounting to 7 per cent of the annual total, is spread over the five months April to August, the bulk of it being obtained in May, June and July.

The average time elapsing between ripening and harvesting is about 17 days, and between harvesting and marketing about 25 days. The farmer's stocks are built up in the main season, rising to about 20 per cent of the annual crop total in November–December and being at a negligible level from March to August. The main marketing period is thus concentrated in a few months, and the farmer, who uses no banking system, is faced with a long period without income between crops. This has given rise to an unsatisfactory state in which borrowing at usurious rates of interest or selling crop forward at prices as low as half the cash value has become very prevalent.

Between marketing and export there is an average lag of 74 days, exports being more evenly distributed over the year. Merchants' stocks rise to a maximum in January, averaging then about 37 per cent of the total crop, and fall to a minimum about mid September before the new crops begin to come in, when stocks may be as low as 10,000 tons.

Using the October-September crop year, the production in long tons during the past eight seasons has been as follows :—

	Main Crop.	*Mid Crop.*	*Total.*
1931–32 ...	192,000	20,000	212,000
1932–33 ...	239,000	17,000	256,000
1933–34 ...	202,000	18,000	220,000
1934–35 ...	265,000	11,000	276,000
1935–36 ...	265,000	20,000	285,000
1936–37 ...	282,000	18,000	300,000
1937–38 ...	222,000	10,000	232,000
1938–39 ...	280,000	18,000*	298,000*

It is estimated that the 280,000 tons of main crop in 1938–39 were distributed as follows :—

Ashanti	95,000	tons.
Western Province ...	12,000	,,
Central Province... ...	42,000	,,
Eastern Province ...	113,000	,,
Trans–Volta	18,000	,,

During the financial year 1938–39 the course of marketing and export was upset by the accumulation of farmers' stocks from the previous year, as on 1st April, 1938, instead of farmers having no stocks, they were carrying some 186,000 tons. The marketing hold-up ceased on the 28th April, 1938, as the result of a truce between the farmers and the buyers which was negotiated by the Commission of Enquiry on its arrival from England in March of that year, and practically the whole of the accumulated stocks was marketed during the next four months. Owing to these abnormal circumstances, the tonnage of cocoa marketed during the financial year was a record.

1937–38 main crop ...	186,000	tons	marketed.
1938 mid ,, ...	10,000	,,	,,
1938–39 main ,, ...	280,000	,,	,,
Total ...	476,000	,,	,,

*Estimate.

The exports also show the same phenomenon, and are summarized in the table below :—

EXPORTS DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR.

	Maritime.	*Eastern Frontier.*	*Total.*
1933–34	258,256	4,265	262,521
1934–35	228,616	9,095	237,711
1935–36	277,698	7,776	285,474
1936–37	289,084	5,890	294,974
1937–38	135,906	1,100	137,006
1938–39	376,234	9,856	386,090

The farmers' income varies directly with the world's market price of cocoa which has fluctuated between £70 and £20 per ton during the last 12 years. Standard marketing charges such as transport, handling, etc., do not vary in like proportion, the range being estimated at approximately £5 during the same period. As a result, when prices are low any increase in the United Kingdom price of cocoa has a marked effect on local prices and most of the increase is reflected in the latter, e.g. an increase in the home price from £20 to £25 usually increases local prices from £10 to nearly £15.

The total cash received by the agricultural community up-country is estimated roughly below for the crop years shown.

	Total production. *Tons.*	*Estimate of cash received by the agricultural community.* £
1926-27	238,000	11,350,000
1927–28	207,000	10,020,000
1928–29	242,000	8,570,000
1929–30	232,000	7,420,000
1930–31	223,000	3,970,000
1931–32	212,000	3,650,000
1932–33	256,000	4,240,000
1933–34	220,000	2,680,000
1934–35	276,000	3,960,000
1935–36	285,000	4,710,000
1936–37	300,000	10,980,000
1937–38	232,000	2,900,000
1938–39 (main crop only)	280,000	4,200,000

These violent fluctuations can only have a retarding effect on the development of a sound rural economy. The country's prosperity, however, no longer depends on cocoa to the same extent as in the past ; in 1928, for example, the value of cocoa exports was about 82 per cent of the total domestic exports, whereas in 1938 the value was only about 41 per cent. There has, on the other hand, been a marked increase in the value of mineral exports, particularly gold and diamonds.

In the case of the small peasant farmers, who produce less than one ton of cocoa each and who form by far the largest section of the cocoa-producing population, the variation in price is a matter of serious importance since their income is severely affected. The same applies to caretakers of farms who are employed by the larger farmers on a one-third crop-share contract, whereas labourers employed on a contract to harvest and prepare the crop are less affected by the fluctuation in price. These labourers receive about 1s., 1s. 6d., or 2s., per load of 60 lbs for cutlassing, harvesting and preparing the dry cocoa when the price is under 10s., between 10s. and £1, and over £1, respectively, and they also obtain foodstuffs from the farmers.

Citrus

Most of the well-known citrus species—limes, lemons, oranges, tangerines, grape-fruit, etc.—have now been grown in various parts of the Gold Coast and have long been known to thrive particularly well on the coastal belt. The internal trade in citrus fruits, principally oranges, is considerable.

About 2,000 acres of land around the villages of Abakrampa and Asebu, near the port of Cape Coast, are devoted to the cultivation of limes. This area supplies the needs of two factories owned by Messrs. L. Rose and Company who produce lime juice, lime oil, and other lime products. 538,879 gallons of unsweetened lime and lemon juice worth £26,959 were exported to the United Kingdom in 1938. In the previous year the figures were 276,954 gallons and £10,762, the increase during 1938 being due to the additional plant provided in the Company's factories.

The possibilities of establishing a local grape-fruit industry are being investigated by the Department of Agriculture. Different varieties of grape-fruit have been budded (as " scions ") on different " stocks ". There are two main agricultural problems, that of getting a " seedless " grape-fruit, and that of finding a method of preventing loss of fruit from the attacks of a moth which pierces the skin and causes the fruit to spoil.

A partial solution of the latter problem is to can the fruit, and at Asuansi Investigational Station an experimental canning plant has been very successful in turning out a canned product of good flavour, appearance and keeping quality, which finds a ready sale locally.

Though fully aware of the present experimental nature of work on grape-fruit, farmers close to the station have been keenly interested and have been given a certain amount of suitable planting material which has been planted under the close supervision of the Department of Agriculture. These " grape-fruit farmers " have organised themselves in three co-operative societies and now have their own nursery in which budded plants are grown.

Tobacco.

Tobacco has been grown in small amounts in the Gold Coast from very early times. Until recently little attention has been given to it by farmers. At the present time the Department of Agriculture is conducting experiments with the crop, mainly with a view to securing the adoption by farmers of varieties which will allow of the development of a considerable internal trade. Three varieties suited to the production of pipe tobacco and to the manufacture of cheroots and cigarettes are being tried out in three separate areas, so as to prevent the mixing of seed. One or two small factories are turning out cheroots and cigarettes which find a ready sale. No considerable expansion of the tobacco industry is likely in the near future, however.

Kola.

Exports of kola nuts by sea continue to decline and there has also been a decline in the movement overland. Factors militating against maritime exports are the high cost of rail and ocean transit and the lower value obtainable for kola as production increases in Nigeria, whither most of the nuts were formerly exported.

The following table shows the exports of nuts in tons for the last five financial years :—

		1938–39	1937–38	1936–37	1935–36	1934–35
Exports *via* ports ...	tons	304	293	293	204	114
Exports overland ...	tons	3,305	3,997	3,785	3,870	2,785
Total exports ...	tons	3,609	4,290	4,078	4,074	2,899

Oil Palm Products.

The oil palm is indigenous to the forests of the Gold Coast, palm oil (pericarp oil) and palm-kernel oil being used for culinary purposes by the people. Production for export depends on price, and fluctuates considerably from year to year. It will be noted from the following table that, while palm oil export tonnage fell, the fall in value of exports was in greater proportion. A decline also took place in the tonnage and value of palm-kernels as compared with the previous year.

Exports in recent financial years have been as follows :—

Maritime and overland.		1938–39	1937–38	1936–37	1935–36	1934–35
Palm oil	Tons	490	570	890	556	83
	Value	£6,847	£11,399	£7,439	£8,880	£885
Palm Kernel ...	Tons	4,633	6,866	11,056	7,539	3,916
	Value	£32,929	£63,485	£115,519	£55,104	£22,750

One oil mill continues to work in the Western Province, much of its oil-output being disposed of locally for culinary purposes.

Bananas.

Government continued a series of shipments of bananas during the year under review. Though the native growers prefer the Cavendish type they are being encouraged to grow the hardier and better keeping type, the Gros Michel, and by the end of 1939 the change will be complete. From 1st May, 1938, until 6th February, 1939, the number of bunches shipped amounted to 70,368, the increase over last year being partly accounted for by the opening up of new areas in the Central Province. There is evidence from plantations under European supervision that the proportion of marketable bunches obtainable from old farms is much higher than the native cultivator is getting at the moment. It is hoped that more attention will be paid by the cultivators to their farms as they grow to realise the necessity for it. Progress in this direction has been stimulated by the appointment of a banana officer who will devote his whole time to the various aspects of the industry, more particularly the improvement of the standard of cultivation in farms and the prevention of disease.

Copra.

Exports in recent financial years have been as follows :—

Maritime and overland	1938–39	1937–38	1936–37	1935–36	1934–35
Tons	1,048	1,396	2,039	2,025	1,035
Value	£9,156	£20,858	£23,252	£17,087	£6,836

There is a considerable production of coconut oil in the Keta district, the coconut growers there changing from copra production to coconut oil production when export values of the former product fall below a certain level. The bulk of the oil is consumed in the country.

Cotton.

There were no maritime exports during the year, but exports of seed-cotton over the eastern frontier amounted to 2·0 tons. Little interest is taken in the crop in the Northern Territories. A small amount is grown for local use.

Rubber.

The exports of rubber have increased during the last five years, as may be seen from the table below :—

	1938–39.	1937–38.	1936–37.	1935–36.	1934–35.
Exports ... lb.	1,265,845	1,098,414	957,310	774,144	364,243

The increases are not due to new plantings coming into bearing, but to the fact that prices continue high enough to make the tapping of the old trees profitable. The export has not reached the figure achieved in 1925–26 when prices were considerably higher, and it would rapidly decline if prices fell much below their present level.

Food-crops.

The main food-crops vary in different parts of the country. Staple foods in the dry parts of the Northern Territories include early and late millet and guinea corn, groundnuts, beans and oil seeds. Further south yams are of first importance, and millet, maize, guinea corn, beans, groundnuts and rice are also grown. Shea butter from the shea tree is generally used in cooking throughout the Northern Territories but the trees grow wild and no cultivation is given to them.

In the forest country, yams, cocoyams, plantains, sweet potatoes, cassava, maize, beans and groundnuts are grown. Palm oil and fruits are much used in food, but animal foods are rare in the normal diet.

The coastal zone is a relatively dry area where the staple foods are cassava, maize, plantains, palm oil, rice and coconuts. Small amounts of pork, mutton and beef are eaten, but the main source of animal protein is fish, there being a large trade in dried fish which is conveyed to towns and villages some distance from the coast.

In the forest and coastal zones various vegetables are grown fairly extensively. Okros, tomatoes, chillies and garden eggs are all on sale in the local markets.

In the south-west corner of the Colony there is an area of heavy rainfall, and rice is grown for local consumption in addition to the usual range of foodstuffs.

Cattle in the Gold Coast are for the most part unimproved and in the tsetse-fly belt (forest country) cannot be kept. Small stock—sheep, goats, pigs—are commonly found in the villages together with poultry. They are not as extensively used for food as could be desired.

Production by Non-Africans.

There have been few plantation ventures in the Gold Coast and they have in general not been successful enough to encourage further development.

Native Industries and Pursuits.

It will be convenient to include in this chapter an account of more important industries and pursuits in which the native

population is engaged. As already stated, the majority of the inhabitants of the Gold Coast are farmers dependent for food on the produce of their farms. Sufficient food is grown for the family and the occasional stranger, but in the vicinity of large towns and mining areas farming on a larger scale is carried out for the sale of produce to the non-agricultural population.

The area put under food-crops depends to a considerable extent on changes in the purchasing power of the people resulting from fluctuations in the price of the chief export crop—cocoa—and of other exports. In the recent economic depression more land was devoted to the growing of corn, cassava, and yams in the cocoa belt, and during the 1937–38 cocoa "hold-up," the people and their leaders were forced to consider more seriously than before the need for a more diversified agriculture and particularly the development of food farming.

The low prices of 1938–39 intensified this development and recently the Ashanti Confederacy Council has passed a bye-law forbidding further clearing of forest land for the purpose of planting cocoa. This came into force on the 1st January, 1939.

Around the larger towns there is a steadily increasing industry in the cultivation of European vegetables for local consumption. Crops are seasonal and pay well during the producing period but at times there are long periods of drought when crops cannot be produced in quantity.

There is a ready sale in all towns for locally grown fruit and in general fair supplies are obtainable throughout the year, pine-apples, avocado pears, bananas, oranges, grape-fruit, limes and pawpaws being the most common. Kola nuts, which are much in demand among the people of the Northern Territories, are harvested in large quantities from the forest areas in Ashanti, but their production in the Colony is being gradually displaced by that of cocoa. Formerly kola nuts were headloaded or carried by donkeys to the principal markets in the Northern Territories but now they are transported by motor lorries from Kumasi and other collecting centres in Ashanti to Bawku, Lawra and other frontier towns where they are disposed of to traders from the neighbouring French territories and Northern Nigeria. Journeys which formerly took weeks or even months can now be completed in two or three days. As a result the nuts, which quickly deteriorate, arrive at the markets in the north in a much better condition and fetch a higher price.

The individual who comes into Ashanti from the north to buy kola nuts usually brings fowls, sheep, goats, shea butter, native blankets or other goods which he can offer in exchange for food and kola. The wholesale price of nuts has varied during the year from 3d. to 6d. per 100 in Kumasi, depending upon size and season. White nuts, being scarce, realise a much better price than red.

In the principal kola areas in Ashanti it is in most cases the owner himself who picks and prepares the nuts for sale but occasionally he may let his trees to another who will do this work for one-half of the crop.

Palm oil is to be seen in most markets and is retailed at about 6d. per pint bottle. The heavy import duties imposed on spirits, and the restrictions placed on their sale within the Gold Coast, have contributed to a considerable increase in the making of palm-wine. Palm-wine production unfortunately entails destruction of the palms and thus an important source of wealth is being dissipated. The palm-wine producer will frequently have as many as 30 palms under treatment at the same time and will make approximately 5s. a day by selling wholesale the wine produced, which is later sold retail at about 2d. a pint, although the price varies considerably according to the locality.

Fresh coconuts are sold in most villages along the coastal areas and for some distance inland. The grower sells the nuts at about four or five for 3d. and the retailer gets 1d. each for them. The matured nuts are used for making coconut oil for culinary purposes.

Rice is grown on a small scale wherever suitable conditions obtain. In the Esiama district farmers brought the paddy to the Government rice mill where it was hulled and sold on their behalf to wholesale distributors and employers of labour. The entire production of the mill was consumed in the country but, owing to the competition of cheap imported rice and the decreasing support given by the rice farmers, this mill was closed.

Groundnut cultivation is fairly general in the Gold Coast, small patches of the crop being grown for local consumption all over the country. In Togoland, Nzima, Keta, and northern Ashanti, the crop is grown more extensively to supply the large markets of Accra, Sekondi and Kumasi. A limited quantity of groundnut oil is prepared locally but there is no export either of oil or of nuts.

In the coastal zone the cultivation is mainly done by women, but in northern Ashanti outside the forest belt, men, especially settlers from the Northern Territories, grow the crop. In the latter area the farmer sells the unshelled nuts to women at from £5 16s. to £6 10s. per ton. The women decorticate the nuts, convey them to Kumasi and sell them to petty dealers in measures of about 1½ lb. at prices ranging from £15 to £19 per ton. The petty dealer retails the nuts in cigarette tin measures at £25 to £30 per ton.

Next in importance to agriculture in the life of the people come hunting and fishing. In spite of the progress in the opening up of the country and of the increase in areas under cultivation, game is found in many districts, and in the undeveloped areas

every village has its quota of professional hunters who gain their livelihood from the chase. Hunters are usually armed with flint-lock guns and in addition employ ingenious kinds of traps. The meat obtained is sold or bartered locally at high prices.

A considerable section of the community living on the coastal areas and on the banks of the large rivers is employed in fishing. Some of the catch is consumed immediately or is sold fresh in the local markets, and the remainder is cured by exposure to the sun or by smoking in an oven. An appreciable industry exists in the sale of the cured product, which is in great demand and which, peddled by intinerant vendors, reaches the remotest parts of the country. *Niger* perch are brought from the north and a regular transport service exists between Mopti and Kumasi to meet the demands of this trade.

An industry also exists in certain parts of the forest country in the collection and sale of snails which are carefully preserved and may be caught only during specified periods of the year. There are heavy penalties for taking them at any other time. Whole villages emigrate to the forest for the entire season. Some of the catch is consumed locally but most of it is smoked and sold on skewers in the large markets. So prepared, they fetch about ¾d. each. A family may earn as much as £10 in this way in a good season.

A flourishing trade in live-stock exists between the Northern Territories and the meat markets in Ashanti and the Colony. As the supply from the Protectorate is still insufficient to meet the demand, much stock is obtained from Nigeria and French territory. Regular consignments of cattle reach Accra by sea from the Cameroons. Steady progress is, however, being made in stock-raising in the Northern Territories and it is hoped that the necessity for importing live-stock will eventually disappear.

Pottery is made in many parts of the country, the work being done mostly by the women and it is of interest to record that the potter's wheel is unknown. The type of pot usually depends on the kind of clay available; for example, at Teshi, in the Accra district, cooking pans are made while at Nasia in the Northern Territories, water pots are produced. In addition to domestic utensils much ornamental pottery is also manufactured. At the Prince of Wales College, Achimota, efforts are being made to develop kiln-fired pottery, brick and tile-making and also to introduce the use of the potter's wheel.

Another village industry is the weaving and dyeing of cloth from local cotton and vegetable dyes. The well-known Ashanti cloths are, however, now usually woven from imported yarn. In some parts of Ashanti and the Western Province of the Colony cloth is made by beating the inner bark of a tree *Antiaris africana* just as bark cloth is made in Uganda.

At Bawku in the Northern Territories rope and string are made from hibiscus bark and sisal fibre. A rope-maker earns about 5s. a week.

In addition to the above handicrafts, almost every village has its blacksmith, sawyer and carpenter whose services are always in demand at good wages. Canoe-making, the manufacture of wooden stools and ornamental woodcarving are also carried on in many localities.

A decreasing trade exists in the extraction of salt from the lagoons around Ada for sale in the Northern Territories. The salt is conveyed up the Volta by canoes which then return loaded with shea-butter.

In the urban areas the population earns its livelihood in trade, for which the African has a particular aptitude, and by the exercise of various professions. Government service provides employment for many, and in addition there are in practice numbers of African doctors, lawyers, surveyors and other professional men. The number of skilled craftsmen is increasing, and reliable tailors, boot-makers, carpenters, masons, goldsmiths and motor mechanics are becoming common.

Road transport gives employment to many. The lorry owner can always rely on his family and his friends for shelter and sustenance, and his clothing needs can be reduced to a minute sum. He does not necessarily work every day; he is almost entirely free from overhead charges, and, except for the payment of the instalments for his lorries and of his running charges, he has little need for money. Consequently road transport is comparatively cheap.

Live-stock.

There are nearly 200,000 cattle in the Gold Coast, of which 160,000 are in the Northern Territories, nearly 40,000 in the plains of the Eastern Province of the Colony, and a few scattered herds elsewhere. The best breed is found in the Northern Territories and numbers about 100,000. These cattle are a mixture of "Hamitic Longhorn" and Brachyceros (dwarf type) with additional Zebu blood. In nearly all animals Zebu points are found, though the hump is absent. The Zebu, though susceptible to trypanosomiasis and other local diseases, is much more resistant to rinderpest and is a good traveller, a most important point in West Africa.

Though changing conformation for the worse, Zebu blood causes increased size and weight and the more Zebu a beast is the better its market price. Meat is sold by weight in the markets; no distinction is made between quality and other cuts.

Meat is expensive (1s. 6d. per lb., as against 4d. in Lagos and 2d. in Kano (Nigeria)), and no other British Colony imports so much tinned or preserved meat. From French West Africa the import of Zebu bullocks averages 50,000 yearly.

The following figures show the imports of cattle by sea from Nigeria and French Cameroons for the period under review. These imports are in addition to the large numbers of cattle coming in over the northern frontiers.

	Accra.	*Takoradi.*	*Total.*
From Duala	700	—	700
From Nigeria	2,379	355	2,734
Totals	3,079	355	3,434

In the north, Native Administration farms, whose primary function is to produce good bulls, have been further developed, and at Pong-Tamale, the headquarters of the Department of Animal Health, a beginning is being made in the formation of a dairy herd. On the coastal plains, where there are large numbers of cattle, a veterinary farm is being established at Nungwa, about ten miles east of Accra, for the production of improved bulls, pigs, and poultry. A start will shortly be made on this farm, the institution of which has been long delayed by a land dispute.

No serious outbreak of disease was recorded in the period under review. Active immunisation of susceptible young stock on the coastal plains against rinderpest is carried out every two years. The bulk of the cattle on the coastal plains is now immune to rinderpest.

Animal Health.

Pong-Tamale in the Northern Territories is the headquarters of the Department of Animal Health, where there is an up-to-date laboratory, a stock improvement and experimental farm and a centre for training Africans in veterinary work.

The year 1938–39 is remarkable in that it is the first year on record in the Gold Coast in which there have been no outbreaks of rinderpest or contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia. The anti-rinderpest immunisation scheme eliminated rinderpest some years ago but the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia is new and is due to the efficacy of the vaccine produced at the Pong-Tamale laboratory. This vaccine was available in large quantities, many thousands of prophylactic vaccinations being done throughout the country. It is hoped that this procedure will stop the appearance of contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia or at least reduce it to the smallest proportions. The vaccine is efficient and its inoculation is unattended with risk. Two-year-old cattle were as

usual permanently immunised against rinderpest at the district camps: no incident attended this routine procedure which was as usual accomplished with the minimum of casaulties. The insurance scheme mentioned last year has been extended throughout the Northern Territories and to one district of the coastal veterinary section. In this latter area the people are backward in local government and it may be long before it is possible to apply the insurance scheme in the area between Ada and Accra. Under the scheme every owner pays the sum of 1s. to the Native Administration for each animal he brings to an immunisation camp and he receives the sum of £1 for each death: the insurance covers not only deaths from rinderpest reaction but also sporadic mortality due to accident and similar causes. The sum paid out is not large but in most parts of the Northern Territories it represents very nearly the value of the lost beast, which is usually a quarter-grown heifer or a young bull. The insurance scheme is administered by the Native Administrations: in the northern parts of the Northern Territories very large profits have been made and it is proposed to fund the scheme in these districts where casualties are very small. In the southern parts of the Northern Territories, where casualties are higher owing to latent trypanosomiasis and other enzootic diseases, the money collected easily covers the mortality. The scheme is organised to allow for a five per cent mortality. As mortality seldom occurs on such a large scale, there is ample allowance for high mortality in special circumstances.

Further clearings to eradicate tsetse-fly from selected areas were carried out, but tsetse eradication on a really large scale is an expensive and lengthy process. The cattle of the Gold Coast possess a remarkable resistance to trypanosomiasis and, provided that the environment is benign, clinical cases seldom appear. This disease is likely to become an economic problem only in areas where there is a shortage of water and of suitable grazing. The imported Zebu cattle from the far north of the French Sudan and similar localities are very susceptible to trypanosomiasis, but even they possess sufficient resistance to enable them to reach the southern markets in fair condition.

Cases of rabies have again occurred in many parts of the country, but suitable control measures and numerous vaccinations of dogs prevented the situation from becoming serious.

Animal Husbandry.

In the early part of the period under review the live-stock trade had become disorganised as a result of the cocoa "hold-up" in the Colony and Ashanti. When the trade was becoming normal once more at the end of 1938, it was again disturbed by an outbreak of human cerebro-spinal meningitis in the north-east of the Northern Territories where the French trade cattle enter the country. This

caused the complete closure of two quarantine stations and the partial closure of one other station, so that on the whole the year has not been a good one for the live-stock trade. This outbreak occurred in the most developed cattle area and many local owners were unable to sell their bullocks owing to the restrictions on traffic. The outbreak has now ended and the movement of cattle is normal. Attention has been paid to the question of landing cattle by sea at Accra, which is the main port of entry for cattle from Nigeria and the Cameroons, and conditions have been considerably improved.

The principal obstacle to the successful development of the live-stock industry is the scarcity of water in certain areas. This is specially acute in the coastal plains east of Accra. Experiments have been carried out in the improvement of water supplies during the past year on a limited scale, and it is hoped that the activities of the Water Supply Section of the Geological Survey Department will eventually go far towards solving this important problem.

The cattle development scheme in the Northern Territories has been nearly completed. There are now twenty Native Administration cattle farms throughout the Protectorate. Six more remain to be built and stocked. These farms are permanent structures of red laterite stone and are stocked with a minimum of forty cows, of the best type obtainable locally, and one improved bull supplied by the Department of Animal Health. The main object of these farms is to supply improved communal bulls to the village herds. Two-thirds of the funds have been supplied by Government in the form of a grant, the remaining third and the cost of maintaining the farms being borne by the Native Administrations. Great care has been taken in the selection of the animals for these farms and only the best which can be procured have been bought. The chiefs and officials of the Native Administrations have taken a keen interest in the scheme and each farm is managed by an elder of the Native Administration under the advice and general supervision of veterinary officers.

Pong-Tamale Live-stock Farm.

The Government farm at Pong-Tamale exists for the purpose of producing improved strains of cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry. Much experimental work is also carried out. The improved bulls for Native Administration farms come from this farm and are of three types, namely, N'dama, Sanga, and West African Shorthorn. The N'dama is a very hardy West African breed of animal which has been evolved in French Guinea but exists wherever unhumped cattle are found. It has been proved to be more practicable to buy these animals from the French than to isolate the type from the local animals by selection. The special advantages of this particular breed are very good conformation and a remarkable resistance to trypanosomiasis: it possesses,

however, the disadvantage of being rather small in size. This type is used to grade up the cattle of the southern part of the Northern Territories. The Sanga is a fusion of the Zebu and the dwarf Shorthorn and quite two-thirds of the indigenous cattle of the Gold Coast are of this type. The local owners have produced their own Sangas by crossing Zebu bulls and dwarf Shorthorn cows, but in many cases the Zebu bulls have been of an inferior class and results have been unsatisfactory. First class Sanga cattle have been produced on the Government farm at Pong-Tamale by crossing the best types of Zebu bulls and the best dwarf Shorthorn cows and then fixing the type by breeding within it. The West African Shorthorn, which is mainly dwarf Shorthorn, is produced for the extreme southern areas of the Protectorate and the coastal plains in the Colony.

Experimental work has been started in connection with dairying and milk production. The local cows have never been accustomed to being fully milked but merely to partial milking whilst suckling their calves, with the result that, when full milking is attempted, they hold their milk and yield little or nothing. First calf heifers have all had their calves taken away at birth and have been hand-milked entirely, the calves being hand-fed. Results have been excellent as regards the calves, which have shown a marked general improvement, but the milk production has been uneven: satisfactory results are not expected until the second lactation. The experiment is, however, encouraging, and it is hoped that eventually it will be possible to establish a milk industry in the Gold Coast. Several good milking cows were also hand-milked, and one of these gave a gallon of milk a day nine months after calving.

The pig and poultry branches of the farm continue to meet a considerable local demand. The sheep branch has been re-established owing to the provision of adequate accommodation for these animals.

Forestry.

The forest policy of the Government is directed to maintaining sufficient land under forest in suitable localities, both in the interests of agriculture and water supplies and with a view to sustaining an adequate production of timber and fuelwood and of the minor forest products required for the use of the people. Such protected areas are termed forest reserves.

The administration of each forest reserve is at the option of the Native Authority concerned. If the Authority elects to pass rules or bye-laws, the Forestry Department acts in an advisory capacity with regard to their enforcement. If it does not so elect, reserves are constituted under the Forests Ordinance and Government, through the Forestry Department, administers them for the benefit of the owners. The original ownership of the land remains unchanged under either system.

The closed forest zone of the Colony, Ashanti and Togoland has been the centre of activities since the inception of the Forestry Department. Latterly these activities have been extended to the savannah forests of the Northern Territories and satisfactory progress during the past year has been reported from that area where the lack of fuelwood and of poles for building purposes has always been acute. As the Native Administrations extend their other activities, the demand for structural and domestic wood is expected to increase.

Forest Reservation.

Up to the present time the work of the Forestry Department has consisted primarily of the selection, demarcation and constitution of essential reserves. This work, though not quite completed as far as the Colony and Ashanti are concerned, is well on the way to completion. In the closed forest zone the "swollen shoot" disease of cocoa has led to a more general realisation of the need for protective forests, and the system of existing reserves is undergoing close scrutiny with a view to strengthening, where necessary, any weak links in the chain.

During the past year two forest reserves totalling some sixty-one square miles, were demarcated in the Northern Territories as a commencement of the programme of forest reservation there.

Working Plans.

Progress continues to be made in the preparation of working plans covering the various forest districts situated in the closed forest zone. In the Northern Territories, working plans are being prepared for each Native Administration either separately, or, where this is more desirable, for sub-divisions thereof. Two such plans were prepared during the year entailing a full examination of the areas concerned. Such examination includes a record of the extent of existing forest and estimates of areas of plantations to be created to meet present and future needs. At the same time enumeration surveys were made to show the stocking of the forest, and the local vernacular names and uses of trees were recorded.

Silviculture.

Planting operations in the Colony were severely affected by the lack of rainfall in the critical month of July, which caused heavy losses of young plants.

In the Northern Territories a number of nursery sites were selected and trial nurseries were established. Where it was found that the soil was suitable, that the water supply was adequate, and that there was no danger of excessive flooding, these nurseries have been enlarged. It is expected that some 25,000 plants will

thus be made available for the 1939 planting operations. Sleeping sickness is one of the prevalent diseases in the Northern Territories and the control of its carrier, the tsetse-fly, is closely connected with the control of the type of vegetation in which it breeds.

Utilization.

Exports of mahogany generally showed a sharp decline of about 36 per cent in comparison with the figures for the previous year. Exports of mahogany timber decreased by approximately 30 per cent. The demand on markets abroad for all kinds of hardwood timber decreased towards the end of the year. The international political situation of the year 1938 probably contributed largely to the fall in exports. Another factor, undoubtedly, is the poor quality of the producers' work. Badly fashioned logs, and logs exposed to weather for some time, are always difficult to dispose of ; with a sluggish market every such log is a liability. Advice and assistance rendered in the post-slump years materially helped in the recovery of the trade, but increasing prosperity appears to have brought with it a reversion to lax methods of preparation. This position has, however, one redeeming feature, namely, that the major exporters are beginning to realise that there is always a more or less steady market for well produced material and that an influx of inferior products tends to depress the market. With this realisation has grown a desire for co-operative action with a view to the prohibition of the export of sub-grade logs. The principles have been enunciated by the trade and a committee, on which the trade is strongly represented, is working on the details of a scheme of grading and control.

The interest shown by local firms and Government departments in timbers other than mahogany continues to increase. Possibilities of development exist, but they depend on improved extraction, extended sawmilling facilities and the wider use of wood preservatives. Gold Coast timbers were prominently displayed at the Empire Exhibition at Glasgow and received much favourable comment. A brochure was prepared picturing the eleven timbers exhibited ; this has been widely distributed throughout the world. Numerous sets of hand specimens of useful timbers were prepared during the year and distributed in the United Kingdom, the United States of America, South Africa, and Australia, as well as locally. Overseas enquiries have prompted a trial shipment of three of the woods recently exhibited.

The following table gives the exports for 1938 compared with 1937 :—

Articles		Comparative Statement.			
		1938		1937	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Mahogany (all kinds)					
Logs	Cub. ft.	652,571	68,878	1,034,240	112,602
Sawn	Cub. ft.	26,784	5,268	42,804	8,226
All other kinds :—					
Logs	Cub. ft.	3,032	311	56,072	5,171
Sawn	Cub. ft.	12,151	2,518	15,412	3,580
Total (Value) ...		—	76,975	—	129,579

The total volume of native timber used locally cannot yet be ascertained accurately. During the past year, about 1,400,000 cubic feet were utilised commercially by saw mills, the larger timber and engineering firms, mining companies and Government departments.

Mining.

Mining in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories has been confined, as in previous years, to the winning of gold, diamonds and manganese ore. There was a slight increase in the total number of labourers engaged in mining compared with the previous year. The average daily number of persons employed throughout the year on all mining and prospecting operations was 1,023 Europeans and 39,122 Africans, or 46 more Europeans and 1,339 more Africans than in 1937–38. It is estimated that during the year mining companies expended in the Gold Coast an amount of £2,891,000 on account of all mining operations and that out of this amount a sum of approximately £1,036,000 was paid out in wages to African employees. These figures compare with £3,004,000 and £1,011,000 respectively in the previous year.

Gold.

The figures for the total gold production in 1938–39, which amounted to 701,416 fine ounces valued at £2,979,617 (at par), shew that past records have once again been broken, the 1937–38 figures being exceeded by 111,391 fine ounces and £473,191 respectively. At the end of the year there were fifteen mines in

production and five in the development stage, while twenty-four mining companies were engaged in prospecting in various parts of the country. In the Northern Territories the Dokuripe Exploration Company, Limited, is now in production, while in Ashanti, Konongo Gold Mines and Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, Limited, have increased their respective outputs. Recent developments on the property of the latter company indicate that its existing resources have been enriched by further valuable discoveries.

The "banket" mines in the Colony, consisting of Amalgamated Banket Areas, Taquah and Abosso Mines Limited, Gold Coast Banket Areas and Ashanti-Adowsena (Banket) Goldfields, Limited, continue in production. A new vertical shaft and mill are being constructed by Amalgamated Banket Areas, and a new shovel system is being adopted at Pepe. It is expected that these will result in a further increase of tonnage. Although South Banket Areas, Limited, have not reached the stage of production, this company has, according to published reports, a substantial ore reserve and arrangements have already been completed for the erection of a mill.

Of the "reef" mines, Ariston Gold Mines (1929), Limited, will be able to increase their tonnage on the completion of a new central shaft and mill extension. Results at Gold Coast Main Reef during the year are very encouraging, and work on the installation of a mill is proceeding. From indications at Gold Coast Main Reef, the Prestea-Anfargah-Bondaye strip of country holds promising possibilities.

Bremang Gold Dredging Company, Limited, which holds concessions on the Ankobra River, completed the erection of two dredges and production commenced during the year.

The gold mining industry is rapidly assuming greater importance yearly and it is likely that in the near future larger tonnages will be raised and treated.

Manganese.

As in previous years there was only one company producing manganese ore, namely, the African Manganese Company, Limited, which operates at Nsuta, situated in the Wasaw-Aowin district of the Western Province of the Colony. A new and up-to-date washing plant, capable of handling 3,000 tons per ten-hour day, is nearing completion. The ore exported during 1938–39 amounted to 257,378 dry tons valued at £681,188, as compared with 532,126 dry tons valued at £1,166,175 in the previous year; the decline in exports was due to adverse conditions in the world market.

Diamonds.

The total amount of diamonds exported during 1938–39 was 1,440,322 carats valued at £595,989 as compared with 1,380,336 carats valued £588,169 in the previous year. These figures show an increase of 59,986 carats and of £7,820 in the value of diamonds exported.

There were five diamond-producing companies in operation throughout the year under review. Work was also carried out by a number of Africans, on their own behalf, in the Tarkwa district and elsewhere. These independent producers sold to the banks about 39,000 carats valued at approximately £17,000; this was double their output during the previous year.

Concessions.

Thirty-four certificates of validity for mining concessions were granted during the year, twenty-nine in the Colony and five in Ashanti. Six mining licences and six dredging licences were issued, all in respect of the Colony. Five prospecting rights were granted under the Minerals Ordinance applicable to the Northern Territories, whilst a total of 126 prospecting licences was issued as compared with 189 in the previous year.

A new edition of the *Mining Regulations Handbook* was published in the latter part of the year.

Geological Investigations.

An account of the investigations carried out during the year by the Geological Survey Department is contained in Chapter XVII of this report.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

The Gold Coast is pre-eminently a producing country, local manufactures being few and, with the exception of the brewing and aerated waters industries, of little commercial importance. Its commercial existence and prominence depend almost solely on its agricultural and mining products and the prices which are obtained for such products in the world's markets.

The Gold Coast is the principal producer of cocoa in the world (it produces about 42 per cent of the world's crop), its output of gold is considerable (approximately 700,000 fine ounces in 1938), and it is the fourth largest producer of manganese ore, as well as the second largest producer of diamonds, in the world.

Cocoa, however, is the life-blood of the Gold Coast, because it is wholly a peasant industry, and more than any other factor the price obtained for cocoa in the world's markets determines the value and the volume, as well as the nature, of the country's principal imports.

Between the years 1919 and 1931 the value of the cocoa exports in relation to the total value of *all* domestic exports varied from 70 to 83 per cent. That percentage value has fallen since 1931 as a result of the low prices for cocoa ruling in the world's markets and the increasing importance of the gold mining industry, but only in 1938 did that value fall below 50 per cent. In that year the corresponding value was only 41 per cent, and that was due in a considerable measure to the cocoa "hold-up," which, commencing in the second week in November, 1937, lasted until the 27th April, 1938, after which date exports of cocoa were regulated until the end of September, 1938.

Other agricultural products are of little commercial importance.

The next most valuable product is gold, the value of the exports of which in 1938 exceeded the value of cocoa for the first time since 1909 and at nearly £5,000,000 represented 44 per cent of the total value of the domestic exports of the Gold Coast. Had it not been for gold mining activities the trade of the Gold Coast in 1938 would have been much worse than it was.

With about 1,000 Europeans and 39,000 Africans employed in the mining industry in 1938 that industry plays a very important part in the trade of the Gold Coast, a part which it will continue to play as long as the price of gold remains at its present level.

The most valuable imports of the Gold Coast are machinery, cotton piece goods, iron and steel manufactures, oils (fuel, petrol, and kerosene), tobacco, apparel, artificial silk piece goods, and motor vehicles, while there are large imports of foodstuffs, principally canned fish and meat, rice, flour and sugar.

The close relationship between the value of the cocoa exported and the value of the country's imports is evidenced by the considerable decrease in the imports in 1938 of foodstuffs, drink, and tobacco, cotton piece goods, apparel, artificial silk piece goods, buckets, pails and basins, corrugated iron sheets, motor vehicles, petrol and kerosene, beads, lamps and lanterns, medicines and drugs, and perfumery, the demand for which goods varies directly with the value of the cocoa crop.

The only articles of general trade the imports of which are restricted are cotton piece goods, cotton towels, artificial silk piece goods, and gin, but except in the case of cheap Japanese textiles the quotas for such articles had no restrictive effect on their importation in 1938, the quota quantities being considerably in excess of local requirements.

Import and Export Trade.*

The value of the import trade in 1938 (exclusive of specie and currency notes) was £7,657,734, which was £4,649,021, or 38 per cent, less than the corresponding value in 1937.

TABLE I.

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FOR 1938 AND FOUR PREVIOUS (CALENDAR) YEARS.

1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
£ 4,848,800	£ 7,956,780	£ 11,656,719	£ 19,228,363	£ 19,[illegible]323
These figures include imports of specie and currency notes amounting to :—				
458,331	580,845	3,125,829	6,921,608	2,722,589

TABLE II.

TOTAL VALUE OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS FOR 1938 AND FOUR PREVIOUS (CALENDAR) YEARS.

1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
£ 7,849,523	£ 9,240,894	£ 12,239,952	£ 15,[illegible]49,533	£ 11,079,870

*All figures relating to imports and exports refer to the calendar year.

TABLE III.

Total Value of Re-exports for 1938 and four previous (Calendar) Years.

1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
£ 267,933	£ 730,641	£ 396,947	£ 268,660	£ 4,345,626
These figures include the following re-exports of specie and currency notes :—				
171,097	656,939	300,068	94,268	4,149,628

The large increase in 1938 was due mainly to the shipment back to the United Kingdom of old alloy coins withdrawn from circulation as a result of the introduction of a new issue of alloy coinage.

TABLE IV.

Percentage of Total Imports provided by Empire Countries and Foreign Countries and Percentage provided by the Principal Supplying Countries.

	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Empire Countries.					
United Kingdom	57·10	57·33	54·48	49·37	56·52
British West Africa	28·7	2·15	2·14	1·78	2·36
British India	—	—	2·54	2·54	2·04
Canada	—	—	0·87	1·05	0·87
Other Empire Countries	4·63	5·03	0·65	1·08	1·65
Total Empire Countries ...	64·60	64·51	60·68	55·82	63·44
Foreign Countries.					
Belgium	0·99	1·42	2·13	2·73	1·43
Czechoslovakia	1·55	2·25	2·56	3·07	1·89
France	1·46	1·12	1·06	0·84	0·68
Germany	4·78	5·76	6·98	8·88	5·98
Italy	0·79	1·47	1·18	1·59	1·63
Japan	3·23	3·14	3·59	4·10	3·71
Netherlands	2·71	3·39	4·97	4·57	2·14
United States of America ...	11·59	10·27	10·03	11·12	10·13
Other Foreign Countries ...	8·30	6·67	6·82	7·28	8·97
Total Foreign Countries ...	35·40	35·49	39·32	44·18	36·56
Grand Total	100	100	100	100	100

It will be seen that the percentage of total imports provided by the United Kingdom is greater than that of the previous two years.

TABLE V.

Percentage of Domestic Exports sent to Empire Countries, Foreign Countries, and to the Principal Countries of Destination.

	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Empire Countries.					
United Kingdom	57·2	56·0	49·8	48·1	67·3
British West Africa	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·0	0·0
Other Empire Countries	1·8	2·7	2·8	2·9	2·3
Total Empire Countries ...	59·1	58·8	52·7	51·0	69·6
Foreign Countries.					
United States of America ...	15·5	16·0	23·6	23·0	12·3
Germany	13·8	13·0	13·6	14·5	7·2
Netherlands	5·2	5·8	6·2	5·4	5·4
France	1·9	0·8	0·3	0·2	0·2
Other Foreign Countries ...	4·5	5·6	3·6	5·9	5·3
Total Foreign Countries ...	40·9	41·2	47·3	49·0	30·4
Grand Total	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE VI.

*Imports—Values of the Principal Imports from all Countries and from the United Kingdom, in £ thousands.

Articles.	1936.		1937.		1938.	
	All Countries.	U.K.	All Countries.	U.K.	All Countries.	U.K.
Tobacco ...	279·3	202·5	360·0	281·2	282·4	209·8
Fish	197·9	6·0	280·2	4·0	208·1	6·3
Meat	162·2	15·0	193·5	9·8	127·2	14·2
Spirits (potable)	123·4	60·5	201·7	106·0	91·6	67·6
Flour	118·2	1·5	181·0	3·1	121·3	3·3
Rice	102·9	1·1	179·7	1·3	117·1	0·8
Total Class I—Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,465·5	499·5	2,246·7	733·3	1,422·6	457·8
Class II—Coal and other Raw Materials ...	134·1	62·9	206·6	97·5	217·1	64·8
Cotton Manufactures:						
Piece Goods ...	1,657·8	1,055·2	1,979·5	1,242·8	820·0	538·7
Other kinds ...	194·8	130·3	261·5	165·7	117·9	80·9
Artificial silk manufactures	265·4	61·0	443·0	106·7	245·5	29·8
Apparel ...	170·1	105·9	458·3	202·8	215·7	120·6
Machinery ...	958·8	851·0	1,279·2	1,065·7	1,185·5	981·2
Iron and Steel Manufactures	751·3	443·8	947·5	571·6	507·6	370·4
Carriages, Carts and Wagons	428·7	211·5	646·6	160·4	479.7	335·6
Oils	425·3	29·4	643·2	20·5	492·7	17·3
Cement	129·5	79·0	197·7	97·7	144·7	112·2
Explosives ...	123·8	119·0	149·8	142·1	160·4	156·5
Medicines and Drugs ...	117·4	86·6	181·1	127·1	91·3	69·4
Total Class III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	6,896·5	4,065·8	9,797·7	5,217·7	5,948·1	3,766.3
Class V Bullion and Specie ...	2,884·4	2,871·4	6,553·0	6,544·7	2,364·1	2,360·2
Grand Total Imports	11,380·8	7,499·7	18,805·2	12,593·2	9,952·8	6,649·1
Less Bullion and Specie	2,884·4	2,871·4	6,553·0	6,544·7	2,364·1	2,360·2
Total Imports	8,496·4	4,628·3	12,252·2	6,048·5	7,588·7	4,288·9

*Data relating to quantities are not available for inclusion in this table. Class totals are not sums of preceding figures.

TABLE VII.

Value and Quantity of Principal Domestic Exports.

Articles.		1937.		1938.		Difference.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£		£
Cocoa	tons	236,206	9,989,548	263,229	4,540,899	+ 27,023	— 5,448,649
Gold	fine oz.	557,764	3,910,757	677,480	4,841,633	+ 119,716	+ 930,876
Diamonds	carats	1,577,661	648,057	1,296,763	548,027	— 280,898	— 100,030
Manganese Ore	tons	527,036	1,025,091	324,207	907,972	— 202,829	— 117,119
Timber—unmanufactured	cubic ft.	1,154,589	129,748	696,599	77,026	— 457,990	— 52,722
Palm oil	tons	516	11,049	647	9,873	+ 131	— 1,176
Palm kernels	tons	8,539	103,964	5,193	39,631	— 3,346	— 64,333
Copra	tons	1,465	23,281	993	9,186	— 472	— 14,095
Rubber	lb.	1,069,452	33,035	1,194,888	29,295	+ 125,436	— 3,740
Kola nuts	cental of 100 lb.	11,123	4,225	12,134	5,286	+ 1,011	+ 1,061
Hides (cattle), untanned	cwt.	3,819	9,678	2,450	6,346	— 1,369	— 3,332
Hides and skins:—							
Other kinds	lb.	25,117	3,033	6,055	616	— 19,062	— 2,417
Lime products:—							
Lime juice	gall.	276,954	10,762	541,154	27,078	+ 264,200	+ 16,316
Lime oil	gall.	1,272	6,228	808	3,518	— 464	— 2,710
Lime fruits, fresh	cwt.	2,218	852	3,873	983	+ 1,655	+ 131
Other kinds	cwt.	51	96	23	23	— 28	— 73

TABLE VIII.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF COINS AND NOTES FOR 1938 AND FOUR PRECEDING YEARS.

	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	458,331	580,845	3,125,829	6,921,608	2,722,589
Re-exports	171,097	656,939	300,068	94,268	4,149,628

Textiles.

Cotton Manufactures—Piece Goods.—The total quantity of cotton piece goods imported in 1938, viz., 30,937,572 square yards (including 175,984 square yards sent in transit to Togoland under British Mandate) was less than half the quantity imported in 1937, when imports constituted a record.

Imports of bleached, dyed, coloured, and printed cottons were all less, the imports of printed cottons being less by 27,273,000 square yards (approximately). Imports of grey cottons, however, increased by 668,906 square yards, due in part to their relative cheapness and to the fact that imports of such goods in 1937 were only slightly more than a third of what they were in 1936, so that stocks held locally were not abnormal at the beginning of 1938, as was the case with other cotton piece goods.

Imports of cotton piece goods (mostly grey cottons) from China amounted to 1,033,316 square yards (including 15,706 square yards sent in transit to Togoland under British Mandate), most of which quantity was imported during the last quarter of 1938.

The percentage of the total imports of each class of cotton piece goods enjoyed by the United Kingdom during the past five years was as follows :—

TABLE IX.

Cotton Piece Goods.	1934	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938
Bleached	40	68	80	78	77
Dyed	70	71	69	68	65
Coloured	57	73	61	61	46
Grey	37	62	17	25	21
Printed	80	80	69	65	78
Velveteen	66	68	59	41	6

Artificial Silk Piece Goods.—The total quantity of artificial silk piece goods imported in 1938, viz. 3,687,516 square yards (including 116,639 square yards sent in transit to Togoland under British Mandate), were less than the imports in 1937 by 2,340,000 square yards (approximately).

The following statements show each country's percentage share of the total imports of (*a*) cotton piece goods, (*b*) cotton towels and (*c*) artificial silk piece goods for the years 1934 to 1938 :—

TABLE X.

(*a*)

Country of Origin.	Cotton Manufactures. Piece Goods (including Velveteen and Headkerchiefs in singles).				
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
United Kingdom	69·9	75·8	65·2	65·4	67·2
British India	0·1	0·2	0·4	0·8	1·7
Nigeria	2·2	2·2	2·6	2·7	2·8
Belgium	0·2	0·1	0·2	0·6	0·6
China	—	—	4·9	2·3	3·3
Germany	0·3	2·1	3·2	1·2	3·0
Italy	0·7	3·6	5·0	5·0	7·1
Japan	6·4	2·0	1·9	2·3	4·4
Netherlands	6·6	9·3	15·1	17·4	7·1
Soviet Union	13·2	3·7	0·5	0·0	0·0
Switzerland	0·3	0·5	0·9	1·9	2·0
Other Countries	0·1	0·5	0·1	0·4	0·8
Total	100	100	100	100	100

(*b*)

Country of Origin.	Cotton Towels.				
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
United Kingdom	86·2	98·8	97·3	94·7	89·6
Japan	13·6	0·7	1·2	3·0	4·8
Other Countries	0·2	0·5	1·5	2·3	5·6
Total	100	100	100	100	100

(*c*)

Country of Origin.	Artificial Silk Piece Goods (including Headkerchiefs in singles).				
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
United Kingdom	37·7	29·1	28·8	31·9	15·1
Czechoslovakia	10·9	27·8	33·7	21·8	20·2
France	2·5	6·8	9·5	6·3	3·0
Germany	1·4	3·9	8·9	12·6	9·1
Italy	4·1	15·3	7·8	10·8	14·2
Japan	42·2	16·6	9·0	11·8	36·1
Other Countries	1·2	0·5	2·3	4·8	2·3
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Quota Restrictions.—As the current quota year expires on the 30th June, 1939, and as artificial silk plushes containing not less than 20 per cent and not more than 60 per cent (by weight) of artificial silk ceased to be exempted from quota restrictions as from the 1st July, 1938, it is not possible to give a clear picture of the effect of quota restrictions on the import trade of the Gold Coast in cotton piece goods, cotton towels, and artificial silk piece goods, and on the share of such trade enjoyed by each of the principal manufacturing countries in 1938. It can be stated, however, that the respective quotas for the quota year, 1st July, 1938, to 30th June, 1939, will, with few exceptions, be more than ample.

Artificial Silk Plushes.—Such plushes were not subject to quota restrictions from the 22nd July, 1937, until the 30th June, 1938, and the particulars given hereunder indicate the countries which benefited by such exemption.

Country of Origin.	1937 (*a*). *Quantity.* *Sq. yd.*	1938 (*b*). *Quantity.* *Sq. yd.*
United Kingdom	10,839	1,109
Czechoslovakia	2,545	—
France	34,485	—
Germany	378,095	206,463
Italy	68,787	44,894
Japan	65,826	257,005
Switzerland	2,584	—
Total	563,161	509,471

(*a*) From the 22nd July to the 31st December, 1937.
(*b*) From the 1st January to the 30th June, 1938.
N.B.—The above quantities are included in the figures given in Table X (*c*).

Textiles of a kind similar to regulated textiles imported and declared in transit to Togoland under British Mandate.—Quota restrictions are not applicable to textiles imported and declared in transit to Togoland under British Mandate.

Apparel.—In studying the particulars given in the next paragraph it should be borne in mind that additional duties were imposed in June, 1934, on cardigans, jerseys and pullovers, shirts, and singlets of Japanese origin.

TABLE XI.

The percentage shares of the import trade in the undermentioned articles enjoyed by the various manufacturing countries in the past five years were as follows :—

Country of Origin.	Article.														
	Cardigans, jerseys and pullovers.					Shirts					Singlets.				
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
United Kingdom	22.4	82.7	74.5	52.4	46.1	46.3	87.1	74.2	45.3	17.7	8.6	26.5	11.9	23.0	33.6
British India	—	—	16.6	7.5	7.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—
Hong Kong	—	—	—	20.8	34.2	0.2	0.2	11.3	47.2	69.5	—	19.3	54.5	31.8	32.1
China	—	—	—	6.9	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	—	4.0	1.2	3.8	1.3	0.5
Germany	0.6	6.4	4.3	1.8	1.0	2.2	1.0	2.3	1.8	1.8	0.1	9.5	0.7	4.0	6.0
Japan	74.9	4.5	3.2	4.7	0.5	50.1	6.9	4.2	2.8	0.6	87.1	34.7	21.7	27.7	14.0
Netherlands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	0.1	—	5.2	3.8	11.0	13.5
Poland	—	5.5	1.1	2.8	0.1	0.2	2.7	4.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Countries	2.1	0.9	0.3	3.1	7.8	0.9	2.0	3.0	2.4	10.3	0.2	3.6	3.5	1.2	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Particulars of the principal makes of motor cars and lorries imported into the Gold Coast in 1938 are given hereunder :—

TABLE XII.

Motor Cars.				Motor Lorries.			
Make.	New.	Second hand.	Total.	Make.	New.	Second hand.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.
Ford ...	64	50	114	Chevrolet ...	337	—	337
Opel	57	5	62	Ford ...	60	—	60
Chevrolet ...	43	17	60	Opel... ...	40	—	40
Oldsmobile ...	14	3	17	Mercedes-Benz	13	—	13
Vauxhall ...	9	21	30	Bedford ...	12	—	12
Morris ...	5	27	32	Other kinds	22	—	22
Other kinds	37	57	94				
Total ...	229	180	409	Total ...	484	—	484

Of the new motor cars, 82 were manufactured in the United States of America, 47 in the United Kingdom, 39 in Canada, and 58 in Germany.

Of the new motor lorries, 351 came from the United States of America, 20 from the United Kingdom, 59 from Canada, and 54 from Germany.

Bicycles.—The average landed cost of the 1,139 bicycles which came from the United Kingdom in 1938 was £4 15s. 11d., the similar cost of the 280 German bicycles being £2 18s. 9d., and that of the 54 Japanese bicycles £1 15s. 1d.

Particulars of the imports of bicycles in 1937 and 1938 were as follows :—

TABLE XIII.

Country of Origin.	Quantity.		Average landed cost.					
	1937.	1938.	1937.			1938.		
	No.	No.	£	s.	d.	£	d.	d.
United Kingdom	5,944	1,139	4	2	11	4	15	11
Germany	613	280	3	4	0	2	18	9
Japan	360	54	1	13	1	1	15	1

Value of Exports.

The total value of the export trade (including the value of *re-exports* other than specie and currency notes) in 1938 was £11,275,868. In 1937 the corresponding value was £16,123,925.

The decline in the value of the domestic exports was due almost solely to the lower prices paid for cocoa, as the quantity of cocoa exported in 1938 exceeded by 27,023 tons the quantity exported in 1937.

Cocoa.

In 1938 cocoa lost its place as the most valuable export of the Gold Coast, the value thereof being only 40·8 per cent of the total value of the country's *domestic* exports.

The quantity exported was 263,229 tons, being an increase of 27,023 tons, but the f.o.b. value, viz. £4,540,899, was less by £5,448,649 than the corresponding value in 1937.

The Gold Coast is still, however, the principal producer of cocoa in the world, its exports of this commodity in 1938 being about twice those of Brazil, nearly three times those of Nigeria, and about five times those of the Ivory Coast.

The Cocoa Hold-up.

The cocoa hold-up, which commenced in the second week in November, 1937, ceased when the Cocoa (Control of Exportation) Ordinance, No. 21 of 1938, commenced to operate as from the 27th April, 1938. That Ordinance was restrictive in its purpose, in that it was designed to limit the quantity of cocoa which could be exported during any quota period and so avoid flooding the world's markets. Cocoa could be exported only in accordance with a licence issued by the Comptroller of Customs. In practice, however, the Ordinance had no restrictive effect, because in no quota period was the permissible maximum quantity exported. By the enactment of Order in Council No. 58 of 1938 the Ordinance ceased to have any practical effect on the control and export of cocoa as from the 1st October, 1938, from which date cocoa could be exported freely.

The particulars given hereunder show in respect of each quota period the maximum quantity which could be shipped, the portion of each quota which was reserved for new shippers, the quantity in respect of which licences were applied for by such new shippers, and the quantity actually exported by them.

Quota period	Quota. quantity.	Quantity actually exported by all shippers.	Quantity reserved for previous non-shippers.	Quantity applied for by previous non-shippers.	Quantity actually exported by previous non-shippers.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
27th April–31st May, 1938	55,000	30,703	3,300	41,266	1,672
June, 1938 ...	55,000	40,150	3,300	57,985	3,043
July, 1938	55,000	54,223	3,300	22,007	3,849(*a*)
August, 1938 ...	55,000	35,699	3,300	19,584	1,835
September, 1938 ...	35,000	19,466	2,100	8,978	1,057

(*a*) Includes quantities carried over from the first two quota periods.

Minerals and Precious Stones.

Gold.

The quantity and the value of gold exported in 1938 were the greatest ever recorded. The quantity exported was 677,480 fine ounces, the sale value of which was £4,841,633. Of this quantity and value, gold in the form of trinkets accounted for 10,706 fine ounces and £75,560 respectively.

Gold trinkets to the value of £512,688 have been exported during the last five years.

In 1938 the value of the gold exported exceeded the value of cocoa exported for the first time since 1909.

The following table shows the quantity of gold in fine ounces exported during the last five years :—

Year.	*Fine oz.*
1934	351,401
1935	370,769
1936	434,397
1937	557,764
1938	677,480

With gold at its present price the outlook for the industry remains very satisfactory.

Manganese.

The quantity of manganese exported during the calendar year 1938 was 342,307 dry tons, the smallest export since 1934. The decline in exports was due to world market conditions.

Diamonds.

The quantity of diamonds duty-paid in 1938 was 1,296,763 carats, the sale value of which was £548,027. Compared with 1937 there was a decrease in quantity of 280,898 carats and in value of £100,030. The decline in exports was due to conditions in the world's markets.

TABLE XIV.

Detailed particulars of the exports of diamonds in each of the past four years.

Year.	Serie Goods.		Boart.		Fine Sand.		Total.	
	Carats.	Value.	Carats.	Value.	Carats.	Value.	Carats.	Value.
		£		£		£		£
1935	489,172	390,454	656,656	92,545	204,019	63,095	1,349,847	546,094
1936	449,860	380,243	725,539	122,989	239,278	81,815	1,414,677	584,997
1937	462,087	417,296	772,134	129,493	343,440	101,268	1,577,661	648,057
1938	398,869	358,541	553,457	84,376	344,437	105,110	1,296,763	548,027

Trade with Japan.

In view of the increasing share of the import trade enjoyed by Japan in recent years the detailed particulars given in the next paragraph may prove of interest.

The value of imports from, and exports to, Japan during the last five years was as follows :—

Year.	*Imports.* £	*Exports (Domestic).* £
1934	141,025	357
1935	230,512	2,650
1936	305,023	2,059
1937	502,652	100
1938	281,887	1

The only articles imported from Japan which showed an increase in value in 1938 were canned fish, tea, coloured cottons, cotton velveteen, artificial silk manufactures of all kinds except apparel, and woollen piece goods.

CHAPTER VIII.

LABOUR.

The Labour Department was inaugurated under the Chief Inspector of Labour with a skeleton staff on the 1st April, 1938. For the first four months after his appointment the Chief Inspector of Labour was employed in making an intensive survey of local labour conditions and problems and considering measures which might be adopted for their supervision. His report, which was completed by the end of July, was then examined by Government and steps are being taken to implement certain of his proposals. In particular, it has been decided to establish labour offices in the Northern Territories and a series of rest camps on the principal labour routes which converge on Kumasi. It was also decided to establish a labour exchange in Kumasi which will eventually be run in conjunction with the labour offices and the rest camps. Schemes have been outlined for the care of derelict labourers and for their repatriation at Government expense in deserving cases.

The conditions of labour employed in agriculture have been examined, and legislation which will put such labour on a satisfactory footing is being prepared, together with legislation providing for the regulation of juvenile employment, trades unions and the payment of compensation to workmen killed or injured in the course of their employment.

Other important matters connected with labour problems which have been considered, and for which schemes have been prepared, are the methods of conciliation to be adopted in labour disputes and the possibility of using the machinery provided by native custom for collective bargaining and the ventilation of grievances. It is usual for the African labourer in this country to submit any complaint he may have through his chief or tribal headman and it was considered that advantage should be taken of this custom by the appointment and recognition of tribal headmen in the mining areas. The Gold Coast Chamber of Mines readily agreed to the proposal and by the end of the year ten companies, comprising the majority of the large mining undertakings, had established the system.

Cost of living statistics have been collected and wages boards have been established in Ashanti, the Northern Territories and the three provinces of the Colony to make recommendations regarding the wage rates of Government labour. The wages boards will meet quarterly and in this way wages will be fixed in accordance with the cost of living and not on the basis of the supply of labour available. In fixing the wage rates of Government labour regard has been had to the cost of food, rent, clothes, essentials and luxuries, and an allowance has been made for savings.

Another duty which was entrusted to the Chief Inspector of Labour in December was the compiling of an Emergency Service Register. The register comprises the names of volunteers who would be prepared to help in the case of an emergency. The response, both by Africans and Europeans, was most satisfactory; all kinds of suitable persons have volunteered, and in this way Government knows beforehand who could be called upon and what functions each could conveniently undertake in the event of a crisis.

A large proportion of the Europeans at present employed in this country are new-comers and it is estimated that fifty per cent of the European personnel in the mining companies, for example, have less than two years' service. It was considered that a short pamphlet containing rudimentary information on native custom and native ways of thought would prove useful. Such a pamphlet was prepared by the Chief Inspector of Labour and it has been printed and distributed amongst the European community.

The activities of the Chief Inspector of Labour during the year under review have therefore been devoted mainly to the preparation of a report on the preliminary survey of labour conditions and to implementing the proposals which were approved by Government. The cost of living statistics already referred to have been summarised and a good deal of time has been devoted to the consideration of legislation relating to labour. Approximately a third of the year was spent in travelling and visits were paid to all the principal mining areas and labour routes.

Labour is required by Government departments, municipalities, mining companies, commercial firms and farmers. Clerical and skilled labour is obtained from the Colony and Ashanti but most of the unskilled labour comes from the Northern Territories, Nigeria and the neighbouring French colonies. Exact statistics as to the number of persons employed are not available except in the case of the mining companies which employed a daily average of 1,023 Europeans and 39,122 Africans. The number of immigrant labourers crossing the ferries southwards from the Northern Territories during the year ending 31st March, 1939, was 108,071. Of these, 47,059 were British and 61,012 were French subjects.

There is no organised recruiting in the strict sense of the word, all labour being usually engaged at the place of employment. Recruiting is prohibited in the Northern Territories though occasionally labour is still obtained surreptitiously by Africans for Africans through agents working in the Northern Territories and in Ashanti. Hitherto labourers have made their own way to centres of employment. By means of the system of labour offices, rest camps and labour exchange, which are now being

established, it is hoped to alleviate the hardships endured by immigrant workers during their long journeys to and from the south.

There has been a good deal of unemployment during the year under review owing to the reluctance of immigrants to engage in agricultural work. This was a result of the cocoa "hold-up" about a year ago when farm labourers had difficulty in obtaining payment of their wages and large numbers had to leave for their homes unpaid. In consequence of this reluctance, the number of unemployed in mining areas and in the large towns such as Kumasi, increased.

The labour exchange was started in Kumasi in August, and by the end of the year it was so well established that it was possible to advertise the fact of its existence. The number of unemployed for whom work was found between August, 1938, and the end of March, 1939, was 140. The figures would have run into several hundreds if labourers could have been persuaded to engage in agriculture. Further, there has everywhere been a surplus of labour and employers have had no difficulty in obtaining all they require without recourse to the exchange.

In ordinary years the cocoa farms absorb much unskilled labour. There are three main systems of employment: (*a*) where a definite wage for the year or season is paid, (*b*) where the labourer receives one-third of the produce (the Abusa system) and (*c*) where he receives so much per load of cocoa. A further system, resulting from the non-payment of wages a year ago, has been recently evolved whereby the labourer receives his pay daily in advance. The usual rate paid to the casual labourer engaged in this way is one shilling per day. It is the custom in Ashanti for the farmer to engage in written contracts with his labourers, but elsewhere contracts are usually verbal. Where written contracts are the rule, the employee receives free accommodation, food and certain clothing. Owing to the unpopularity of farm work during the year under review, wages have risen and farmers are now prepared to pay £6 per annum as against an average of £4 15s. a year ago.

Except in the case of agricultural labour, written contracts of service are unusual. The ordinary contract is a verbal one which is deemed to be a contract at will and is determinable by either party at the close of any day without notice. The method of payment of wages varies: it may be weekly, fortnightly or monthly. Government labour is paid monthly.

The number of female wage earners, compared with the number of women employed in trading on their own account, is negligible. Women are, however, employed by Government as teachers, nurses and telephone operators, and commercial firms occasionally employ women in various capacities. The number of girls employed by

mining companies is 122. Of these, 107 are diamond sorters, and the remainder are cooks and water girls. The sorters sit at benches or desks and pick out diamonds which show up from the gravel in a bowl of water. The girls are in charge of a female supervisor. Uniform and a private changing room are provided by the employers. The average working day is of nine hours' duration, and the wages vary from 9d. to 1s. 6d. a day.

The employment of children under 14 years of age in any public or private industrial undertaking is prohibited by the Master and Servant Ordinance. This Ordinance also prohibits the employment of young persons under 18 years of age in night work but there are certain exceptions when the age is over 16. Regulation 109 of the Mining Regulations provides that no females or boys under the age of 14 shall be employed in a mine or works, but permission in writing may be granted by the Inspector of Mines for the employment of women or of boys under the age of 14 years in surface excavations and in other surface works. An amendment to this regulation was made during the year under review providing that boys so employed shall be above the age of twelve years (Regulations No. 7 of 1939). In practice, the necessary permit is seldom given but the provision allows for the system of apprenticeship which is such a satisfactory feature of labour in this country.

Young boys assist their parents on farms and are sometimes employed as domestic servants. Others are apprenticed to their fathers or other relatives in various trades. The number of juveniles between 14 and 18 years of age employed in the mining industry, inclusive of the 122 girls mentioned above, was 899 of whom 121 were apprentices.

It is the general rule for labourers working for Government, municipalities and commercial firms to find their own accommodation. The mining companies and a few commercial firms, however, have housing schemes which provide accommodation for a certain proportion of their labour.

A good deal of labour legislation is at present under consideration. There is no factory legislation or provision for sickness or old age. As regards workmen's compensation, companies belonging to the Chamber of Mines have agreed to a uniform scheme. The scheme is simple and comprehensive, and it anticipates a proposed Workmen's Compensation Ordinance which it resembles in certain respects.

CHAPTER IX.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

The rates of wages for manual labour in Ashanti and the Colony varied during the year under review between 1*s.* a day and 2*s.* a day for the unskilled labourer, the average rate being 1*s.* 3*d.* In the Northern Territories, where living is cheapest, the average rate was 6*d.* per day. Artisans and tradesmen received from 2*s.* to 7*s.* and higher rates were paid in certain cases to skilled craftsmen.

Wages in the principal occupations were approximately as follows :—

Occupations.	Average rates of wages.	Average hours worked.
Government Departments.		
AGRICULTURE.		
labourers	1s. 2d. a day	45 hours a week.
PUBLIC WORKS.		
labourers	7d. to 1s. 6d. a day ...	48 hours a week.
apprentices	1s. to 2s. a day	
artisans	3s. to 5s. a day	
RAILWAYS.		
labourers, cleaners, etc. ...	1s. to 2s. a day	
fitters, drivers, machinists, boiler-makers, etc. ...	2s. to 7s. a day	
Commercial.		
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.		
unskilled labour	1s. a day	49 hours a week.
MINES		
unskilled labourers ...	1s. to 1s. 9d. a day ...	48 hours.
apprentices and skilled tradesmen	1s. 9d. to 10s. a day ...	
DOMESTIC SERVANTS.		
cooks	£3 per month	Usual domestic hours.
washermen	£1 per month.	
stewards	£2 10s. per month.	

All Government employees are entitled to free medical attendance. Government employees on a daily rate of pay who have been continuously employed for not less than three years are allowed leave of absence on full pay for a period not exceeding seven days per annum and, subject to the convenience of the department concerned, may, if they so desire, be granted seven consecutive days leave to enable them to visit their homes.

Conditions of employment are governed generally by the Master and Servant Ordinance, the Wages Regulation Ordinance, the Railway Ordinance, and the Regulations made under these three Ordinances.

Domestic servants in the Gold Coast are registered and given licences. During the year 1938, 901 new licences were issued and 4,483 licences were renewed, giving a total of 5,384 domestic servants holding valid licences during the year.

The cost of living varies considerably in different parts of the country but tends to be higher in the coastal towns. The cost of a labourer's food varies from approximately 3*d*. per day in the Northern Territories to 10*d*. per day in the larger towns in the south. Investigations have shown that the unskilled labourer spends about half his wages on food; rents average 8·7 per cent of his total cost of living, essentials 11.6 per cent, luxuries 14·1 per cent and clothes 9·6 per cent. Common essentials are kerosene, soap, and in certain cases, firewood. The usual luxuries are palm wine, beer, cigarettes and tobacco. Clothes are often regarded as investments to be sold later when necessity arises.

The cost of living for clerks, artisans and skilled workers varies according to the station in life and the particular tastes of the individual. The following may be taken as an average case: a clerk earning £5 10*s*. per month will spend £2 10*s*. on food, 8*s*. 6*d*. on rent, 10*s*. 6*d*. on essentials, 14*s*. on luxuries, 11*s*. 6*d*. on clothes, 1*s*. 6*d*. on tribal feasts, 2*s*. on education and 8*s*. on family contributions i.e. a total of £5 6*s*.

The cost of living for Europeans varies from £25 to £45 per month, and may be higher according to the tastes and the responsibilities of the individual concerned.

Owing to the reluctance of labourers to engage in agricultural work during the year, farmers were compelled either to do without labour or to raise the wage rate by 25 per cent. In other cases the rates of wages for unskilled labourers remained stationary. The cost of living also remained constant except in certain areas of the Northern Territories where there is always a seasonal variation.

Wages boards have been established in Ashanti, the Northern Territories and each of the three provinces in the Colony with the object of fixing the wage-rates of Government labour. Certain increases have been recommended, and they will come into effect during the financial year 1939–40.

CHAPTER X.

EDUCATION.

Education in the Gold Coast is not compulsory, but the demand for it continues to grow at a steady pace. In Government and assisted schools alone, the enrolment has more than doubled itself in the last twenty years, and, during the same period, there has been a very large increase in the number of non-assisted schools.

The educational system is under Government control, and Government expenditure on education is about £270,000 per annum. Government maintains entirely from its own funds twenty primary schools, three middle boarding schools, a technical school and a number of other institutions for the training of subordinate African staff for various departments such as the Survey and Medical Departments, the Department of Animal Health and the Department of Agriculture. The great majority of schools, however, are managed by missionary and undenominational bodies, to whom a Government grant-in-aid is given in respect of such schools and institutions as fulfil the necessary conditions. Grants-in-aid are paid to four hundred and eighteen primary schools, three secondary schools and three mission teacher-training colleges.

There are no schools for European children in the Gold Coast. All schools are primarily for Africans, though in the schools in the larger towns a few Syrian children may sometimes be found.

Save in those schools which are under the auspices of the White Fathers' Mission in the Northern Territories, all the pupils pay fees. These are small individually, varying in most primary day schools from 6d. to 3s. 6d. a month according to the standard a pupil has reached, but, in the aggregate, they make a considerable contribution to the finances of the schools. In certain districts in the Northern Territories, where education is just beginning and where the people are poor and without understanding of a moneyed economy, fees may be paid in kind, while in the Colony and Ashanti reductions in fees are made by some missions in respect of the children of teachers and catechists.

Non-Government schools are of two kinds, assisted and non-assisted. An assisted school is one which has reached a certain standard of efficiency and which is included in an educational unit earning a grant-in-aid from Government. The term "assisted school" refers also to Native Administration schools, which are maintained partly by the central Government and partly by the Native Administrations. A non-assisted school is one which does not receive a grant-in-aid.

Grants are awarded on general efficiency and are calculated as a percentage of the expenditure on the salaries paid to teachers

according to an approved minimum scale. The amount of grant-in-aid payable to the various educational units in respect of their assisted primary schools is determined triennially and is awarded for a period of three years, provided that each of the schools concerned maintains a satisfactory standard of efficiency.

The enrolment of all the primary schools, Government, assisted and non-assisted, is about 90,000. Approximately 25 per cent of the pupils are girls.

The primary course is of ten years duration, and the ages of most of the children range from a 5-year-old group in Infant Class I to a 14–17-year-old group in Standard VII. Both in the infant classes and in the junior standards the medium of instruction is the vernacular, but English as a class subject is taught in both grades, beginning with simple instruction in spoken English in the infant classes, and gradually extending in scope until in the junior standards English reading and writing are also taught. In these classes increasing use is made of English for giving routine classroom orders, mechanical work in arithmetic, words of command in physical training, and similar purposes. This helps to prepare the children for the change-over which occurs when they enter the senior standard classes in which the medium of instruction is English, although the vernacular is not entirely discarded and continues to be used occasionally for the explanation of points of difficulty in non-vernacular lessons. In some schools the vernacular is retained as a class subject even in the senior classes.

The amount of written material for vernacular school books is gradually increasing and becoming more varied in type, and, during the last decade, a considerable number of new books has been written in Gold Coast languages. These books are printed in a phonetic script which is used in many other parts of Africa. Their publication has resulted in an increased interest in the study of the vernaculars, and in the devotion by the teachers themselves of more careful attention to the methods of vernacular teaching.

Most of the schools are co-educational, and, though in a few of them the proportion of girls is comparatively high, the boys, in general, far outnumber the girls. To an ever-increasing extent, however, the education of girls is regarded by public opinion in the Colony and Ashanti as a normal development, and those parents who can afford to do so send their daughters to school. As a result of this attitude, the number of girls who complete the primary school course is growing each year. Other factors which are serving to popularise girls' education are the steady increase in the supply of trained women teachers and the provision of more and more facilities for the teaching of domestic science.

With the exception, of course, of the native languages, the subjects taught in the Gold Coast primary schools are all on the

time-tables of the corresponding institutions in the United Kingdom. Many experiments are, however, being made in adapting teaching to the special needs of the community. In some schools in rural areas, agriculture (viz., the production of food crops and the study and practice of crop rotations to maintain fertility) and various arts and crafts have been made the central subjects of the curriculum, and in a number of schools near the coast the pupils are taught how to prepare copra and to market it to assist school funds. In several instances school buildings have been erected either wholly or in part by the senior pupils, while in a few mission boarding schools trade instruction, comprising carpentry and masonry, has been introduced as an experiment, qualified instructors having been engaged for the purpose. So far as is possible, all this practical work is linked up with the other subjects of instruction.

The teaching of hygiene is compulsory in all schools, and, while theoretical instruction is given due attention, this subject is made as practical as possible. In an increasing number of schools small dispensaries, stocked with simple drugs, bandages and first-aid equipment are provided, and much useful work is done by the schools on "Health Days" which are held in co-operation with the Medical Officers of Health. In addition, no fewer than 49 schools possess Junior Red Cross Links, the establishment of which has been one of the strongest influences for the development of a civic sense and of an effective interest in social service to the community. Each of these links "adopts" a village or villages, and the members of the link go there to assist the villagers in clearing away rubbish, and in building houses, bridges, bathing places, incinerators, latrines and roads. Some links carry out educational and agricultural work in addition, by holding reading classes for illiterates, by giving health talks and by planting village gardens and demonstration plots.

Provision is made in all schools for the teaching of Civics. Lessons in this subject aim at giving pupils an understanding of how their country is governed, and of the part which each citizen should play in the performance of his civic duties. The observance of Empire Day and of Arbor Day, which is devoted to the planting of trees in towns and villages, is also designed to encourage and build up a sense of loyalty and of service to the community. This is further strengthened in most schools by a conscious attempt to foster the team spirit by means of the section system which is similar to the house system of boarding schools.

The moral training and discipline which are inherent in membership of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide organisations are available for the boys and girls of the Gold Coast, and further reference to these organisations is made in a later part of this chapter.

Remarkable keenness in learning is shown by pupils, both boys and girls, throughout the Gold Coast and many of their

leisure hours are spent by children in reading and study apart from that which is required in the course of ordinary "homework." When the great difference in cultural background is considered, they compare very favourably with school pupils in any European country.

All the larger towns in the Colony and Ashanti are now equipped with wireless rediffusion stations, and all Government and assisted schools in those towns have been connected to the service at Government expense. The introduction of broadcasting has proved to be of very great value to those schools which are able to take advantage of it. Talks to school-children by officers of the Education and other departments are given from time to time in the various outstations, and a weekly broadcast from Accra to schools all over the Colony has recently been instituted.

As education in the Colony and Ashanti is governed by one ordinance and education in the Northern Territories by another, a section of this chapter is devoted to each. Achimota also forms the subject of a separate section.

The Colony and Ashanti.

There are nineteen Government primary schools, fifteen in the Colony and four in Ashanti, with an enrolment of 4,299 boys and 1,439 girls and a total average attendance of 5,519. These schools are entirely supported from Government funds, and in each case the staff is wholly African.

The total number of teachers in Government service at the close of the year was 267, of whom 237 were employed in the primary schools and 30 in the technical and middle boarding schools.

The number of assisted schools in the Colony and Ashanti during 1938 was 405, and of the known non-assisted schools 457.

The assisted schools were distributed as follows :—

Ahmadiyya Movement	4
A.M.E. Zion Mission	6
Basel Mission	1
English Church Mission	24
Ewe Presbyterian Church	83
Methodist Mission	72
Presbyterian Church	105
Scottish Mission	2
Roman Catholic Missions :—	
Vicariate Apostolic of the Gold Coast Colony	28
Vicariate Apostolic of Ashanti	10
Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta ...	42
Seventh Day Adventist	2
Undenominational	11
*United Schools	15

*Under the joint control of the Presbyterian Church and the Methodist Mission.

The subjects of instruction in the primary schools include speaking, reading and writing in the vernacular and in English, arithmetic, singing, the duties and rights of a citizen, drawing, nature study, hygiene, handwork, and, for girls, domestic science. It is required by the Education Rules that instruction in practical subjects shall receive the same amount of time as that devoted to any of the principal literary subjects, and reference has been made, earlier in this chapter, to the special efforts for adapting this practical instruction to the needs of the community. Generally, the form which the handwork takes depends on the locality; in the town schools woodwork and simple metalwork are favoured, whilst in rural schools gardening, mat-weaving, basket-making, pottery, brush-making, etc., are taught.

In the infant and junior standard classes, girls follow the same curriculum as do boys in those classes, with the exception that they are taught some needlework. In the senior standard classes, however, pupils in all girls' schools and girls in an increasing number of mixed schools receive instruction in domestic science subjects—needlework, cookery, laundry, housecraft and child welfare. The curriculum in these schools is adjusted so as to permit these subjects to be taught both by means of classroom lectures and by practical work. The Education Department, through its women officers, pays particular attention to such schools. At present there are twenty-one schools devoted entirely to the education of girls, nearly all of which are under European supervision, and thirty-nine schools provide approved courses of instruction in domestic science. The number of girls taking the domestic science course in 1938 was nearly 4,000.

Apart from Achimota College there are only three assisted secondary schools in the Colony, namely, Mfantsipim (Methodist Mission), Adisadel College (English Church Mission), and St. Augustine's secondary school (Roman Catholic Mission). All these schools are at Cape Coast. They are partly boarding schools and partly day schools, and they are always full. Their curriculum enables the pupils to sit for the examinations of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate. At Achimota pupils take only the School Certificate Examination, but at the other schools both the Junior and School Certificate Examinations are taken. Subjects other than those necessary for the Cambridge Examinations are, however, included in the curricula of the schools. Agricultural Science (for which a special paper is set in the School Certificate Examination) is taught at Achimota, and pupils in Forms III to V at Mfantsipim receive a course in agriculture, though they do not take this subject in the School Certificate Examination. At Adisadel College a classical bias is given to the curriculum, Latin being compulsory and Greek optional. In recent years the school has successfully produced several Greek plays. There are, in addition, thirteen non-assisted secondary schools, four in Accra, and nine others in different parts of the country.

For technical education, which is in the hands of the Government, there is an increasing demand. The Government Technical School provides full-time four-year courses of training for those who wish to become foremen of works, building inspectors, road overseers, mechanical and electrical foremen, draughtsmen, broadcast technical assistants, telegraph sub-inspectors, trade instructors in schools, etc. The school is organised in two departments, that of mechanical and electrical engineering, and that of carpentry, joinery and building construction. This is the only school of its kind in the Colony, and the demand for admission is so great that the present buildings in Accra are no longer adequate. A new school has therefore been built at Takoradi close to the industrial area of the Colony, where it can keep in close touch with the chief mining centres and also with the headquarters of the railway. The new buildings, which are designed to accommodate 100 boarders and 100 part-time students, will be opened in September, 1939. There are three middle boarding schools which provide an elementary education with a pre-vocational bias. Training is given in carpentry, masonry and metalwork, and for literary subjects (to which two-thirds of the total time available for instruction is devoted) the pupils are divided into four classes corresponding to Standards IV to VII of the ordinary primary schools. The object of these schools is to provide a preliminary training for boys who desire to become skilled artisans, but, during this training, the development of character and of a sense of responsibility in the individual takes a prominent place. In December, 1938, there were 181 pupils in residence at these schools, of whom 76 were being trained in woodwork, 22 in masonry, and 83 in metalwork.

For the training of men teachers there are four training colleges in which a full four years' course is given. The number of teachers in training in these colleges at the end of 1938 was as follows :—

Achimota College	86
Akropong Training College	80
St. Augustine's Training College	80
Wesley College	82
Total	328

At Achimota College teachers are trained for Government and for the undenominational schools, and also for the schools of those missions which do not possess their own training colleges.

Akropong Training College, which is controlled by the Presbyterian Church of the Gold Coast, trains teachers for Presbyterian and Ewe Presbyterian schools. St. Augustine's Training College trains teachers for the Roman Catholic Mission schools in the Colony and Ashanti, while at Wesley College, Kumasi, teachers are trained for the Methodist Mission schools

The number of students selected for training depends on the estimated demand for their services at the end of their course, as envisaged by Government and the missions, and in the normal course of events all of those selected are offered employment in a Government or assisted school when their training is completed. No special provision is made for the training of teachers for secondary schools. Teachers in such schools have generally undergone the course of training for primary school teachers after having passed the School Certificate Examination, and most of them study for higher academic honours in their spare time.

There are six teacher-training centres for women—at Achimota, at Cape Coast (Roman Catholic Mission), and at four of the mission girls' schools, namely, Aburi (Scottish Mission), Mampong, Ashanti (English Church Mission), Mbofraturo (Methodist Mission) and Agogo (Basel Mission).

In the mission training colleges for men, fees ranging from £2 to £12 a year are charged. For the teachers trained at Achimota College the annual fee is £33, but Government awards scholarships of £30 a year to selected students, both men and women. Government also pays grants towards the upkeep of the mission training institutions. All training colleges, including that at Achimota, are inspected by a board of officers of the Education Department.

Association football continues to be the most popular game for boys in the schools and outside, and inter-school leagues are in existence at most of the larger towns. Volley-ball and net ball are the most popular games for girls. Hockey and cricket are played at the secondary schools and in a few of the primary schools, but the cost of the necessary equipment is higher than the latter kind of school can usually afford.

Track and field athletics are engaged in regularly by students at the secondary schools, and in the primary schools in connection with the Empire Day sports meetings which are held up and down the country as part of the celebration of that festival.

There is an inter-college athletic association which, since 1926, has organised annual contests between teams representing the training colleges for men and the secondary schools. Seven teams entered for the contest held in 1938, and Achimota College, by securing the highest number of points, won the Aggrey Memorial Shield which, together with trophies for each event, is presented for annual competition.

In addition to the activities of the Education Department and of the missions and undenominational bodies, the Gold Coast Regiment, the Gold Coast Railway, and the Agriculture, Medical, Police, Printing, Posts and Telegraphs and Survey Departments maintain schools or provide courses of instruction to meet their special needs.

The Northern Territories.

There is only one school maintained entirely by Government—the Government senior boarding school at Tamale, which provides education in Standards IV to VII for pupils coming from the various Native Administration junior schools. The number of children in attendance at this school in 1938 was 132, of whom eight were girls.

All the remaining schools formerly controlled by Government have been converted into Native Administration schools, of which there are now eight. These are distributed as follows :—Bawku, Lawra, Wa, Gambaga, Sandema, Kpembe, Yendi and Zuarungu. The total number of pupils in these schools in 1938 was 569, of whom 24 were girls. The expenditure of the Native Administration schools is defrayed partly by Government and partly by the Native Administrations themselves.

There are five mission primary schools in receipt of Government assistance. Of these, four are controlled by the White Fathers' Mission and one by the Roman Catholic Mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta). The total number of children in attendance at these schools in 1938 was 403, of whom 74 were girls. When compared with the figure for the previous year, the enrolment of girls shows some reduction ; this is due to certain reorganisation which has been necessary in the girls' section of the White Fathers' school at Navrongo. It is expected that the enrolment of girls will gradually return to its normal proportion in relation to the total number of pupils enrolled.

The Education Rules of the Northern Territories require that a considerable amount of time shall be devoted by the schools to practical activities. Instruction is, therefore, given in such subjects as cloth-weaving, leatherwork, pottery, basket and mat making, the assistance of local craftsmen being sometimes sought. These subjects are taught in all junior schools, and in the Tamale Government school printing, carpentry and metalwork are taught in addition. The wood and metalwork section does not aim at training skilled artisans, but rather at giving boys sufficient knowledge to enable them, when they leave school, to meet their own needs. As is essential in an education system designed for an agricultural community, a great deal of time is given in the time-tables of the Government and Native Administration schools to agricultural instruction. This involves in each school the efficient running of a large farm for purposes of demonstration and practice as well as for food production. Although so much emphasis is laid on the teaching of agriculture and handicraft, a proper balance is nevertheless maintained between academic studies and practical activities. In general, the pupils reach a standard in the usual subjects of literary instruction which compares favourably with that which obtains in most schools in other parts of the country.

Provision is made in the Tamale Government school for the teaching to the girls of a little needlework and some laundering and native cookery, but otherwise they follow the same curriculum as the boys. The number of girls is at present too small to justify the appointment of a woman teacher to give them a fuller course of instruction in domestic science subjects. In the White Fathers' Mission school at Navrongo, where there is an enrolment of 43 girls, the girls are ably instructed by the Mission Sisters in needlework, cooking, laundering and cloth-weaving, in addition to being taught a little arithmetic and vernacular reading and writing.

There is a veterinary school at Pong-Tamale which provides a three years' course of training in veterinary subjects and in animal husbandry. One year of the course is spent at the Pong-Tamale laboratory and farm, six months at a quarantine station, six months in the charge of a Veterinary Officer and a year at a cattle immunisation camp.

Prince of Wales College and School, Achimota.

This institution aims at the provision of a continuous course of kindergarten, primary, secondary and university education for both boys and girls, and it includes a training department for men and women teachers.

Various special courses are also provided. Commercial classes in the secondary department were opened in 1935. Students who wish to proceed to these classes must take the ordinary secondary school course, except in Latin, during the first and second years, after which they are admitted to a two years' course in commercial subjects designed to prepare them for the Commercial Education Certificate Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce. A one year's course in pig and poultry breeding, fruit-growing and fruit industries has recently been started for a limited number of boys who have completed their primary school education. For girls who have passed through the middle school at Achimota or who have passed the Standard VII Certificate Examination in a primary school, a special course of training has been arranged. In this course the emphasis is on housecraft, and it also includes English, arithmetic, scripture, music, art and vernacular study.

The university section prepares students for the external examinations of the University of London in Arts, Science, Economics and Engineering (intermediate and degree), and for the first medical examination of the same university.

The enrolment in the various departments in the last term of 1938, was as follows :—

Kindergarten	60
Lower Primary	90
Upper Primary	143
Secondary school	180
Training College (Boys)	86
Teacher-students (Girls)	66
University	32
Special courses	22
	679

Of the above 232 were girls.

The college is under the control of a Council which is constituted as follows :—

(*a*) Four members appointed annually by the Governor, such appointments being personal and by name ;
(*b*) Six African members of whom four are elected by the Council and two by the Old Achimotans' Association ;
(*c*) One member annually elected by the Council to represent missionary education ;
(*d*) Three members of the staff, of whom one is African, annually elected by members of the staff ;
(*e*) The Principal ; and
(*f*) The Director of Education.

In 1938, the second inspection was carried out under the Constitution, by a board of inspectors appointed by the Governor. In its report, which has recently been published, the Board, referring to the aims of Achimota, states—" these are being in a great measure fulfilled," and adds—" the educational scheme presents itself, on a general view, as an ordered sequence from the lowest almost to the highest levels, conducted with notable ability and devotion on the part of the tutors, and a high degree of industry in the pupils."

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

The Boy Scouts organisation in the Gold Coast is an overseas branch of the Boy Scouts Association, and though it is not an official movement it receives official recognition and financial support. The control of the organisation is in the hands of the Supreme Council, of which the Governor, as Local Chief Scout, is Chairman. A full-time Headquarters Commissioner is attached to the Supreme Council. There are five districts, each under the control of a District Scout Commissioner, and all responsible to the Supreme Council. There are at present 282 Rovers, 2,973 Scouts and 1,557 Wolf Cubs.

Like the Boy Scouts organisation, the Girl Guides is not an official organisation in the Gold Coast, but they too receive official recognition and encouragement. The movement is controlled by a Supreme Council which works through a Colony Commissioner and three District Commissioners. The movement continues to expand, and in 1938 there were 28 Companies, 17 Packs, 81 Guiders, 597 Guides and 318 Brownies.

CHAPTER XI.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Steamship services.

A regular passenger and mail service is maintained by motor vessels of Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, which sail fortnightly from Liverpool and call at Takoradi and Accra. On the homeward voyage the vessels call at Plymouth before proceeding to Liverpool.

Regular passenger services between the continent of Europe and Gold Coast ports are maintained by certain foreign steamship lines, namely the Holland-West Afrika Line, the Woermann Line and the Chargeurs Réunis.

Cargo services between the Gold Coast and the United Kingdom, the continent of Europe, certain Mediterranean ports, and the eastern seaboard of North America are operated by the following lines: Elder Dempster Lines, Limited; The United Africa Company, Limited; John Holt & Company; Holland-West Afrika; Woermann; Chargeurs Réunis; Fabre Fraissinet; America-West Africa, and Lloyd Triestino.

The length of a voyage from the United Kingdom by mail vessel is 13 to 14 days, and 20 to 25 days by cargo ship.

Takoradi Harbour.

Traffic.

The number of ships using the port of Takoradi fell from 752 in 1937–38 to 747 in 1938–39. Nevertheless there was an increase of 8,197 tons in imports, which was due chiefly to the greater quantity of petroleum and fuel oils imported at Takoradi. The tonnage of exports fell from 642,112 tons in 1937–38 to 434,727 in the year under review, in consequence of the decrease in shipments of manganese ore during the latter period.

The total number of passengers who used the port during the year was 10,407. Of these, 5,416 disembarked and 4,991 embarked. The corresponding figures for 1937–38 were 4,739 and 4,739 respectively, or a total of 9,478 passengers.

Finance.

The principal working results were as follows :—	£
Total capital expenditure at 31st March, 1939 ...	3,230,912
Gross revenue	212,063
Working expenditure	56,310
Net revenue	155,753
Gross expenditure	211,789
Surplus (transferred to Takoradi Harbour Renewals Fund)	274
Percentage of working expenditure to gross revenue	26·55
Percentage of net revenue to capital expenditure ...	4·82

Special works and developments.

Steady progress was made throughout the year in the work of deepening the harbour. The rock-breaker *Druid* was employed on this service.

Concrete flooring was provided in three of the cocoa sheds. This completes the provision of concrete floors in all the cocoa sheds.

A report was made by the Consulting Engineers on a proposal to extend the wharf accommodation at the harbour. This is at present under consideration.

Railway.

Mileage operated.

The main line of 3′ 6″ gauge runs in a northerly direction from Takoradi to Kumasi in Ashanti and thence in a south-easterly direction to Accra, a total distance of 366 miles.

The total mileage open for traffic at the close of the financial year 1938–39 was 500 miles.

Finance.

The principal working results were as follows :—	£
Total capital expenditure at 31st March, 1939 ...	8,686,238
Gross revenue	1,191,150
Working expenditure	764,411*
Net revenue	426,739
Gross expenditure	1,168,139
Surplus (transferred to Railway Renewals Fund) ...	23,011
Percentage of working expenditure to gross revenue	64·17
Percentage of net revenue to capital expenditure ...	4·91

*Includes full Renewals Contributions for 1938–39 and £120,878 arrears for 1937–38 made good during 1938–39.

Passenger and goods traffic.

The total number of passengers carried during the year was 3,357,796. This was a decrease of 78,682 compared with the previous year, and resulted in a reduction of the revenue from passenger traffic by £12,391.

The total tonnage of goods traffic, including live-stock, was 831,192, a decrease of 174,215 tons compared with the year 1937–38. There was, however, an increase of £277,034 in the revenue collected. This was due to the fact that an increased tonnage of cocoa was railed and the freight on this more than compensated for the loss occasioned by a decrease of 298,063 tons in the quantity of manganese carried by the railway. The increased cocoa tonnage was the result of the cocoa " hold-up " in the previous year.

The principal commodities carried were :—

Commodity.	*Tons carried.*	*Increase. Tons.*	*Decrease. Tons.*
Beer	5,443	—	66
Building materials	30,676	—	13,831
Cocoa	207,808	173,186	—
Coal, coke and patent fuel ...	18,068	—	3,557
Local produce	19,801	—	1,269
Cotton goods and haberdashery	4,015	—	190
Explosives and ammunition ...	2,959	225	—
Firewood	84,484	—	24,615
Provisions	15,890	—	2,358
Oil, crude, fuel and gas ...	52,070	18,976	—
Kerosene	6,951	—	2,147
Hardware, including furniture	8,154	—	2,382
Manganese	268,089	—	298,063
Machinery	5,844	—	20,214
Motor vehicles and parts ...	3,275	—	3,181
Petrol	20,054	—	1,069
Timber, local exported ...	8,107	—	9,428
Timber, local not exported ...	8,681	736	—

Locomotives and rolling stock.

The Railway owns eighty-seven locomotives, including four steam rail coaches.

The total engine mileage (inclusive of rail coach mileage) was 1,767,284, an increase of 24,462 miles compared with 1937–38.

Electric power.

Seven hundred and eighty-eight additional lighting and domestic power points were installed in Sekondi and Takoradi during the year. The total number of units generated was 2,321,055, a decrease of 13,428 units or ·58 per cent compared with the previous year.

Buildings.

New buildings erected during the year include a rest house at Konongo, staff quarters at Koforidua, a goods shed at Sekondi, and a booking office and staff quarters at Buamadumase Halt.

Track.

The Prestea branch line was relaid with 60–lb. material and included one deviation. The track was also relaid on two miles of line between Takoradi and Nsuta, and progress has been made in the work of strengthening the bridges on the line between Accra and Mangoase.

Additional siding and track facilities were provided at Sekondi, Tarkwa, Aboso, Dunkwa, Obuasi and Akrokerri.

Government Motor Transport Department.

As there are only three main railway lines in the Colony, motor transport has rapidly become an essential service. It has been invaluable in opening up the more remote parts of the country, and it provides the only satisfactory means of access to the main railway lines from distant rural areas in which cocoa and other crops are produced.

To meet the requirements of its various departments, it is necessary for Government to maintain a substantial fleet of motor vehicles. During the year under review the strength of this fleet was 76 vehicles, whose carrying capacity varied from 15 cwt. to five tons. The Transport department is responsible for the carriage of mails in certain parts of the country, and also plays an important part in the general development of the Colony by hauling heavy loads of bridge, road and building materials throughout the territory. There are on the staff of the department six European officers who perform executive duties and supervise the general maintenance of the fleet. The actual driving, loading and hauling, and a considerable proportion of the repair work are carried out by the African staff.

The administration of the provisions of the Motor Traffic Ordinance is mainly entrusted to this department. The Chief Transport Officer is the Principal Certifying and Testing Officer and, with the assistance of officers appointed from other departments, is responsible for the testing of all motor vehicles and also for the examination of all applicants for driving licences.

The advent of motor transport has undoubtedly broadened the mind of the African. A few years ago it was the exception rather than the rule for a native to undertake a long journey which probably meant several days or even weeks on foot, whereas to-day villagers think little or nothing of boarding a lorry and going from

one side of the Colony to the other. The African has certainly found in the internal combustion engine an outlet for his natural bent for anything mechanical ; this is borne out by the fact that no fewer than 2,100 applicants presented themselves during the year ending on the 31st March, 1939, for examination for certificates of competency in driving.

Posts and Telegraphs.

Notwithstanding the uncertain trade conditions which prevailed throughout the year under review, the traffic and activity in practically every branch of the Posts and Telegraphs department increased, and the year was marked by steady progress in the improvement and development of the various departmental services. The wireless station at Takoradi was provided with new short-wave equipment which enables ships to be communicated with at a much longer range than hitherto, and an aeradio station was installed at the Takoradi airport in readiness for the extension of the regular air service to that port. Improvements and additions were made to the inland mail services. These included the establishment of a daily service between Accra and Keta and a twice weekly service to and from the southern section of Togoland under British Mandate. A comprehensive programme for the development and extension of the telegraph and telephone trunk routes and circuits was practically completed. This included the erection of nearly two thousand miles of new lines, and many new areas have now been provided with telegraphic and telephonic communication. The hours of business at the principal telegraph offices and telephone exchanges have been extended. These improved facilities have proved very popular with the general public.

Overseas mail services.

Air mails.—A weekly air mail service is operated by Imperial Airways, Limited, and also by the French Aeromaritime, the former via Khartoum and the latter via Dakar. There was a noticeable expansion in air mail traffic during the year under review, some three and a half tons of letters having been despatched from the Colony as against slightly over a ton in the previous year. Arrangements have been made to extend the Lagos–Accra service to Takoradi.* An outline map showing the position of aerodromes and the existing air routes is appended to this report.

Surface.—Regular fortnightly despatches are made to and from the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Holland by the mail-contract vessels of Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited. Occasionally there is an extra sailing which provides a weekly mail. In addition, mails are carrried by vessels of other shipping companies.

Mails are despatched direct to Nigeria, Liberia, the Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Canary Islands and Madeira by every opportunity.

*The extended service was opened on 2nd May, 1939.

Mails to South Africa are despatched direct to Capetown approximately once a month, supplementary mails being forwarded via the United Kingdom.

Inland mail services.

One hundred and eighteen inland mail services were regularly maintained and increases in frequency were made whenever possible. No serious delays were experienced and no losses occurred.

Telegraphs.

The charges for inland telegrams were reduced recently. As a result, there was a considerable increase in traffic and the sixpenny telegram now plays a prominent part in the life of the African community. The " condolences " telegram is particularly popular and on the demise of a prominent Chief recently one small office handled over a hundred such messages in one day.

The increase in telegraph traffic was reflected in the revenue figures, which, in spite of the reduction in the initial charge, were practically the same as those of the previous year.

Telephones.

The increasing demand for telephones continued unabated, but, owing to unavoidable delay in the shipment of supplies of instruments from the United Kingdom, a number of installations had to be postponed and it was necessary to open waiting lists at many exchanges. The position improved as materials became available. At the end of the year the Accra exchange was working to its full capacity and it was necessary to add emergency equipment to meet the demand. The numerous applications received from Chiefs for the extension of the telephone system to their villages indicate that the African is not slow to appreciate the value of improved means of communication. A continuous day and night service has been in operation in Cape Coast since November, 1938, the number of towns having such a service being now six, namely, Accra, Kumasi, Sekondi, Takoradi, Tarkwa and Cape Coast. In the other large towns, such as Koforidua, Nsawam, Saltpond, Bekwai, Axim, Dunkwa, Oda, Swedru and Winneba, service is provided until midnight.

Wireless telegraphy.

The coast station at Takoradi and the aeradio station at Accra gave satisfactory service throughout the year. The training of the African staff in direction-finding duties, in connection with the air services, was continued. Equipment for the establishment of five wireless posts at isolated stations was received towards the end of the year and installation is proceeding. These posts will be located at

Bibiani and Wiawso in the Western Province of the Colony, Hohoe in Togoland under British Mandate, Prang in Ashanti, and Bawku in the Northern Territories. The staff to operate them was trained at the Takoradi coast station and was receiving instruction in the handling of the new equipment when the year closed. The new short-wave equipment at the Takoradi coast station will provide a much improved service for shipping.

Engineering construction and maintenance.

The largest programme of construction for the past decade was virtually completed during the year. The additional lines are designed to reduce delay in both telegraph and telephone traffic and to improve the audibility of telephone communications.

The laying of a 28 pair cable between Sekondi and Takoradi resulted in a much more efficient service between these two important centres.

Motor transport.

The development of internal mail services necessitated an increase in the number of vehicles. Nineteen mail vans and five lorries were in use at the end of the year. The total mileage covered by vehicles employed on mail services increased to 342,770 miles, and no serious breakdown or delay occurred.

Business transacted.

The following is a comparative statement of business transacted :—

	1937–38.	1938–39.	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
	£	£	£	£
Stamps sales	50,461	48,172	—	2,289
Money orders issued and paid	461,135	472,648	11,513	—
Postal orders issued and paid	341,404	360,716	19,312	—
Parcels dealt with	91,609	110,977	19,368	—
C.O.D. collections	10,644	9,627	—	1,017
Telegraph collections	31,231	29,268	—	1,963
Telephone collections	43,833	45,688	1,855	—
Savings Bank deposits	147,600	162,428	14,828	—
Savings Bank withdrawals	184,464	129,489	—	54,975
Total cash revenue	134,921	133,322	—	1,599

In view of the bad cocoa season of 1937–38 and the consequently reduced spending power of the public, the position may be regarded as highly satisfactory in that the total cash revenue was only £1,600 less than the highest ever recorded.

The decrease in stamp sales during 1938–39 was due almost entirely to the fact that the figures for the previous year were considerably augmented by sales of the Coronation issue of stamps to philatelists.

Savings Bank business showed a marked increase. The balance of approximately £291,000 due to depositors at 31st March, 1939, was the highest yet recorded.

Staff.

The total staff numbered 2,039. Of these, 123 were women, most of whom were employed as telephone operators. There are forty-five Europeans on the permanent staff. Seven Africans hold appointments which hitherto have normally been filled by Europeans.

The Posts and Telegraphs department offers an attractive career for Africans of all standards of education and, in co-operation with the Achimota College authorities, a scheme has been drawn up for the training of African engineers in England.

A scheme for the provision of a certain number of higher-paid posts and improved salary scales for female telephone employees has been approved by Government, and will come into operation in the near future.

Broadcasting Service.

Broadcasting in the Gold Coast is carried on by means of rediffusion or wire-broadcasting systems, subscribers being connected to a central station by means of overhead lines similar to telephone wires. The headquarters of the Broadcasting department are at Accra, and the service is operated under the control of a Superintendent of Broadcasting, who is assisted by a number of European Broadcast Officers. The latter are located at the more important stations such as Accra, Kumasi, Sekondi and Tarkwa. A number of African assistants are employed in connection with the technical running of the stations. In addition to the technical staff, African clerks are employed on ordinary clerical duties which include the collection of subscribers' fees.

Subscribers to the service are required to pay a fee of 5s. a month. There is no charge for installation, and the monthly fee covers the rental of the loudspeaker and the general maintenance and servicing of the system.

Development.

Eight new wire-broadcasting stations were installed during the past year and there are now sixteen stations in operation serving approximately 4,000 subscribers. Arrangements are being made for the installation of a short-wave broadcast transmitter in Accra so that programmes and news originating locally can be transmitted simultaneously to all stations in the Gold Coast.

Programmes.

The Empire programmes of the British Broadcasting Corporation are, on the whole, very well received and provide most of the broadcasting material, but programmes originating locally

are on the increase and now occupy approximately four hours a week. The Education department has recently inaugurated a weekly broadcast to schools which is proving very successful.

Local news bulletins are broadcast every evening from all stations in the Gold Coast. One of the Assistant Colonial Secretaries stationed at Accra undertakes the duties of News Officer. He is assisted by a member of the African staff of the Secretariat, and is responsible for collecting the news and editing the bulletins. Interesting items of news are forwarded to him by the District Commissioners in outlying areas, and copies of the Accra news bulletins are sent to other broadcasting stations each day. A panel of voluntary announcers has been formed at Accra. This includes a number of ladies and gentlemen who take it in turn to visit the Accra broadcasting station and read the local news. A weekly newsletter and sports summary are broadcast from Accra every Saturday to all parts of the Colony on a frequency of 7·05 megacycles.

During the year a number of interesting broadcasts from the Accra studio were arranged. These included talks on special subjects by heads of Government departments, chiefs, distinguished members of the public and visitors from other countries. The Governor's address to the Legislative Council at the opening of the 1939 session was broadcast from the Council Chamber throughout the Gold Coast. Other special broadcasts have been made from time to time in connection with important public events, as for instance the Durbars which were held at Kumasi for the presentation of a set of silver drums to the Gold Coast Regiment, Royal West African Frontier Force, and of a silver ship's bell and a gold shield to the ship's company of H.M.S. *Ashanti* by the chiefs and people of Ashanti.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Government Public Works Department includes civil, mechanical, electrical and public health branches, which deal with the design, construction and maintenance of public works including roads, buildings, drainage, waterworks and electricity supplies.

Road Development.

Work in connection with the extensive road development programme formulated four years ago has made good progress during the year under review.

The roads included in the programme are designed to serve various purposes. Some provide for the development of agricultural areas; an example of these are the feeder roads in the Western Province, which enable bananas for export to be rapidly and safely transported to the port of Takoradi. Other roads enable foodstuffs from agricultural areas or fish from the coastal towns to be transported to inland towns, thus providing a market for the produce and reducing its price to the consumer.

A notable feature of the programme is the development of main trunk roads and the communications between the various mining centres. All these roads are of Class I construction, the culverts and bridges being designed to carry a load which is about twice that permitted under the existing Motor Traffic Regulations.

With few exceptions the maximum permissible gradient for these roads is 1 in 20, the exceptions occurring in difficult country where short lengths with a gradient of 1 in 15 are permitted with a view to effecting economy in construction by eliminating excessively deep cuttings and high banks.

At the end of the period under review the development programme had been in operation for four years during which 506 miles of road have been surveyed and located and 367 miles had been constructed.

All the surveys for these roads have been carried out by Africans under the supervision of European engineers who have laid down the final lines on the contoured plans prepared by the African surveyors.

Of the main trunk routes connecting Kumasi with Accra, Cape Coast and Takoradi, the road to Cape Coast is already completed and it is expected that the road to Accra will be completed about May, 1939.

The road from Takoradi to Kumasi will fulfil a dual purpose. Not only will it link up the various mining areas and provide them with outlets both to Kumasi and to the coast, but it will also serve as the western trunk road to the interior of the Colony. Construction is now completed between Takoradi and Tarkwa and is in progress on the section between Tarkwa and Bogosu whence there is already a road to Bibiani. The section from Bibiani to Mpesetia is at present being surveyed; from Mpesetia to Kumasi a Class I road already exists.

The mining companies have already taken advantage of the rapid means of communication provided by this road and have built a rest house at Takoradi for the use of their European staff. The provision of easy access by road will tend greatly to improve the amenities of life for members of the mining community. Those of them who spend most of their time under the enervating conditions which prevail in underground workings will now be able to enjoy relaxation in comparatively healthy and invigorating surroundings near the sea.

In the Eastern Province of the Colony, a branch road from the Accra-Ada coastal road is in course of construction to a point on the west bank of the river Volta near Hwamekope, where it is proposed to install a ferry service which will connect the road systems west and east of the Volta. Development east of the Volta is under the control of the Political Administration, and is designed to facilitate the transport of produce from the rich agricultural area north of Keta to the markets of Accra and the inland towns. This branch road will eventually be a link in the through route from the Gold Coast to Lome and Nigeria.

In Ashanti, the western trunk road to the north between Offinso and Bamboi on the Black Volta River has been carried a stage further, road-head having reached a point forty-seven miles from Kumasi. A number of secondary routes have been converted into Class I roads with a view to facilitating the transport of agricultural produce to Kumasi.

In the Northern Territories a survey has been completed for the consolidation of the main North Road between Pwalagu and Bolgatanga and schemes have been approved for tarring the surface of the section of the main North Road between Yeji and Tamale. New construction is also contemplated in the near future between Bolgatanga and Bawku. On the completion of this work a Class I road will traverse the full length of the Colony from the sea to the northern frontier.

Airports.

Work in connection with the development of air communications has been proceeding steadily. The Accra airport has been completed. The landing ground has three runways,

one of 1,100 yards, and two of 1,000 yards in length. The buildings include an administration block, which provides accommodation for the Postal, Customs, Health and Immigration authorities, an office for the Meteorologist, and offices for the operating companies; anti-amaryl quarters for European and African travellers; and wireless and direction-finding stations.

The hangar, which is equipped with workshops, has a floor area of 125 feet by 90 feet and a clear door opening of 125 feet by 25 feet.

At Takoradi landing facilities are available on three runways each 1,000 feet in length. An administration block and a hangar, similar to those at the Accra airport, are under construction. Anti-amaryl quarters have been erected and a wireless station is nearing completion. Facilities for the landing of aircraft will be available in April, 1939.

A landing ground is available at Tamale, where arrangements have been completed for the collection of meteorological records.

Water Supplies.

Sterile pipe-borne water supplies are provided for the following towns: Accra, Winneba, Cape Coast, Sekondi, Takoradi, Kumasi, Tamale, Pong-Tamale and Koforidua.

The three-year scheme for doubling the capacity of the Accra water works has proceeded according to schedule and the final stage of the work will be carried out during the next financial year. This will include the installation of additional pumps and the completion of extensions to the distribution system in Accra.

The extension of the Cape Coast water supply to Saltpond and Elmina, and to the towns and villages lying between those two towns and Cape Coast, has been completed. A potable supply is thus provided for an area in which the population of 30,000 previously suffered severely from the lack of pure water during the dry season.

The water supplied from all the waterworks in the Colony is of a high degree of purity. Regular supervision is exercised by the Water Works Chemist who makes routine bacteriological and chemical tests of both raw waters and filtrates.

Electric Supplies.

Electricity is available in the towns of Accra, Winneba, Koforidua, Cape Coast, Sekondi, Takoradi, Aburi, Tafo (Agricultural Research Station), Kumasi, Tamale, and Pong-Tamale (Veterinary Laboratory and Farm).

The Public Works Department controls all these supplies except those of Sekondi and Takoradi which are provided and supervised by the Railway Department.

On 1st July, 1938, the charges for current supplied by the Public Works Department were considerably reduced and a system of hiring electrical equipment was inaugurated. There was an appreciable increase in consumption, although a decrease might reasonably have been expected as a result of the cocoa " hold-up ", and, notwithstanding the reduction in rates, there was a gratifying increase in revenue. The number of units sold was approximately 9 per cent more than that of the previous year and the revenue from this source rose by one per cent.

Extraordinary Works.

The amount expended on extraordinary public works was £415,000 as compared with £460,000 in 1937–38 and £292,000 in 1936–37.

The principal services on which this expenditure was incurred were roads, waterworks, hospitals, airports, educational establishments and general sanitary improvements. Apart from road construction, the programme of works included the following important items :—

	£
Infectious Diseases and Tuberculosis Block, Gold Coast Hospital	14,000
Central Cocoa Experimental Station at Tafo ...	30,000
African Hospital, Cape Coast	32,000
New Technical School, Takoradi	37,000

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The law of the Gold Coast is the Common Law, the doctrines of equity and the statutes of general application in force in England on the 24th July, 1874, modified by a large number of local ordinances passed since that date. The criminal law was codified in 1892. Civil procedure is regulated by the Courts Ordinance and criminal procedure by the Criminal Procedure Code. Both were enacted in 1935 and form chapters 4 and 10 respectively of the Laws of the Gold Coast, 1936 Edition.

Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, called Magistrates' Courts, are presided over by District Magistrates who exercise jurisdiction in certain areas known as magisterial districts. These districts are specifically prescribed by Order of the Governor. There are at present nine District Magistrates in the Gold Coast. The powers and jurisdiction of a District Magistrate are exercised, subject to certain limitations, by District Commissioners and Provincial Commissioners in their own particular districts and provinces, respectively ; but such powers and jurisdiction may not be exercised within a magisterial district or any part thereof. In criminal cases District Magistrates and Provincial Commissioners sitting as District Magistrates have the power of imposing a fine not exceeding £100 or inflicting imprisonment for a maximum period of one year. Their civil jurisdiction is limited to cases in which the amount in dispute does not exceed £150. District Commissioners when functioning as Magistrates, may imprison for a term not exceeding six months or fine up to a maximum of £50 ; their civil jurisdiction is limited to cases where the amount involved does not exceed £100.

A Magistrate's Court constituted by a Provincial Commissioner or a District Commissioner is empowered to hear appeals from Native Courts within its jurisdiction.

Where a Magistrate's Court makes a conviction or order involving either :—

(*a*) payment of a penalty not less than five pounds ; or
(*b*) the doing or not doing of some act other than the payment of money or the entering into recognizances to keep the peace without sureties and, in case of default in the doing or not doing of such act, the imprisonment of the defendant with hard labour ; or
(*c*) imprisonment with or without hard labour ; or
(*d*) corporal punishment ;

the party against whom the conviction or order is made may appeal to the Supreme Court against such decision; but no appeal is allowed in the case of any accused person who has pleaded guilty and has been convicted on such plea, except as to the legality or extent of the sentence. An appeal to the Supreme Court may be on a matter of fact as well as on a matter of law.

The Supreme Court of the Gold Coast exercises jurisdiction over the whole of the Colony, including Ashanti, the Northern Territories, and Togoland under British Mandate, and consists of the Chief Justice and seven Puisne Judges. The Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges of Nigeria and of the Colony of Sierra Leone and the Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of the Gambia are also *ex officio* Puisne Judges of the Gold Coast. The Supreme Court comprises Divisional Courts at Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale. At Accra there are sometimes three courts sitting and at Kumasi there are usually two. Criminal Assizes are held quarterly at the above-named towns and special divisional courts are occasionally held in certain of the other important towns.

The West African Court of Appeal, established in 1930, deals with appeals from the courts of the Colonies of the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, the Gambia and Nigeria, from the courts of the Protectorates of Sierra Leone and the Gambia, and from the courts of Togoland under British Mandate.

In addition to the courts already mentioned, there are the courts of the three Provincial Commissioners in the Colony and of the Chief Commissioners in Ashanti and the Northern Territories. A Provincial Commissioner's Court functions as a Court of Appeal from decisions of Tribunals and State Councils exercising jurisdiction in suits relating to the ownership, possession, or occupation of lands. In Ashanti the Chief Commissioner's Court hears and determines all suits relating to the ownership, possession, or occupation of lands arising between two or more Head Chiefs or Chiefs belonging to different Divisions within Ashanti or between a Head Chief of Ashanti and a person subject to the jurisdiction of such Head Chief. It also functions as a Court of Appeal from decisions in certain cases of a Magistrate's Court, constituted by a District Commissioner, of the Asantehene's Court, or of a Native Court, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Native Courts (Ashanti) Ordinance. In the Northern Territories the Chief Commissioner's Court exercises similar jurisdiction in respect of land cases in the Protectorate. Appeals from the Chief Commissioners' Courts lie to the West African Court of Appeal.

The Chief Law Officer and the head of the Gold Coast Bar is the Attorney-General, who is assisted by a Solicitor-General and four Crown Counsel. The Chief Justice may in his discretion approve, admit and enrol persons to practise as barristers and solicitors in the Court under the provisions of the Legal Practitioners Ordinance, section 3.

During the year under review, eighty-nine cases were disposed of by the West African Court of Appeal. Two hundred and seventy-one civil actions were brought in the divisional courts. The total number of appeals and of civil actions in the divisional courts shows in each case a decrease as compared with the previous year's figures.

In the superior courts, there were 256 convictions in criminal cases, a decrease of 110 as compared with the previous year. In the courts of summary jurisdiction there were 15,700 convictions; these figures show an increase of 403 as compared with those for 1937–38.

Police.

At the close of the year under review the personnel of the Gold Coast Police comprised thirty-seven superior officers, of whom thirty-six were Europeans and one was an African, and 2,055 African officers, non-commissioned officers and constables.

The headquarters of the Force are at Accra. They include the Criminal Investigation Division and the Immigration and Licensing offices. Provincial headquarters are established at Koforidua, Cape Coast and Sekondi in the Eastern, Central and Western Provinces of the Colony. The headquarters of the police in Ashanti and the Northern Territories are located at Kumasi and Tamale, respectively. In addition, there are eighty police stations and sixteen posts throughout the territory.

The African personnel of the Force is divided into three separate branches, namely, the General, the Escort and the Marine Police. The General Police are recruited principally from the Colony and Ashanti. All members of this branch are required to have passed the examination for the seventh standard certificate at a primary school before they can be admitted to the Force. Their main duties include the investigation of crime, traffic control and street duties, the compilation of criminal records, the keeping of station records and the issue and registration of licences for motor vehicles, motor drivers and domestic servants. Most of the Escort Police are illiterate. They come chiefly from the Northern Territories and include a number of ex-soldiers of the Gold Coast Regiment, Royal West African Frontier Force. They are employed as escorts for specie and bullion, as guards for treasuries, banks and other buildings, and on occasions perform traffic and street duty. The Marine Police are recruited from the coastal towns and villages of the Colony. They are for the most part illiterate and are employed solely on duty at ports and harbours in co-operation with the staff of the Customs department.

All members of the Force receive instruction in the care and handling of firearms and are required to fire an elementary course in musketry during their training; but the Escort Police are the only armed section of the Force.

The Police Training School, with accommodation for about one hundred and sixty of all ranks, is situated about three miles north of Accra. The school is equipped with lecture and class rooms, a museum containing much interesting material, open and indoor rifle ranges, a football ground, a tennis court and a canteen. All police recruits pass through this school.

In January, 1939, new schedules of training for recruits at the Police Training School came into force. The new schedules provide for the progressive training of a recruit in the usual police duties over a period of six months. Each month written and oral examinations are held for literate recruits, while illiterates are required to pass an oral examination. Every recruit is required thoroughly to satisfy his examiners as to his ability before he is allowed to pass to the next and more advanced class. The monthly examinations have so far produced very satisfactory results and by July, 1939, a considerable improvement in the police knowledge possessed by both General and Escort police recruits passing out of the Training School will result.

In November, 1938, instruction in riot drill and baton fighting was commenced at the Training School and was later introduced to the provinces.

Twenty-seven police candidates at the Training School qualified for the St. John's Ambulance Certificate during the year.

Promotion and refresher courses are provided for African Inspectors, non-commissioned officers and constables. During the past year one hundred and fourteen members of the Force completed the various courses.

Two police bands are maintained, one at the Training School and the other at Tamale. The former provides music at public functions, dances and other entertainments in Accra. The fees received for the services of the band at Accra are paid into a Band Fund, a proportion of which is paid out to the members of the Band as a monthly bonus on their ordinary pay.

The Criminal Investigation Division has filed 56,416 sets of finger-print impressions since 1923.

The Division is equipped with up-to-date photographic appliances, which have been invaluable in research and detective work.

Crime statistics for the past three years are as follows :—

	1936–37.	1937–38.	1938–39.
Cases reported ...	35,901	31,820	33,730
Cases prosecuted ...	28,742	25,887	27,469
Persons convicted ...	30,029	28,360	29,695

The 29,695 persons convicted during 1938–39 were dealt with as follows :—

	Adults.	*Juveniles.*	*Total.*
Persons sent to prison ...	4,850	1	4,851
Persons whipped	11	118	129
Persons who paid their fines	21,584	5	21,589
Persons cautioned	2,151	27	2,178
Persons bound over ...	472	12	484
Persons committed to higher courts	453	2	455
Persons sent to reformatory school	—	9	9
Total	29,521	174	29,695

All licensing duties in respect of motor vehicles, and drivers thereof, as well as the registration of domestic servants, goldsmiths and auctioneers are undertaken by the police, who are also responsible for the control of immigration, the registration of aliens, and the inspection and verification of weights and measures throughout the Colony.

The number of motor vehicles licensed during the past three years was as follows :—

	1936–37.	1937–38.	1938–39.
Motor cars ...	1,983	2,182	2,094
Lorries	6,244	6,104	5,619
Motor cycles ...	366	314	284
Trailers	2,147	1,527	2,106

The number of driving and other licences issued was :—

	1936.	1937.	1938.
Driving licences	9,116	9,949	9,687
Domestic servants' licences	5,257	5,052	5,384
Goldsmiths' licences (working) ...	1,651	1,769	1,695
Goldsmiths' licences (hawking) ...	1,593	1,753	1,687

Prisons.

There are twenty-five prisons in the Gold Coast. Of these, four are central prisons situated at Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale, respectively, and the remainder are local prisons situated at the headquarters of the various administrative districts. The central prisons receive long-sentence prisoners from the local prisons. They also distribute supplies to local prisons and serve as training centres for prisoners in various industries and trades which will be useful to them on discharge.

During the year under review 9,548 persons were committed to prison. Of these 6,663 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment with hard labour. Of the latter, 614 or 9·2 per cent were convicted

for offences in connection with the illicit distillation of liquor, and 331 for motor traffic offences. Twenty-two per cent were recidivists: this was a slight increase on the figure for the previous year. The number of women convicted was 392. There were seven executions as compared with 22 in the previous year, and there were 34 escapes from prison and 19 recaptures.

There was a marked improvement in the general conduct of prisoners. The number of punishments inflicted was seventeen per cent less than in the previous year, and the number of whippings for prison offences was twenty-three only as compared with forty-eight in 1937–38. There is little doubt that the cause of this improvement is the newly-adopted policy of granting certain privileges for good behaviour. These privileges include the remission of marks, permission to play draughts or the native game of "warri" in prisoners' cells, listening to wireless broadcasts, and freedom from direct supervision when working inside the prison. Such privileges are liable to be withdrawn if a satisfactory standard of conduct is not maintained. This method of dealing with prisoners has proved to be more effective than the use of repressive measures. The latter are only resorted to in dealing with hardened cases.

The types of labour on which prisoners are employed can be divided into four classes, namely, industrial work in the workshops, which includes cabinet-making, tailoring, leatherwork, the making of cane furniture, weaving, basket and mat-making; skilled extramural labour such as brick making, masonry and building construction; unskilled labour, which includes reclamation work, farming, reafforestation, and the cleaning of station areas; and domestic work such as preparing meals in the kitchens and the cleaning of prison premises. Among the industrial workers there were 178 competent artizans, 160 fairly proficient, and 258 learners. Cash revenue amounting to £6,000 was derived from the sale of articles made and charges for work done, in the prison workshops.

A considerable amount of building construction was carried out at various prisons, particularly at Kumasi where new workshops are being erected. Prison labour was also employed on reclaiming the lagoons in the vicinity of Accra and Sekondi.

There was a general improvement in the health of the prisoners. The death-rate was 26·81 per thousand as compared with 23 per thousand in the previous year; but the daily average number on the sick list was 2·48 per cent as compared with 2·67 per cent. There were no epidemics during the year. Each prison is visited regularly by a Government medical officer and at the central prisons there are infirmaries with dispenser-warders in attendance. At Elmina prison special wards are provided for the segregation of prisoners suffering from leprosy and tuberculosis.

The quality and quantity of the rations supplied to prisoners were satisfactory and in accordance with the authorised diet scale. The average cost of a prisoner's food was 2½d a day. With the exception of four small prisons in the Northern Territories, all prisons are now provided with kitchens where the meals are prepared.

An Industrial Home for male juvenile offenders is maintained at Kintampo in Ashanti, under the management and control of the Salvation Army. Only boys under the age of 15 are admitted to this institution and they may be retained there up to the age of 18 years. Nine boys were admitted, and two were discharged, during the year. There were thirty-one boys in the Home on the 31st March, 1939. The responsibility for supervising this institution has recently been transferred to the Education department.

The prison staff is divided into three classes, namely, staff warders, escort warders and trade instructors. Except at Accra, staff warders perform certain clerical work in addition to their normal supervisory duties. They are also placed in charge of local prisons under the supervision of officers of the Political Administration. Escort warders supervise the labour and daily routine, whilst trade instructors control the workshops.

The intellectual standard and the educational attainments of the staff continue to show a marked improvement. Amongst the escort warders there are now many who are capable of performing the more important duties of those employed in the other two branches of the prison service.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

During the year under review thirty-six ordinances were enacted of which twenty-six amended existing ones. The following call for special mention :—

The Rivers (Amendment) Ordinance (24 of 1938).—Experience has shown that uncontrolled activity in the river fishing industry is a danger to the sources of supply, and that some measure o control is needed in the interests of the industry. This ordinance empowers the Governor in Council to make regulations for the exercise of such control as may be necessary.

The Cinematograph Exhibitions (Amendment) Ordinance (34 *of* 1938).—This ordinance is to exempt educational films from Customs duty.

The Revised Edition of the Laws (Annual Supplements) Ordinance (37 *of* 1938).—This ordinance makes provision for the publication of annual supplements to the Laws of the Gold Coast in lieu of the issue of annual volumes of the Laws as heretofore.

The Local Forces Ordinance (4 *of* 1939).—This ordinance, which replaces the previous Local Forces Ordinance (Cap. 46), provides for the organisation and government of the local Volunteer Forces and *inter alia* renders Africans eligible for commissioned and cadet rank.

The Public Officers (Liabilities) Ordinance (5 *of* 1939).—Owing to the security of tenure in their posts enjoyed by civil servants it is a common practice of moneylenders in this country to insist upon borrowers being secured by a Government official before loans are granted. As a result, pressure is continually being brought to bear upon clerks and other subordinate officials to stand surety for their relatives, which pressure, owing to the strength of family ties in the Gold Coast, is very difficult to resist. Arrests of public officers on account of debt are consequently of such frequent occurrence as seriously to impair the efficiency of the public service, and it is considered that the only really effective remedy is to provide, as this ordinance does, that loans incurred by junior civil servants shall not in future be recoverable.

The Courts (Amendment) Ordinance (6 *of* 1939) provides that no person shall in future be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court unless he is an advocate of five years' standing. It also empowers magistrates to deal with the less serious cases of uttering counterfeit coin and enables the Chief Commissioner's Court, Ashanti, to reserve a point of law for the opinion of the Supreme Court. The Chief Registrar of the Supreme Court is made a member of the Rules Committee.

The Criminal Code (Amendment) Ordinance (7 *of* 1939).—This ordinance, *inter alia*, assimilates the law of the Gold Coast relating to infanticide to that of the United Kingdom.

The Town Councils (Amendment) Ordinance (8 *of* 1939).—Under the law as it stood nomination of candidates for election to a Town Council need not be handed in until the polling day. It is, however, more convenient and more in accordance with the procedure in force elsewhere, that nomination papers should be delivered a reasonable time before the polling day. The object of section 3 of this ordinance is to provide for this. Hitherto polling could not commence before 8 a.m. or continue after 4 p.m. The purpose of section 5 is to enable a Town Council to vary those hours and if necessary extend them, where such a course would facilitate voters. Section 6 is designed to provide a method whereby the owner of a house or land can safeguard himself against the risk of having his property sold owing to default in the payment of rates by his tenant or other occupier of the premises. The section provides that, if an owner supplies the Town Clerk with his name and postal address, no steps to sell the property will be taken until a month after receipt by the owner of a notification from the Town Clerk. The owner will thus be enabled to save his property by paying the outstanding rate. He will in such event by virtue of section 45 be entitled to recover the amount of same from the defaulting occupier. It has been represented to Government that, in order to ensure that sales do not take place without the knowledge of the owner or occupier, it would assist if sales were held at or near the premises. The object of section 7 is to provide for this. The object of sections 8–10 is to clarify the legal position in respect of the service of notices. They are based upon section 59 of the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925 (United Kingdom).

The Royal West African Frontier Force (Amendment) Ordinance (9 *of* 1939).—The main object of this ordinance is to enable non-combatant ranks of the Gold Coast Regiment to be enlisted and so made liable to proceed on active service, a liability which did not exist under the previous law. It need hardly be said that, in view of the increasing mechanisation of the Army, the absence of this provision might have serious consequences in war time.

The Achimota College and School (Amendment) Ordinance (13 *of* 1939) facilitates the transfer of members of the staff of Achimota College to appointments under Colonial Governments and *vice versa*. In effect it provides that the pension position of such persons shall be the same as in the case of the transfer of officers between Colonial Governments.

The Native Administration Treasuries Ordinance (16 *of* 1939). The object of this ordinance is to make better provision for the establishment and management of Native Administration

treasuries. The ordinance provides an opportunity for the development of native administration in the Gold Coast on lines which have proved successful elsewhere. Treasuries may be established for a State (or part thereof) or a Division and will be managed by Finance Boards appointed by the native authority concerned. Taxation may, with the approval of the Governor, be imposed on natives ordinarily resident in or owning property in the State or Division, and a wide latitude is allowed as to the method of assessment in order that it may be as far as possible in consonance with the native law and custom of the particular State. The reception given to the ordinance indicates that public opinion is alive to the necessity of placing the finances of native authorities upon a proper basis and the regulation-making power vested in the Governor in Council is designed to ensure this.

The Children (Care and Reformation) (Amendment) Ordinance (17 *of* 1939) gives effect to the modern view that industrial schools or reformatories should be regarded as educational rather than penal units, and that such institutions should be dissociated from prison organisations. The ordinance accordingly relieves the Director of Prisons of his functions under the Principal Ordinance and substitutes the Director of Education, Administrative Officers and Medical Officers.

The Pawnbrokers Ordinance (18 *of* 1939).—Although the practice of pawning articles is of long standing in the Gold Coast it is only within recent times that pawnbroking has developed into a regular business. There are, however, nowadays a large number of persons who (usually in conjunction with some other avocation) are engaged in the business of lending money to the public upon the security of articles deposited with them as pledges. This business has received a great stimulus owing to the rise in the price of gold, and it is considered that the time has arrived when it should be regulated by law. The present ordinance, which is in the main based upon the Pawnbrokers Act, 1872 (United Kingdom), does this.

The Concessions Ordinance (19 *of* 1939).—This ordinance provides for a single ordinance, applicable to the Colony and Ashanti, to replace the present Colony Concessions Ordinance (No. 14 of 1900) and the Ashanti Concessions Ordinance (No. 3 of 1903). The last-mentioned ordinances were very similar, and indeed for the most part identical in terms. They have been in operation since the beginning of the present century, and have generally speaking been found to suit local requirements. Their main features have accordingly been reproduced in the present ordinance. Practical experience of the working of the existing system has, however, led to a number of changes, mostly of procedure, which it is believed will prove beneficial to all concerned. Of these, the following may be mentioned.

Section 3 provides that grants of rights in land, etc., by a "native" to a "non-native" shall be void unless made in writing.

Section 8 provides that a concession becomes void unless within two months of the date thereof notice of the concession is filed in Court. Formerly six months were allowed. The time may, however, be enlarged under the proviso to section 8.

Section 11 provides for the maintenance in Ashanti of the procedure, whereby concessions may not be granted by a chief without reference to an administrative officer. This provision is not intended to apply to the Colony where such procedure does not at present obtain.

Section 13 introduces innovations of some importance, which are designed to avoid undue delay in the validation of concessions. Under this section time limits are fixed within which notice of opposition to a concession may be entered in an enquiry. It is provided that a time limit of six months shall apply to non-natives, and shall run from the date of publication of notice of the concession in the *Gazette*. In all cases where boundaries are cut under a survey order by the Court, a person whose interests are affected by the cutting of a boundary must enter notice of opposition within two months of such cutting.

Section 21 (2). The aggregate area of concessions, other than mining concessions, which may be held by one person or company is reduced from 40 to 20 square miles. The Governor may, however, authorise aggregate holdings in excess of 20 square miles, subject to the observance of conditions. These changes are made in view of possible future developments in the timber industry, which may over a period of years call for a variation of control.

Section 26 provides that the mining rent in respect of a mining concession shall become payable after three years from the date of the certificate of validity, but enables the Governor in Council to exempt any particular concession from the operation of this section. It is anticipated that this provision will discourage persons from obtaining concessions for speculative purposes, without taking adequate action for their exploitation within a reasonable period. In certain cases, however, delay in the development of a particular mining concession may be justifiable, and it is considered desirable that provision should be made for such an eventuality.

By section 31 security of title under a certificate of validity is strengthened by rendering such a certificate unassailable on any ground save that of fraud.

CHAPTER XV.

BANKING, CURRENCY AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

The Bank of British West Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) both have branches at Accra, Dunkwa, Koforidua, Kumasi, Sekondi, Takoradi, Tarkwa and Winneba. In addition, the Bank of British West Africa, Limited, has branches at Cape Coast, Keta and Oda and an agency at Obuasi, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) has an agency at Bogosu.

There are Post Office Savings Bank facilities at 75 post offices.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks; but there are 407 agricultural co-operative societies run under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, with a total membership of 10,824 and a paid-up share capital of £30,829 1s. 8d. Three hundred and seventy-one cocoa-producers' societies during the year sold 9,405 tons of cocoa, all lots being of a high purity and commanding a small price premium.

Currency.

The following currency notes and coins are legal tender in the Gold Coast :—

West African £1 and 10s. currency notes.

West African alloy coins of the new type introduced in January, 1939 : 2s., 1s. and 6d.

West African alloy coins of the old type : 2s., 1s., 6d. and 3d.

Nickel bronze threepenny (1939), penny, half-penny and tenth-of-a-penny pieces.

Some West African silver coins are in circulation, but they are gradually being withdrawn.

The estimated amount of nickel-bronze coin in circulation on the 31st March, 1939, was £117,000 and of alloy coin £3,594,000, The amount of West African silver coinage in circulation cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy, but the amount is small. West African Currency Board notes to the value of approximately £1,802,506 were in circulation.

The florin, shilling and sixpenny pieces of the new type are of similar appearance to the old coins but are composed of an improved alloy mixture and have a special indented edge; the new threepenny piece is composed of similar metal to the West African penny and is considerably larger than the old alloy coin.

Weights and Measures.

British standard weights are used. The inspection of weights and measures was, as in previous years, carried out by superior Police Officers who are qualified Inspectors of Weights and Measures. Four hundred and eighty-three weighing machines were inspected and stamped and forty-nine were rejected. Five hundred and seventy-nine weights were inspected and stamped and twenty were rejected. One hundred and ten measures were tested and stamped and three were rejected. There were nine prosecutions during the year for offences in this connection. The total revenue collected amounted to £200 9s. 3d., including £58 10s. in respect of fines.

CHAPTER XVI.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The net revenue and expenditure of the Gold Coast for the past six years are given below :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1933–34	2,684,925 (*a*)	2,313,096
1934–35	2,778,055 (*a*)	2,554,039 (*b*)
1935–36	3,268,378	3,128,606 (*c*)
1936–37	3,774,746	3,916,992 (*d*)
1937–38	3,791,673	3,636,569 (*e*)
1938–39	3,780,288	3,489,346 (*f*)

The following table shows the receipts during the last six years under the main heads of revenue :—

Head.	1933–34.	1934–35.	1935–36.
	£	£	£
Customs	1,823,465	1,906,080	2,434,752
Licences	180,638	267,108	256,331
Fees	192,513	187,081	197,296
Posts and Telegraphs	91,427	98,415	100,687
Sundry and Extraordinary ...	396,882	319,371	279,312
Total	2,684,925	2,778,055	3,268,378

Head.	1936–37.	1937–38.	1938–39.
	£	£	£
Customs	2,955,699	2,792,028	2,694,959
Licences	254,822	339,646	308,628
Fees	225,897	244,775	300,853
Posts and Telegraphs	109,108	135,016	133,331
Sundry and Extraordinary ...	229,220	280,208	342,517
Total	3,774,746	3,791,673	3,780,288

(*a*) Includes £60,003 levy on salaries in 1933–34, £15,709 in 1934–35.
(*b*) Includes £98,524 transferred to the Reserve Fund.
(*c*) Includes £66,539 paid in full settlement of Colonial Development Fund Loans, transfers of £100,000 to Reserve Fund, £453,720 to Sinking Fund (Supplementary) Reserve and £125,000 special contribution to Railway Renewals Fund.
(*d*) Includes £796,280 transferred to Sinking Fund (Supplementary) Reserve and £230,147 contribution to Railway Renewals Fund.
(*e*) Includes £275,000 transferred to Sinking Fund (Supplementary) Reserve ; £186,311 in respect of Railway (£122,681), Public Works Department (£49,681) and Posts and Telegraphs (£13,949) Unallocated Stores ; and £43,217 in respect of Local Loans.
(*f*) Includes £100,000 transferred to Sinking Fund (Supplementary) Reserve.

The working of the year 1938–39 may be summarised as under :—

Revenue		£3,780,288
Expenditure (general budget) :—		
Recurrent	£2,840,232	
Extraordinary	649,114	
		3,489,346
Surplus		£290,942

Railway.	1937–38.	1938–39.
Revenue	£940,714	£1,191,150
Expenditure ...	925,598	1,168,139
Surplus (transferred to Colony Revenue)	£15,116	£23,011

Takoradi Harbour.	1937–38.	1938–39.
Revenue	£226,158	£212,063
Expenditure ...	221,190	211,789
Surplus (transferred to Takoradi Harbour Renewals Fund)	£4,968	£274

The general reserves of the Colony on the 31st March, 1939, amounted to £5,407,117 as under :—

General Revenue balance account	£1,143,553
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund (surplus assets thereof)	11,864
General Reserve Fund	1,500,000
Railway Renewals Fund	1,034,632
Takoradi Harbour Renewals Fund	92,068
Sinking Fund (Supplementary Reserve)	1,625,000
	£5,407,117

Assets and Liabilities.

The Colony's assets at the 31st March, 1939, were as follows :—

Cash balance	£155,092	
Joint Colonial Fund	1,098,000	
General advance accounts	75,597	
Investments	4,588,206	
		£5,916,895

and these assets may be said to be earmarked against the following liabilities :—

General deposit accounts	£127,064	
Loan account (unexpended balance)	4,785	
Special funds	389,793	
Renewals funds	1,126,700	
Reserve funds	3,125,000	
		4,773,342
Leaving balance of General Revenue account of		£1,143,553

Public Debt.

The public debt of the Colony on the 31st March, 1939, was £11,435,000 and the statutory sinking funds for the redemption of debt amounted to £1,740,785.

Taxation.

There is no direct taxation. The main heads of indirect taxation and the revenue from them during 1938–39 are indicated below :—

Customs duties	£2,694,959
Harbour and light dues	40,347
Licences, etc.	308,628

Customs duties represent 71·3 per cent of the total revenue for the year.

CHAPTER XVII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Geological Survey.

Extensive field work was carried out by the geological section during the year. This included the completion of the detailed geological mapping of the country around the Tarkwa gold mines and the Nsuta manganese mine; detailed geological surveys of the underground workings of eight of the Tarkwa gold mines; detailed geological mapping and prospecting of the area around and including the Konongo gold belt; geological mapping and prospecting of the Bibiani gold belt from the Anglo-French frontier at Siwum to a point beyond Bibiani; investigations of the alluvial workings of the Birim and Bonsa diamondfields; examination of the manganese-ore deposits near Dixcove and Axim and the oil occurrences near Half Assini; mapping and prospecting of the coastline between Axim and Senya Beraku, west of Winneba; and surface and underground examinations of many of the active gold mines and prospects.

Gold.

The detailed geological mapping of the Tarkwa goldfield on a scale of 1 : 25,000 was practically completed. It is hoped that the map will be printed by the end of 1939, and that the report will be printed in 1940.

The detailed structure and stratigraphy of the Tarkwa goldfield are now clear and it is possible to forecast with a fairly close degree of accuracy the depth at which the gold-bearing conglomerates will be found under the large part of the goldfield where these conglomerates are covered up by younger formations to depths as great as 5,000 feet.

The extensive diamond drilling programmes initiated by some of the mining companies were helped by the work of the Geological Survey. The cores of all the holes exceeding 400 feet in depth were logged and assistance was given to the companies in determining the geological formations passed through in drilling and in the elucidation of structural problems.

The mapping and prospecting of the Konongo area, although still incomplete, indicates that the economic mineral potentialities of the area, except in the Konongo gold belt itself, are not promising.

The mapping and prospecting of the Bibiani gold belt have not yet resulted in the discovery of new gold deposits of economic importance, but this work has defined fairly closely the limits of the zone through which the principal gold channel passes and therefore will be of assistance to mining companies who may prospect the belt in detail.

Manganese.

The field investigation of the Nsuta manganese-ore deposits has been completed and the final report, together with maps and plans, will soon be ready for publication.

The Dixcove and Salman manganese-ore deposits, which are situated within twelve miles of the coast, contain a moderate quantity of medium to low grade ore of commercial quality, as well as a very large quantity of low grade ore of no present economic value. It is unlikely that the deposits could be worked profitably at present except on a small scale, but in an emergency they might prove to be of importance, particularly if the price of manganese ore was increased and buyers were not so particular about quality as they are now.

Diamonds.

The production of diamonds by Africans in the Bonsa diamond-field increased considerably during the year, the declared sales being approximately 41,000 carats compared with 16,000 carats in the previous year. The output, however, is likely to fall off in a year or two as much of the ground in the Dompim Chiefdom has been practically worked out and old ground is being reworked. New diggings have recently been opened up in the Simpa Chiefdom.

The African method of working the deposits is inefficient and wasteful, but the workers are reluctant to change their customary methods for more scientific ones. One African, however, has installed a portable diamond washing plant.

Water supply.

The work of the Water Supply Section in providing small village supplies in the Northern Territories was continued throughout the year, mainly in Eastern and Western Dagomba. Some work was also done in this connection in the Gonja and Mamprussi (Gambaga) districts.

The following is a list of the works completed or under construction at the end of the year :—

	Dams.	Ponds.	Bilisi*	Wells.	Tubewells.	Total.
Completed	3	11	12	14	3	43
Under construction	7	4	5	17	Nil	33

*" Bilisi " is the plural of " biliga." The latter is the native term for a storage well.

Lands Department.

Primarily, the ownership of land in the Gold Coast is vested in the " Stool " or tribal unit. In the course of time family and

individual ownership has been evolved, principally in the coastal belt. With the advent of English conveyancing principles the growth of private or individual ownership has rapidly increased.

Formerly, the Stool did not alienate stool land to its subjects or to foreigners but permitted solely usufructuary rights conferring only a very limited title to the land. Apart from commercial or mining purposes, the individual has been interested in obtaining land only for cocoa farming purposes. With the great advance of cocoa farming and the large profits to be derived therefrom when "boom" prices prevail, the farmer has become extremely "land-conscious" and it is now becoming the rule rather than the exception for him to obtain his farm by way of absolute grant properly evidenced by a written instrument.

Land in the Gold Coast is exploited by non-natives mainly for mining purposes and this exploitation is statutorily controlled by the Concessions Ordinance in the Colony and Ashanti. Grants of land by the native owners for mining purposes or of timber and rubber rights may not exceed a statutory maximum area and may only be by lease for a term not exceeding 99 years. Grants of land within a town or village for residential and commercial purposes are excepted from the operation of the Concessions Ordinance.

The Concessions Ordinance has recently been revised so as to bring it into line with the changing conditions of the present day and to cure the defects which, with the rapid expansion of gold mining within the Gold Coast in recent years, had become more apparent. Previously separate legislation had been enacted for the Colony and Ashanti respectively. The new ordinance will be equally applicable to both.

In the Northern Territories and in the northern section of Togoland under British Mandate, the development of the mineral resources is controlled by the Minerals Ordinance and the alienation of land to non-natives is governed by the Land and Native Rights Ordinance. By the Minerals Ordinance, the property in all minerals within the Protectorate is vested in the Governor. By the Land and Native Rights Ordinance all native lands also are vested in the Governor but so that they may be administered and disposed of for the common benefit of the natives.

An endeavour by one of the larger mining companies with the support of the Government to prospect and develop the mineral resources of the Northern Territories proved unsuccessful and at the present time only two or three mines are being worked on a very small scale. It is possible, however, that the mineral resources of the Protectorate have not yet been sufficiently explored and that more extensive prospecting would disclose further mineral wealth.

For the provision of lands for public purposes the Government is empowered by the Public Lands Ordinance compulsorily to acquire land, subject, however, to the payment of compensation which in the event of dispute is determined by the Supreme Court. Whilst it is necessary, in the interest of the public welfare, health and amenities of the people, continuously to acquire sites for sanitary areas, hospitals, police stations, public buildings and such other public purposes, the total area so compulsorily acquired and owned is extremely small as may be seen from the following table :—

	Total area. *sq. miles.*	*Crown land.* *sq. miles.*
Gold Coast Colony	23,937	56
Ashanti	24,379	81
Northern Territories	30,486	43
Togoland under British Mandate	13,041	6
Total	91,843	186

The Lands department exists primarily to negotiate, control and record the transactions of the Government with respect to land. Its headquarters are at Accra and there are branch offices at Kumasi and Sekondi. There are four main Crown estates of considerable area at Kumasi, Tamale, Takoradi and Sekondi. Plots within these estates are granted only on leases and at economic rents. The leasing and collection of rents is, with the exception of Tamale, under the control of the department which also conducts and records all transactions by the Government respecting land. These include the compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes, conveyances, exchanges, purchases and leases of Crown land or land required by the Government. A concession register is also maintained principally for official purposes. Searches in the departmental concession records may, however, be made by the interested public on payment of a small fee for each search.

A Land Registry exists for the registration of deeds in the Colony and Ashanti but registration of title has not yet been introduced. In the Crown estate of Kumasi what is virtually a compulsory system of registration of title has been established by agreement which can be regarded as a pattern in the event of registration of title being adopted in the Gold Coast.

Survey Department.

The Survey department is divided into four main sections, namely, topographical, cadastral, framework and reproduction.

The topographical section has been employed on the survey of the Tarkwa–Prestea area on the 1/62,500 scale. One thousand square miles were surveyed during the year.

The cadastral section has been engaged mainly on surveys for layouts of towns and villages, particularly of congested areas in the mining villages. These surveys consist of contoured plans of the areas and subsequent demarcation of the approved layouts. Many surveys were also carried out for the acquisition of sites for public works and new roads. Town surveys were made at Koforidua, Mangoase, Akwatia, Asamankese, Elmina and Shama.

The framework section completed work on a primary traverse in the Western Province and on 180 miles of primary traverses in the Northern Territories.

The reproduction section has been engaged in the drawing and printing of topographical maps and town plans for public sale and various maps and diagrams for Government departments. A special large-scale map of the Tarkwa goldfield area was published. In addition 700 maps were printed for the Government of Sierra Leone.

Licensed surveyors have been employed mostly on surveys of concessions and have submitted forty-five such surveys to the department for examination.

At the Survey School courses of instruction were held for eighteen survey pupils and twenty learners from the Forestry department. A short course in compass surveying was given to four agricultural pupils from Liberia.

APPENDIX.

The following publications of local interest may be obtained (post free) from the Government Printing Department, Box 124, Accra.

Cheques and postal orders should be made payable to the Government Printer, Accra, Gold Coast.

	£	s.	d.
Agriculture—			
Bulletin 32.—Agricultural Co-operative Societies Annual Audit Report 1935–36	0	1	0
Bulletin 33.—Report on a Visit to Northern Nigeria to Study Mixed Farming	0	1	0
Bulletin 34.—Agriculture in North Mamprusi	0	2	0
Bulletin 35.—Agricultural Co-operative Societies Annual Audit Report, 1936–37	0	1	0
Bulletin 36.—The Cocoa Research Station, Tafo (First Annual Report), 1937–38	0	1	0
The Gold Coast Farmer—Published monthly. Annual subscription 2s. 6d. single copies, threepence. (Obtainable from the Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 299, Accra.)			
Census, 1931.			
The Gold Coast, 1931 (*Cardinall*)	0	12	6
A Bibliography of the Gold Coast (*Cardinall*)	0	12	6
Appendices containing Comparative Returns and General Statistics of the 1931 Census	0	12	6
The above three volumes, per set	1	5	0
Customs—			
Customs Tariff Ordinance, Cap. 133 (1936)	0	2	6
Customs Import and Export Lists, 1930 edition	0	2	0
Customs Tariff and Custom House Guide (1929)	0	1	0
Trade Report, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937	0	7	6
Departmental Annual Reports—			
Accountant-General, Agriculture, Animal Health, Audit, Education, Forestry, Geological Survey, Medical, Mines, Police, Prisons, Railway, Survey, Vital Statistics. Price according to size, from 1s. upwards.			
Forestry—			
Forest Officers' Handbook of the Gold Coast (*Chipp*)	0	2	6
Geology—			
Annual Reports from 1913. Copies for only the following years are now available: 1930–31, 1933–34, 1934–35, 1935–36, 1936–37 and 1937–38	0	2	0
Report on the Geology of Western Togoland (*Robertson*) 1921 ...	0	5	0
Bulletin No. 1.—Outlines of the Mineral and Water Power Resources of the Gold Coast with Hints on Prospecting (*Kitson*) 1925 ...	0	1	0
Bulletin No. 2.—Geological Map of the Gold Coast and Western Togoland with brief descriptive notes thereon (*Sir Albert Kitson, C.M.G., F.G.S., M.I.M.M.*) 1928...	0	2	6
Bulletin No. 3.—Report on Rapid Geological Survey of Gambia (*Cooper*) 1927...	0	3	0
Bulletin No. 4.—Miscroscopical Features and Chemical Analyses of Gold Coast Igneous Rocks (*Junner*) 1928	0	3	0
Bulletin No. 5.—References to Occurrences of Economic Minerals in the Gold Coast, recorded in Annual Reports (*Kitson and Felton*) 1930	0	1	0

	£	s.	d.
Geology—*contd.*			
Bulletin No. 6.—Minerals of Concentrates from Stream-Gravels, Soils, and Crushed Rocks of the Gold Coast (*Kitson and Felton*) 1930	0	1	0
Bulletin No. 7.—The Bauxite Deposits of the Gold Coast (*Cooper*) 1936	0	3	0
Bulletin No. 8.—The Geology of the Bosumtwi Caldera and Surrounding Country and Results of a Hydrographic Survey of Lake Bosumtwi (*Junner, McGregor and White*) 1937	0	3	0
Bulletin No. 9.—A Bibliography of Gold Coast Geology, Mining and Archæology to March, 1937 (*W. T. James*)	0	2	0
Memoir No. 1.—Geological and Mining Features of the Tarkwa-Abosso Goldfield (*Whitelaw*) 1929	0	5	0
Memoir No. 3.—The Geology of the Prestea Gold Belt (*Cooper*) 1934	0	5	0
Memoir No. 4.—Gold in the Gold Coast (*Junner*) 1935	0	3	0
History—			
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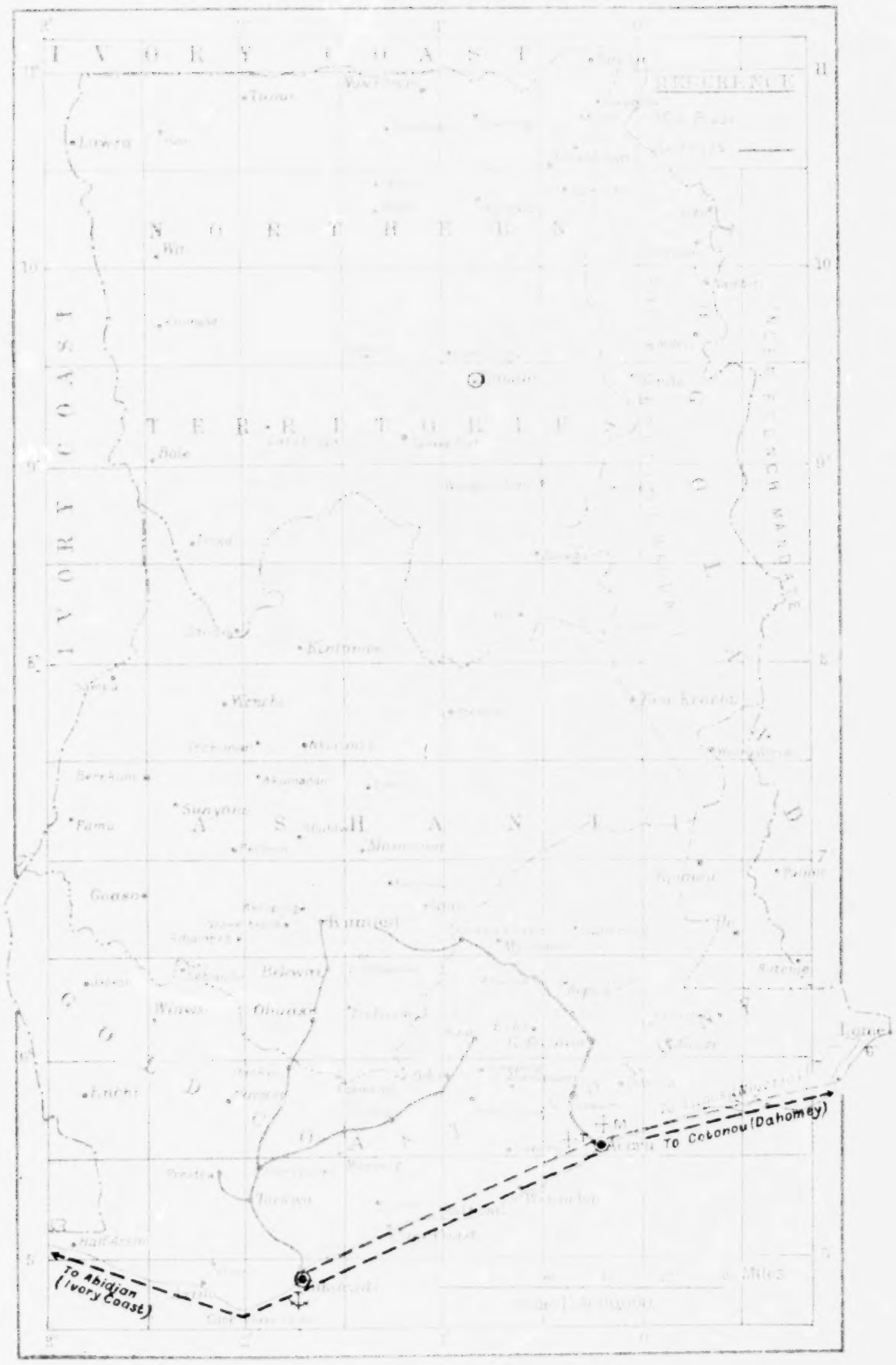

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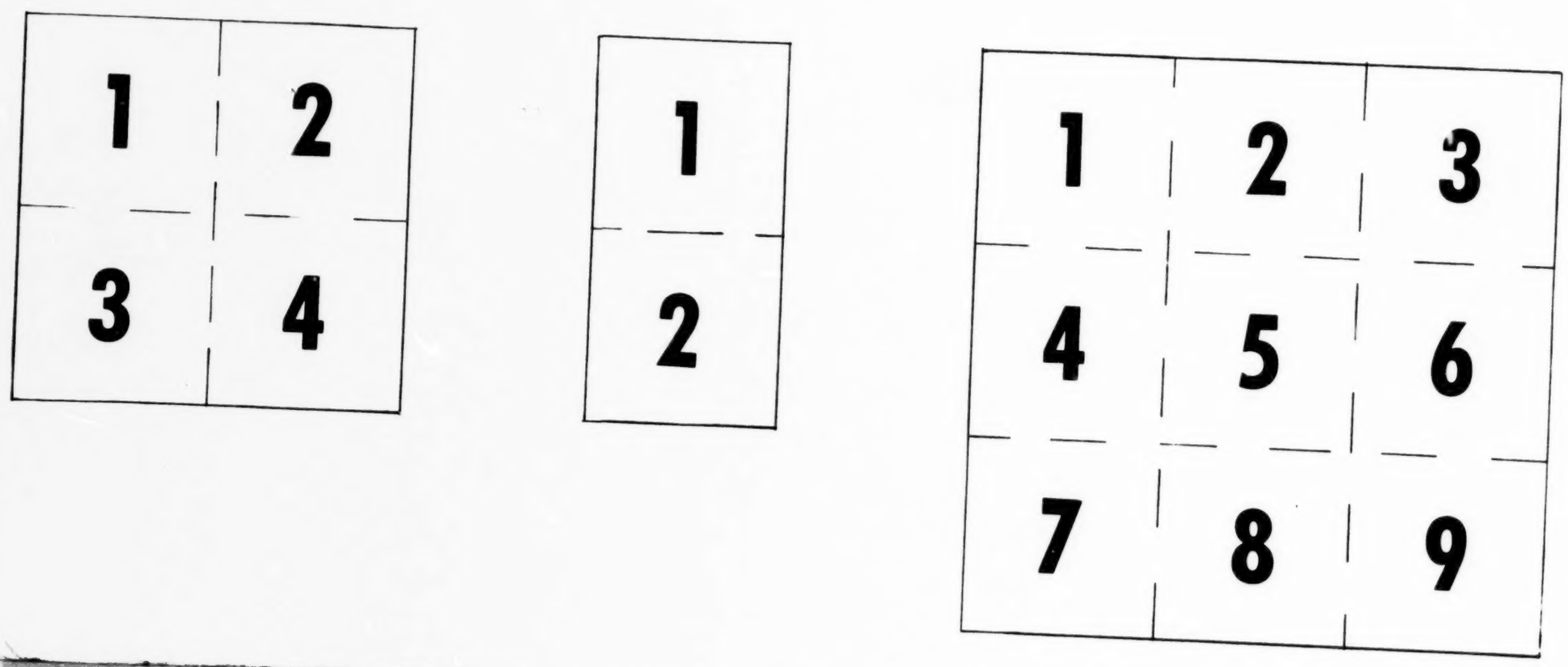

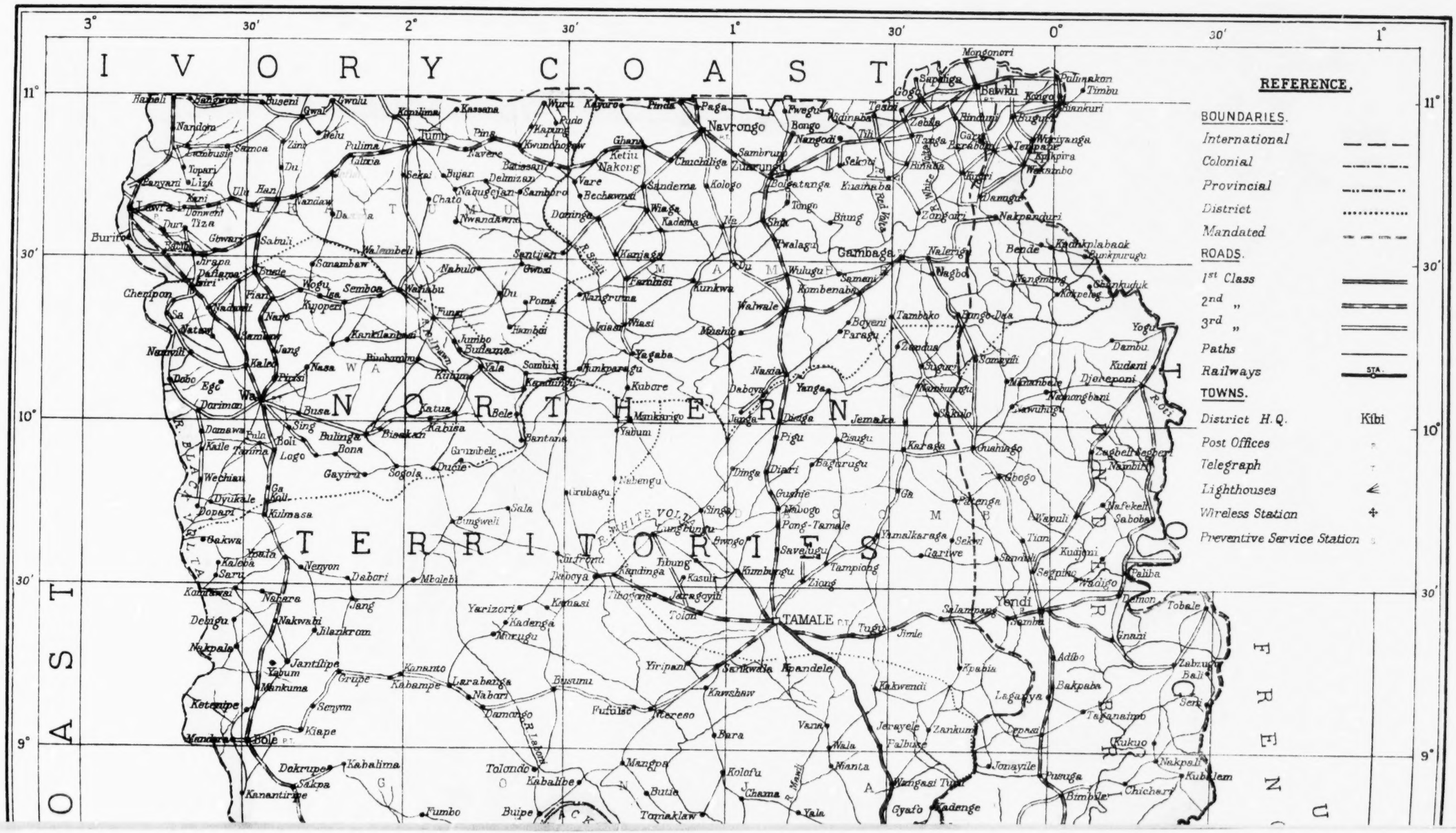
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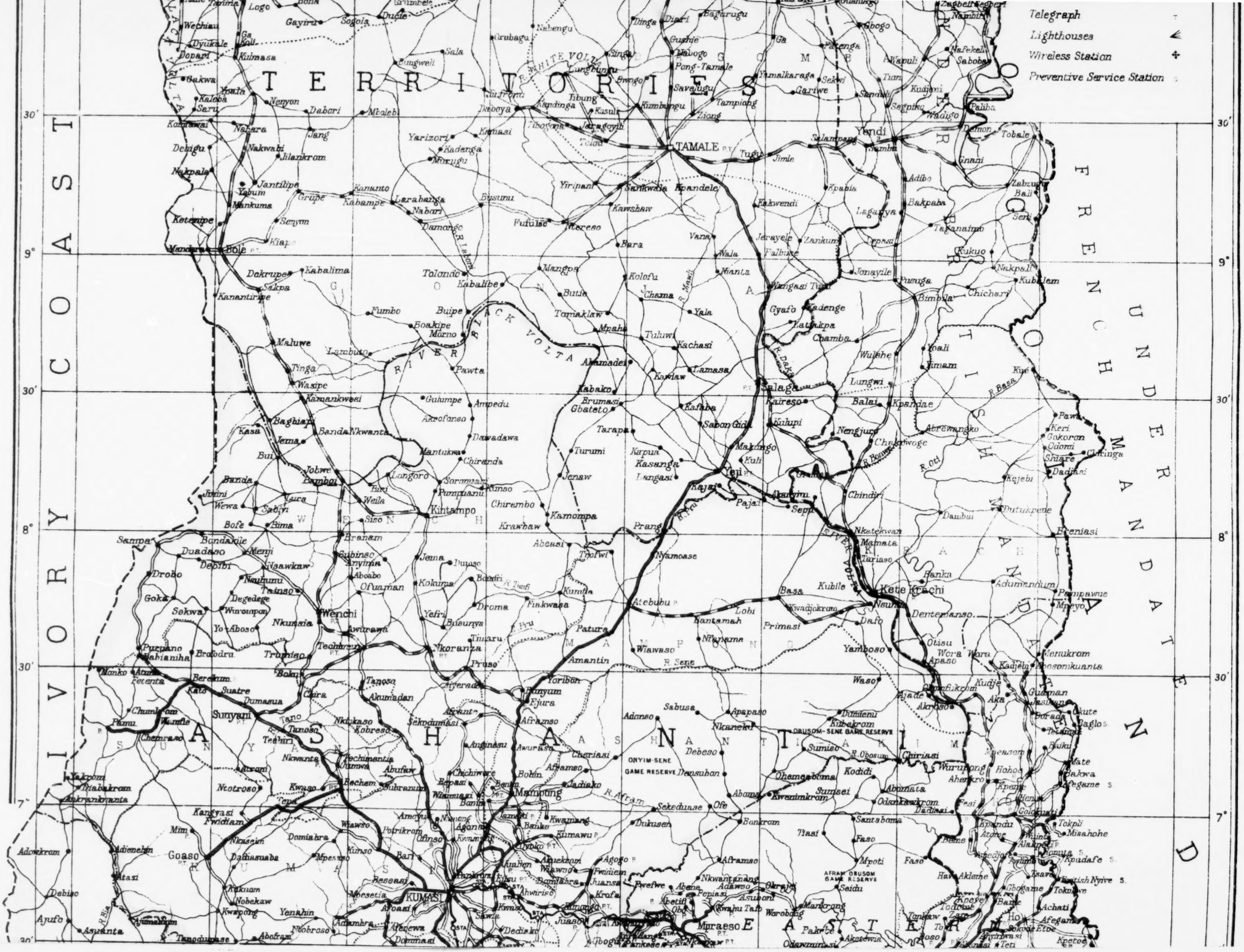
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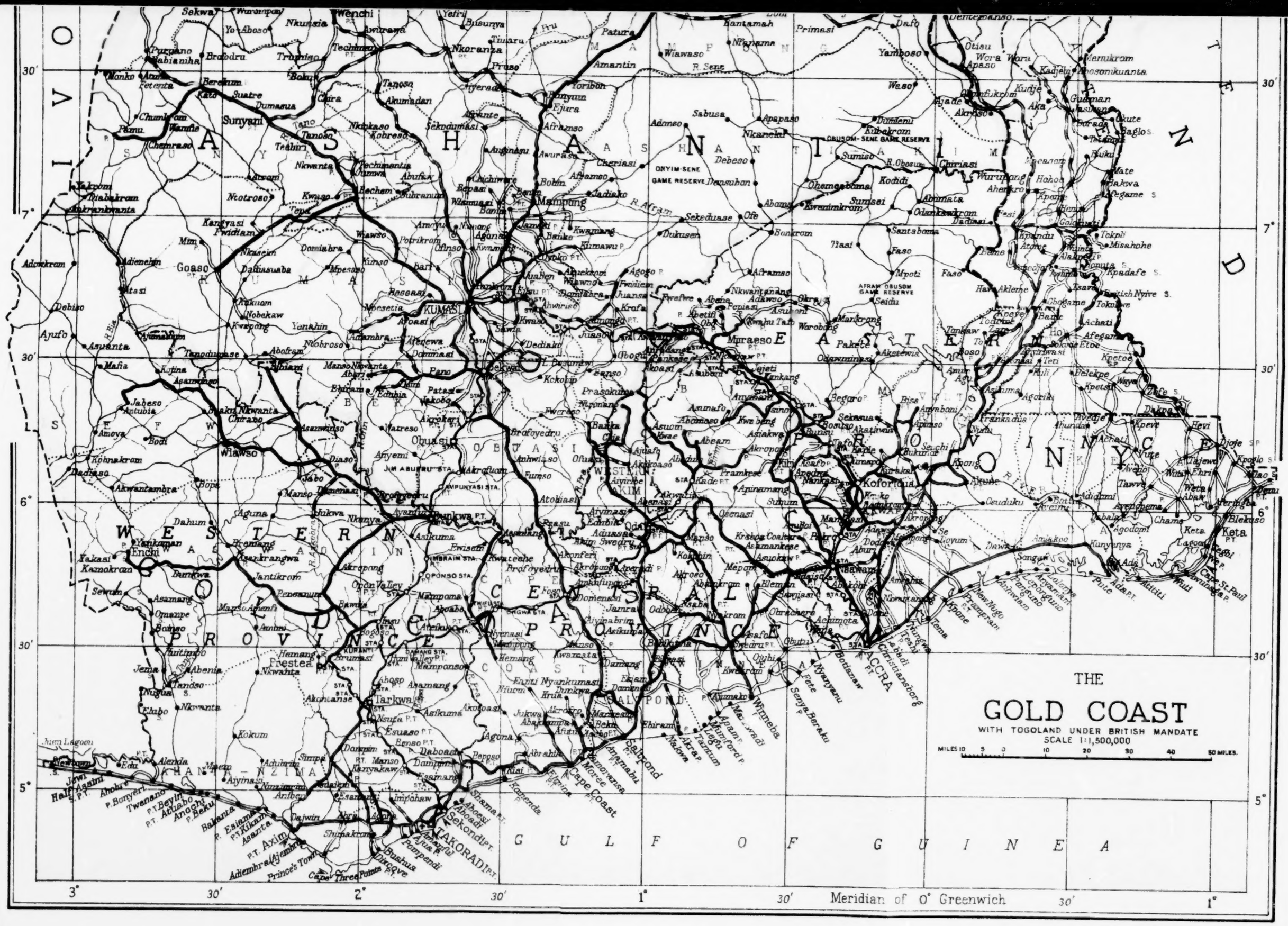
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